This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

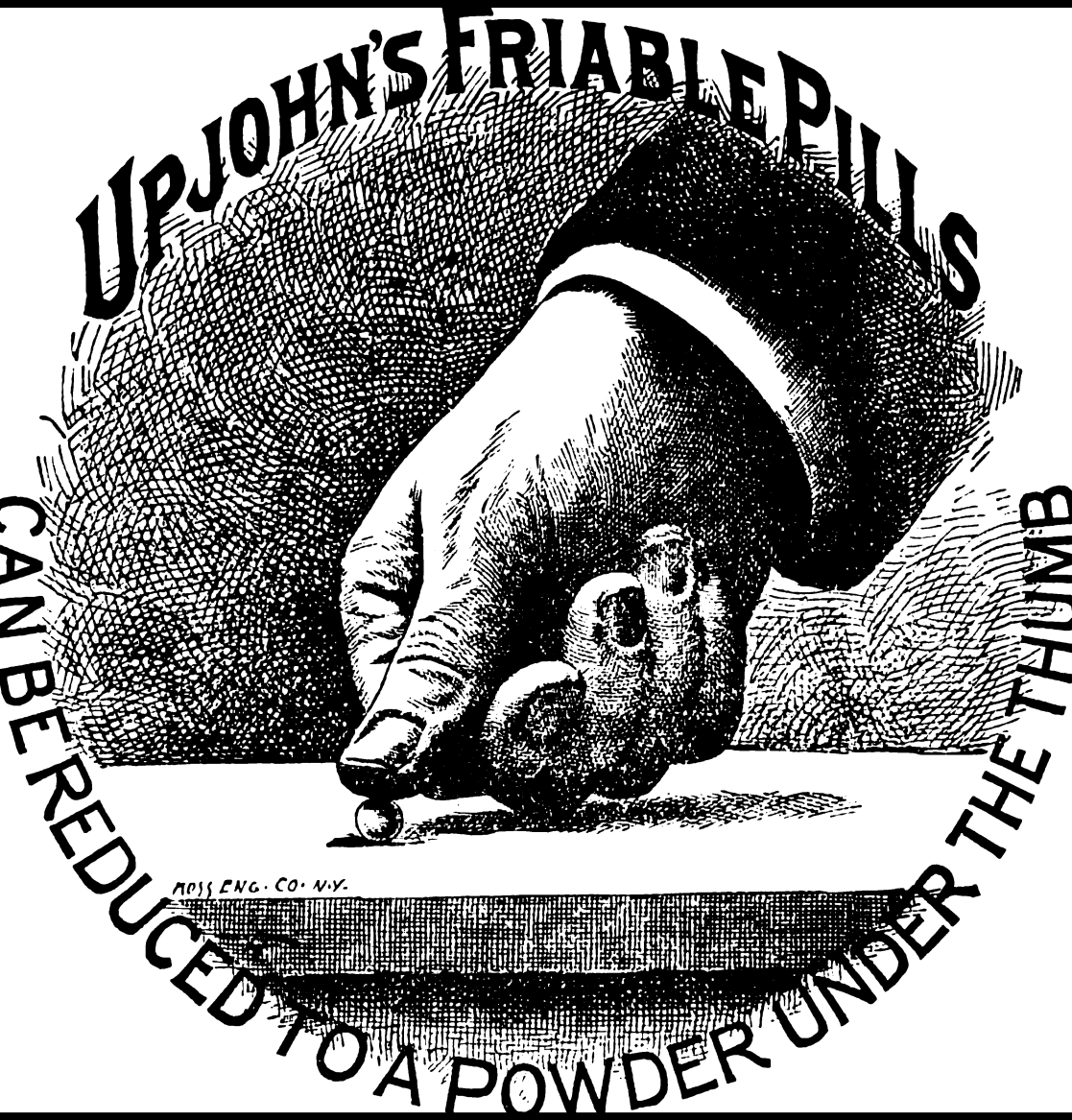
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

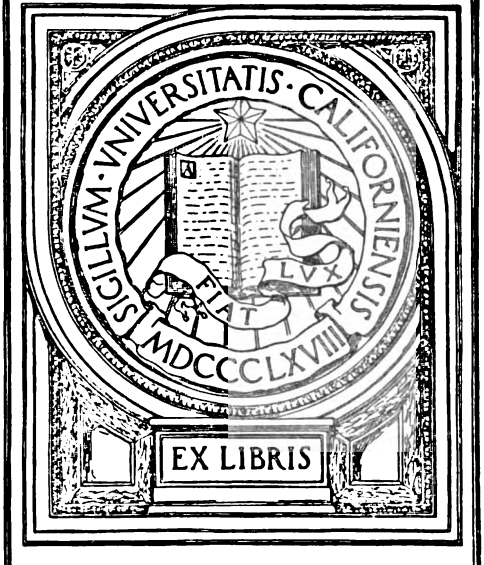
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`



Medical Brief

Digitized by Google

MEDICAL SCHOOL
LIBRARY



EX LIBRIS

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE

MEDICAL BRIEF,

—A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF—

PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

J. J. LAWRENCE, A. M., M. D., - - - PROPRIETOR.

9th and Olive Sts., ST. LOUIS.

Terms—$1.00 a year, in advance. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

VOL. XXI. ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY, 1893. No. 7.

Osteoma—Difficult Surgery—A Peculiar Case.

To form a correct idea of this case it is necessary to know something of the Jackson family.

W. A. Jackson is a native of Grayson County, Texas; is thirty-five years of age, medium height, fair complexion, weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds, and is one-eighth Cherokee Indian—enough Indian blood to hold a right in that country. His wife is a native of Kansas; is a pure American of rather dark complexion, and is twenty-eight years old. They are both well built and have always been very healthy. Nothing like consumption, scrofula, cancer, syphilis, or even an hereditary tendency to the transmission of abnormal growths could be detected from the history of the family on the paternal or maternal side of the house.

They have had seven children, two of whom died in infancy of some infantile ailments. All the rest of the children, except Elizabeth, are now, and always have been, very healthy and are well-grown for their ages.

About the first of September last, this family left Texas, and emigrated to the Cherokee Nation, and located about eighteen miles from Tulsa, Ind. Ter., Creek Nation, where they commenced to open a new home.

From the history of their daughter, Elizabeth, who was eight years old January 2d, 1893, and is the subject of this sketch, she has always been rather a remarkable child. She has never had any severe sickness, but was never of a thrifty and vigorous growth like the other children; was always inclined to be delicate, and thin, and spare built, yet stout for her size; very fair, nervous temperament, and bright mentally, and very quick physically. Her father says he never saw a child who could run so fast as she; and her large, bright and expressive hazel eyes, her erect figure, rosy complexion, finely rounded features, and soft, silken, golden curls, all combined made her a remarkable child for her beauty as well as for her other natural and peculiar endowments. And now she is remarkable, if not historical, for having grown the largest osseous tumor, in the shortest time, of any girl of her age and size on record.

About the middle of September last, Elizabeth came running to her mother one day, crying, and said she had fallen down and hurt her leg, and she pointed to a spot above the left knee. Her mother examined it but could see nothing more

Digitized by Google

than a slight bruise and thought no more about it; but that night her complaints were so urgent that they applied some simple remedies. From that time on her complaints were continual, and her health commenced to fail. Soon they discovered that the leg began to enlarge at the point complained of, and that she was losing the use of the limb. A physician was consulted and he pronounced it rheumatism and gave her treatment, but still the leg continued to enlarge. Another doctor was consulted and he diagnosed it white swelling, and ordered them to poultice it, and gave her treatment. Finally another physician was consulted, and he said it was a large abscess forming, and gave her treatment, and ordered more poultices. Finally, this doctor cut into the growth, expecting to find pus, but found none. All this time the leg was enlarging rapidly, and the girl's health failing fast.

Finally, on the eleventh of March, they brought the child to our office for examination and treatment. The child was now a mere skeleton and perfectly helpless, and the leg was larger than her body at any given point. I soon determined that it was an osseous growth, and that nothing could be done with medicine to effect a cure. So I told the parents that I knew of no medicine that would remove the tumor or stop its growth, locally applied, or constitutionally given; that the tumor could not be removed with safety from the leg, as the entire knee and at least two-thirds of the fissure was surrounded by and involved in the growth, and that as all the nutriment of the body was attracted to that point, and went to support and build up the tumor, she could live but a short time. Consequently, in my opinion, the only possible chance to save the life of the child, was to remove the entire leg above the tumor and close to the body, and that owing to her debilitated condition, that chance would be very small.

They, of course, did not want to lose the leg. I proposed to put her on a treatment that would give the little sufferer temporary relief, and perhaps would improve her general health, and during the meantime, they could consider what I had told them, and, if they thought best, consult other physicians. They took the treatment, agreeing to report, which they did, and I sent medicine once.

Finally they sent for me, and on the second day of April, in company with my son, Dr. C. L. Reeder, I went to see her; and I went fully prepared to operate, provided we thought it best and could get their consent.

We found the little patient no better and the leg perceptibly increased in size since I last saw it. The chances for a successful operation looked very doubtful. I explained the situation to the parents. I assured them that death was inevitable in a very short time if let alone; that in her extremely prostrate condition, an operation of this magnitude would be very risky; that she might die during the operation; might never rally from the effects of the anesthetics; that if she did, she was liable to die of secondary hemorrhage, or of pyemia, or profuse suppuration. But, with all these chances against her, in my opinion the knife did offer her a slight chance to live and get well. After a short consultation, they said they had come to the conclusion that the operation was the only thing that would save their child, and that, great as the risk was, they were willing to take it; and, with tears in their eyes, they gave their consent.

But few surgeons in the city have any just conception of the embarrassments surrounding an operation like this, away out in the country—and a very new country at that.

Here we were, in a little log cabin, about twelve by fourteen feet, with one door and no windows, and which domicile answered for a bed-room, dining-room, kitchen and parlor, and furnished protection from stormy blasts of winter for man and wife, five children and a grandmother.

Within this enclosure were an improvised goods-box cupboard, a cook stove, dining-room table, chairs, etc., and two beds, upon one of which our little patient lay. But no time was to be lost as it was now past three P. M., so we proceeded at once to prepare for the operation.

I examined patient again. Found the circulation very weak but normal otherwise; respiration, corresponding with circulation; lungs, in every way apparently healthy.

Digitized by Google

I gave her a good toddy made from pure whisky, under the influence of which the circulation soon became stronger. We had her clothing arranged on the bed where she lay, and then, under the pretense of relieving her pain, I easily induced her to inhale the chloroform. But I must say, I felt very much like I was imposing upon her confidence for the last time.

She went under the influence of the anesthetic nicely and with the use of but very little. While this was being done, the young doctor placed the kitchen table in front of the open door, upon which a blanket was spread and a pillow placed.

We laid the little *skeleton* upon the operating table and all was ready.

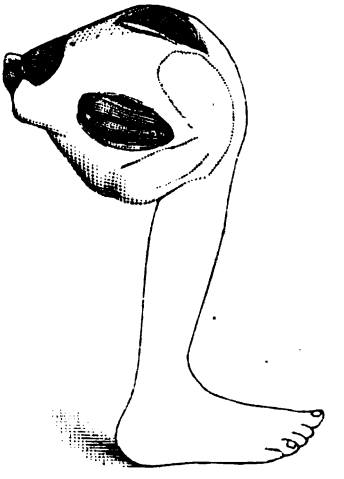
The tourniquet belonging to our operating case had been loaned, so we sent to St. Louis for a new one. They sent us, to all appearance, a good one (Petit's). I applied the tourniquet as high up as possible, for the leg had to come off about the middle of the upper third of left femur. I then carefully introduced the knife and made the anterior flap, and as I did so, I discovered a small jet of arterial blood followed the knife. I gave the screw in the tourniquet a turn to tighten up a little, and to my perfect surprise, the condemned thing broke—tore off at the buckle. As I felt it give, I dropped my hand at once on the thigh, and by pressure, prevented the loss of any blood. An assistant came to my rescue at once and made a very effective tourniquet until we completed the operation.

In this case, the break amounted to only an inconvenience, but, had it happened on a large subject, it might have proved fatal.

Nothing further occurred to retard our progress, and we soon had all the bleeding arteries ligated. The stump was well cleansed and irrigated with sol. Listerine, the flaps were accurately adjusted and snugly approximated by sutures and strips of adhesive plaster. Antiseptic dressing and a light bandage was applied. All traces of the operation as far as possible were removed, and the child was carefully wrapped up and laid back in bed. All this time she was entirely unconscious, and yet she had taken but very little chloroform. In about ten minutes she opened her eyes and looked natural, but she was a little sick and circulation very weak. I gave her stimulants liberally. Sickness soon subsided and circulation improved in volume and strength. In an hour we considered her safely from under the influence of chloroform, and safely through—the first part, at least—a very dangerous and serious operation.

When we announced the fact that she was alive and safe for the present, I never saw so happy a family. In fact, I felt good myself. We all had cause to rejoice, for it looked almost like one rising from the dead. I never knew an operation to be performed on any one, where the chances of life and death appeared to be so evenly balanced. One whiff of chloroform too much or the loss of an extra half-ounce of blood, would apparently have turned the scale in favor of the silent messenger. But, thanks to the powers that be, luck or science prevailed and she lives.

We left plenty of stimulants and opiates sufficient to insure a quiet night, and a sustaining plan of treatment, and departed for home.



We secured permission to take the leg home with us for examination, and found the tumor was composed entirely of bone. The entire leg, down to the knee, was well supplied with blood, and the muscles and tissues slightly hypertrophic, but the mass itself was bone. The leg weighed ten pounds, and we estimated the tumor at eight. After the leg was amputated, we estimated the girl at

Digitized by Google

ighteen pounds, but her father said she vould not weigh over fifteen pounds.

This picture of the child was taken hree weeks after the operation, and she vould weigh not less than twenty-five ounds then.

Without stopping to follow in detail ner recovery, will say that she commenced to improve from the start, appetite improved, strength returned and the stump healed mostly by first intention. Ligatures and sutures were removed with nut little trouble, and in three weeks we considered her out of danger.

Want of space forbids entering into a liscussion of the origin of abnormal growths. In fact, the causes of tumors are exceedingly obscure. It is much easier to understand how they are nourished and developed, than to comprehend heir origin.

All tumors appear to have an inherent nethod and power of growth of their own, depending upon surrounding parts or supplies, and they continue to grow vithout conforming to any particular law of development as healthy structures do, and they almost invariably increase in size at the expense or destruction of the economy of the organization. Cell life is rom some cause perverted, and one abnormal cell begets another, but how the first morbid cell becomes deranged in function is a problem.

In this case, no doubt the periosteum was injured by the fall, in September, and from this injury periostitis was set up, and contrary to the usual law governing inflammatory actions of this kind, this abnormal condition of cell life was produced and nucleus for an osteoma formed, and when once formed this exostosis or out-growth of osseous material was governed, like all tumors, by its inherent law of development. From a hurried search of accessible medical literature, I find no recorded cases of such enormous osseous growths, in so short a time, and on so young a subject.

Perhaps some reader of the BRIEF can throw some light on the subject. If so, we would be pleased to see it in print, for by what law, or freak of nature, it should exhaust all its energies in building up such an enormons growth on a little delicate eight-year-old girl in so short a time, is a mystery to me.

Success to the BRIEF.

Tulsa, Ind. Ter. P. REEDER, M. D.

Might not this growth have been an osteo-sarcoma? It is extremely rare for a purely osseous tumor to develop so rapidly and exhibit so much malignancy. Has the doctor examined a section of the tumor microscopically to determine its exact nature? We congratulate him upon the skillful and successful termination of the operation.—[ED.

Epidemic Influenza—La Grippe.

This peculiar affection has been known to the medical profession for many centuries. It was first carefully studied in 1847-8, when nearly one-fourth of all London and half of Paris felt the weight of its power. The first national experience we had with the disease was about twelve years ago, when it prevailed in an aggravated and quite fatal form in Canada and the United States generally. It has received various names according to its most prominent characteristics and the nationality of the observer. It has been christened epidemic catarrh, epidemic catarrhal fever, febris catarrhalis, defluxio catarrhalis, catarrhus a contagiosa, rheuma epidemicum, cephalalgia contagiosa, tac, horion, quinte,

Digitized by Google

coqueluche, ladendo, baraquette generale, coquette, cocotte, allure, follette, petite poste, petite courier, grenade, la grippe, grippe, ziep, schaffhusten, épidemisches schnupfen fieber, huhner-weh, blitz katarrh, mode fieber, mal del castone, etc., etc.

The history of this disease can be traced back over two thousand years, and, in point of professional interest it ranks second only to cholera. It has been supposed to be caused by a germ or micro organism of some kind, but "what's its name and where's its hame," are problems of which but little as yet are known, although many able and splendidly equipped workers have long been engaged in their solution. That nothing definite has yet been learned concerning its etiological secret, may be inferred from the many different names it has received at the hands of as many separate observers—they all express some prominent feature of the ailment, but none of them contain any clue or suggestion indicative of its actual pathology.

When la grippe visits a community, it usually remains a month or two, and tends to assume an endemic form; its spread is always rapid and often it acts as if a veritable cloud-burst of indisposition had descended. The symptoms are so well known that a repetition seems almost superfluous—they are those of a severe cold in the head, chilliness and fever, muscular pains and debility, all suddenly developed, or after a short incubatory stage of a few hours, without apparent cause, accompanied by extreme nervous prostration, violent paroxysms of coughing and sometimes very distressing gastric and intestinal disturbances. While these might well be called constant symptoms, they are modified considerably according to the part of the body furnishing the arena for its exhibition. Experience seems to teach that while any organ or part of the system may be singled out, as it were, by the disease, it seems to have a selective action on the respiratory organs, digestive tract, and nervous system. If the disease be of the pulmonary type, we may have asthmatic, congestive, irritative, inflammatory, and even structural disease symptoms. I have seen very pronounced instanes of all these, and in a few cases have met with alarming hemoptysis and symptoms of pulmonary edema. The popular and medically conventional "heart failure" I have never encountered during the continuance of the disease, although it is not at all uncommon to find bradycardia and great arythmia. When the disease attacks primarily the digestive tract, there is complete loss of appetite, loss, or perverted sense of taste, a heavily coated tongue, tenderness of the stomach and bowels, and scintillating vague pains in the abdominal parietes. In this form of la grippe, constipation is the rule, at least in the beginning. Occasionally a dysenteric diarrhea ushers in the attack; it is a defluxion that is not critical, but persists during the life of the disease, and may take on a very serious aspect. The importance of this dysenteric form may be appreciated when it is said that many deaths were reported from this cause in Marseilles during the month of February; it was often difficult to differentiate between *grippe a forme intestinale* and true cholera, so violent and fatal was this type of the disease at that place. If the disease exhausts itself upon the nervous system, all the "constant" symptoms are aggravated and intensified; there may be delirium of a mild, active, or furious kind; a dizziness so excessive as to simulate vertigo and occasionally syncope; the muscular debility is remarkably pronounced, and the mental and vital prostration so profound that in elderly, or otherwise enfeebled patients, it affords just cause for alarm and apprehension.

The death rate from la grippe itself is said to be only about two per cent, yet the multitudes afflicted with it in some of its many forms, and the thousands who are already sufferers from some distinct kind of lung, heart or intestinal disease—the which always influences the progress of the disease in question so unfavorably—make the aggregate number of deaths due directly and indirectly to its presence, very great. In addition to this, let it also be remembered, that during the months in which this affection evinces its greatest activity, is the very season in which the greatest mortality occurs from diseases of the lungs, heart, kidneys, brain, nervous system generally,

Digitized by Google

old age, diphtheria, croup, erysipelas, child-birth, etc., etc. While we are taught that la grippe is independent of "hygrometic, thermometric and barometric changes," yet observation shows that it is much more prevalent at certain seasons of the year, and that in this regard it behaves just like other diseases of its kind, a fact pointed out long ago by the distinguished Arbuthnot. There is a practical application to be made, however, of this fact, and it is that physicians as well as patients, pay entirely too much attention to what they are pleased to call la grippe, and not enough to a host of other diseases occurring at the same time and which are more uniformly and directly fatal, perhaps, than epidemic influenza itself.

It is a curious feature of the disease, more conspicuous when it assails the nervous system, that it has a faculty of reviving old and forgotten neuralgias, paralyses, ulcers, etc., conditions that had been regarded as cured or at least rapidly disappearing. It is also a matter of hospital experience that when an epidemic of influenza prevails, open wounds, whether accidental or surgical, easily assume a gangrenous condition and become correspondingly obstinate and dangerous. The careful surgeon will think twice before undertaking an operation even of the most trivial nature, during the existence of such an epidemic, and when such procedures become imperative he surrounds himself with every safeguard that modern antisepsis affords. It is also the experience of every physician who has been engaged in the active discharge of professional duties at such a time, that all pulmonary diseases, especially those that are essentially bronchial and tubercular, all cardiac diseases, particularly dilatation, fatty degeneration, or valvular lesions, and all renal ailments such as diabetes, albuminuria, etc., may be readily revived, when dormant, or aggravated when progressive, and uniformly made more serious and fatal when la grippe is abroad in the land. When the general prevalence of bronchial, tubercular, renal, and cardiac diseases is remembered, and the fact that their grave features are always accentuated by this disease, one can easily understand why the general mortality rate is so high during an epidemic of la grippe, notwithstanding the fact that statistics show the death rate from la grippe to be only about two per cent. When it is remembered how common are the vices, indiscretions, and moral obliquities which impose on their devotees these dangerous but for a long time unpretentious diseases and conditions affecting such important organs, surprise at the high general death rate during an epidemic of influenza should cease in medical circles even if it does appal the laity. We are supposed to know that the vast majority perish from hidden or dormant diseases and conditions, and therefore indirectly; we ought to know that it is those who are cursed with some hereditary or acquired systemic taint, the libertine, drunkard, glutton, that compose the great army of la grippe victims, ninety-eight per cent of which vanish from the earth when his morbific kingship nods his sable plume over the horizon.

In the treatment of la grippe the materia medica has been ransacked and remedies applied of the most opposite properties and with the most commendable assiduity. To list all the medicines that have been employed in dislodging the ailment would prove a profitless task and afford a unique and not uninteresting catalogue. Indeed, it would be much less difficult to name what has not been used than what has been used. Influenza in its epidemic form is usually regarded as a self-limited disease, and all attempts to cut short an attack,—jugulate it, as it were, have been frowned upon. If we were certain that it is a germ disease, there might be more reason for advising a purely expectant line of treatment. Neither do I find myself in accord with "treating-the-symptoms-as-they-arise" practice,—arnica for muscular pains, aconite and belladonna for attendant throat trouble, podophyllin and aloin for constipation, etc., etc.—such a course is too elementary for any one but the merest tyro in medicine to even think of. It has been quite fashionable of late to rely almost entirely upon the transitory sedative action of antipyrine, acetanilid, and other coal tar derivatives; their employment, in my opinion, can not be condemned too strongly. A glance over the toxic effects of these laboratory

Digitized by Google

products, especially these thermic depressants, will convince their most enthusiastic defenders that they have no place in the treatment of la grippe:—Cardiac failure, pulmonary edema, cyanosis, dyspnea, nausea, diarrhea, vertigo, stupor, a long list of ataxic manifestations, jaundice, albuminuria, collapse, convulsive phenomena, glycosuria, coma, etc., etc.; let the reader note their untoward selective action on those parts of the economy primarily affected by the disease in question, and then explain or justify their administration.

During the past five or six years I have treated a great number of cases of la grippe; have faithfully followed the popular therapeutic current, and have learned to pay much more attention to the complications than to the influenza itself. The complications must be anticipated when possible, and treated as separate diseases when they exist. For la grippe *per se*, I have in the past three years used the following prescription:

R. Quiniæ Bisulphat ..... 1 drachm.
Pulv. Pepsin Puri ..... 10 grains.
Pulv. Capsici ..... 7 grains.
Ferri Sulphat. Exsic ..... 5 grains.
Acid. Benzoici ..... 6 grains.

M. ft. in capsulæ No. 2 sufficient. Sig.: One every three hours.

I have never had any reason to regret the use of this combination. The prescription is for an adult, of course. Within twenty-four hours I can always expect decided amelioration of all symptoms. The mixture is crowded till cinchonism is produced, and I have noticed that this effect is not easily produced in severe cases. Three or four days of mild cinchonism usually suffices to exterminate an uncomplicated case of epidemic influenza. The crisis is announced by a transitory diarrhea.

About a year ago, the MEDICAL BRIEF, in its "gleanings" reported one Dr. Langdon, as having said in the *Lancet-Clinic*, that all the conditions of la grippe requiring treatment could be met by ammonium salicylate. He neutralized the acid with ammonium carbonate in the same manner as the corresponding sodium salt is prescribed in rheumatism, according to the following formula:

R. Acid. Salicylic ..... 4 drachms.
Ammonii Carbonate ..... q. s. ad. neutr.
Glycerini ..... 2 ounces.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ..... q. s. ad. ..... 6 ounces.

M. Sig.: One teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water every hour or two.

He claims for this mixture that it produces "free diaphoresis, reduces fever, relieves myalgia and neuralgia, induces easy expectoration, resolves nasal and bronchial congestions and the tendency to pneumonic, nephritic, arthritic, meningeal and cardiac complications."

I have never used this combination, not being prone to make sudden changes in practice, but should my method of treatment prove unsatisfactory ever, I shall certainly give Dr. Langdon's a trial. I will say, however, and with no desire to give offense, that it is almost too good to be true; and yet the same might be said of my treatment.

J. S. LEONHARDT, M. D.
Lincoln, Neb.

Medical Legislation.

I am constrained to differ from my friend, Dr. M. J. Hutchens, when he says, BRIEF, p. 447: "The trouble with Dr. Lockhart is that he is a few generations ahead of the times." I don't think so. The time is ripe for action, and many readers of the BRIEF will live to see the repeal of every medical and pharmacy law in existence. I have received many letters from all parts of the United States indicating that the brain of the profession is arousing from its lethargy in this matter and becoming cognizant of the dangers to scientific medicine threatened by foolish legislative interference. The people are demanding the repeal of these laws; in the President's Message is a ringing declaration against all such class legislation; many distinguished jurists and statesmen are with us; the United States supreme court is unquestionably with us; with all these, God and the MEDICAL BRIEF for us, who can be against us?

Agitation, action, systematic organization is imperatively demanded. Activity is progress; apathetic inaction is retrogression, and it is this our friends, the enemy, rely on for success. Note how quickly the San Francisco and Chicago druggists took to the woods like a lot of scared monkeys when the "cutters" threatened to appeal to the courts. A suit at law would necessarily have involved the constitutionality of the pharmacy law—hence, the druggists acted on the principle of the old maxim, that

Digitized by Google

"discretion is the better part of valor." The "Owl" in San Francisco and McConnell Drug Co. in Chicago, were too much for the arch conspirators in the drug combine and forced them to take "bilgewater."

Dr. Russell, of Ipswich, Mass., belies the honor and integrity of the medical profession in that home of medical freedom, when he claims that medical legislation is for "the protection of the people." The medical lobbyists in that State in a recent endeavor to secure or enlarge their medical practice by having others legislated out of the business, demanded a law "for the protection of the medical profession," and one of the chief provisions of the law demanded was section five, which reads as follows: "Whoever, not being registered as aforesaid, shall use or advertise, or in any way allow or permit the title of Doctor, or Doctor of Medicine, or any abbreviation thereof, to be attached to, or used in connection with his name, or shall do any act which may operate to lead any person to believe or infer that he or she is entitled to the use of such title, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment." Shades of Plymouth Rock! Liberty! thy name must be "pants" among Massachusetts medical lobbyists.

Since 1859, when a legislature historic for the large number of able lawyers enrolled as members, among whom were Benjamin F. Butler and Caleb Cushing, voted to wipe the last vestige of medical legislation from the statute book of that State, the people of Massachusetts have had no legal protection from "irregulars" and quacks, other than that found in the application of the common law principle of criminal negligence. Yet, the death rate has steadily decreased, longevity has increased, and to-day the death rate is not larger than in those States that have long tolerated the most vicious medical legislation.

This is more remarkable from the fact that nearly one-half the medical practitioners in Boston (and presumably in the State) are not graduates of a "recognized medical college," and many of them never saw a medical college.

If the general public has more confidence in the "irregulars" than in Dr. Russell and his medical consorts, whose chief occupation seems to be to construct straw men to denounce as "quacks" all who dare promulgate opinions different from their own, who is to blame for it? Poor fellows, I pity them! They see no way to have that confidence restored but by legislative enactment, driving all competition from the field. By the way, I have been informed that the "father" of the medical law in this State left Massachusetts because there were so many "quacks" there a "regular" could not make a living (*cum grano salis*). There are, no doubt, many able and successful graduates of "recognized medical colleges" in the "The Cradle of Liberty," but they have neither time nor inclination to belittle their competitors or cry for legislative pap.

But, Dr. Russell agrees with me in part, at least, when he says: "A physician should practice no "ism," but use what his intelligence shall suggest to him as the best method of treatment. A person has a right to employ a physician from any of the different schools or no physician at all if he chooses." Logically, then, the State has no right to interfere with the individual's choice of medical advisors, and the necessary corollary is, that the State has no right to interfere with the individual's choice to *give* medical advice. The rights to give and to accept as to sell and to buy are equal, and each is sustained by the same basic principle of jurisprudence. But, in addition to the doctor's very liberal admission, I hold that it was the express and declared purpose of the fourteenth amendment to prevent just such legislative interference by the States, with the natural liberty of the individual citizen.

Obviously, medical laws do interfere with the individual's choice of medical advisors when they restrict the right to give medical advice or aid to a favored few, thereby compelling the individual to employ, not the advisor of his choice, but the lucky holder of a diploma or State certificate.

The medical law of this State admits the right of any citizen to give medical advice or assistance, but, with charac-

Digitized by Google

teristic pusillanimity, it denies his right to compensation; therefore, unless he has first submitted to be "branded" by a board of medical inquisitors, constructed on the principle that "any fool can ask questions, but it takes a wise man to answer them," a pedantic questioner might easily suggest ten questions in anatomy or physiology that a Gray or a Dalton could not answer. Should they, therefore, be considered ignorant of the respective sciences?

Dr. R. says: "All persons before they begin the practice of medicine, should give evidence that they are safe persons to turn loose on the community."

It is evident, in the very nature of things, that success in practice is the only evidence of "safety"; and those who have never practiced can not furnish the evidence that they are "safe persons to turn loose on the community." It is a conspicuous fact that success in practice is about the only evidence of safety to the community that examining boards persistently ignore. Is it fair, is it right, or just, or constitutional, for any court to refuse the most positive evidence of a prisoner's innocence and find him guilty on the most flimsy circumstantial evidence?

Some of my allusions to "diplomaed quacks" seems to have superinduced hydrophobic spasms in some of my critics. To relieve their agony and calm their fears, I will make the following explanation:

When viewed aside from the halo of youthful ambition, bombastic pedantry and assinine affectation, often so intimately associated with the parchment, a medical diploma or State license, is simply an official letter of introduction certifying that the possessor has successfully answered a given number of questions pertaining to medicine and allied sciences, and recommending him to the confidence of the general public. They are not unfrequently posted up on office walls as advertisements or bait to catch gudgeons, but they give no assurance of intellectual ability, of practical competency, of honest endeavor, of skillful treatment. They do not proclaim that the possessor is not an "educated ass," or drunkard, or libertine, or medical adventurer, or dishonest scoundrel whose motto is "morals be damned, its money I'm after;" or who would not hesitate to rape a female patient under pretext of necessary medical treatment, or when under the influence of an anesthetic. The records of our courts evidence that such things have been done, and I have heard them boasted of.

A large per cent of abortionists in our large cities carry on their nefarious business behind the screen of a diploma or State license. When I know a diploma to be a badge of honor, and I don't doubt but that the most of them are, I respect it; when I know it to shield a quack or a criminal abortionist and recommend him to the confidence of an unsuspecting public, I deplore the customs which make such things possible. When some of my critics have shed their professional pin-feathers, they will readily assent to all I have said on this subject.

As a specimen of the "educated ass" style of argument, please notice the spumous ravings of one of my opponents in the February BRIEF, page 169. He says: "It is absurd to say or hold that a man is born a physician." Or, in other words, as the editor of the BRIEF puts it, "Physicians, like poets, are born, not made." Dr. Collins no sooner makes the assertion than he proceeds to contradict himself by quoting with approval from that prince of empirics, Hippocrates, as follows: "Whoever is to acquire a competent knowledge of medicine, ought to be possessed of the following advantages: "A natural disposition, etc." * * "First of all, a natural talent is required; for when nature opposes everything else is in vain; but when nature leads the way, etc." And again: "For our natural disposition is, as it were, the soil." *Ex pedes Herculem!* Evidently, Dr. Collins recognizes the fact, apparent to every one who carefully reads his diatribe, that he was born minus that "natural disposition." No wonder he feels alarmed for the safety—*of his practice* when paternal legislation is endangered!

From the numerous letters I have received in regard to this controversy, it is evident that Drs. Russell and Collins and the *Boston Duetchen* are rapidly digging the grave of paternal legislation with a very small expenditure of brain force.

Digitized by Google

As the signature, "J. W. Lockhart, M. D." seems to affect some of the BRIEF'S readers much as a red flag does an infuriated bull, I will endeavor to concilliate them by using the following purely fictitious *nom de plume*.

D. M. HARTLOCK, W. J.

St. John, Wash.

The Opium Habit.

In MEDICAL BRIEF of March, 1893, I have been interested in several articles on the opium or morphine habit, especially those by Drs. John H. Morton and A. R. Canfield. Partially, I agree with both and yet disagree to some extent.

Now, I know—from personal experience—something about the devil of morphine, having twice been through what Dr. Morton truly terms "the hells of the habit."

"If you can utilize so long an article as giving my experience will require, I will, with the hope of aiding some others, write it down.

I graduated in 1883 and achieved some measure of success. In the summer of 1887, I injected a quarter of a grain of morphine, and the effect was decidedly pleasant. Afterwards, when I was extraordinarily tired, I repeated the dose. Well, it was not long before it had to occur every day. At the end of one year I with difficulty held myself down to one-eighth ounce bottle per week. In two years it required two per week. In three years I often injected one-eighth ounce every two days. By the fall of 1891 I was beyond all hope. Three different times I injected two ounces entire of a four per cent solution of cocaine inside of four or five hours. But the effect frightened me so that I never did it again. Chloral in enormous doses occasionally. When out of morphine for a day, I would take chloroform to stupefication, or ether and any narcotic or anesthetic at hand. Do not imagine that I *drifted* all this while—no! no! Hundreds of times I made resolves to quit or die. Would lie in my room almost in collapse for two days, purging and vomiting, until I would inject ten grains or more and get up the next minute, eat heartily and feel well again. Well? not precisely—hell, rather; but with strength to work. In November, 1891, I went to South America and away from any settlement a distance of seventy miles up a river where boats passed once a week. I had a bottle of morphine, a cook, and a shanty. Shall I describe it? I had no other medicines. Rapidly I diminished the dose to one grain per day, and, standing "between the devil and the deep blue sea," I slung the rest into the "fast flowing river." Oh, ye gods! didn't I want that morphine before I got through! But after two weeks I rapidly recovered. I had no pain. I don't know what morphinists mean by so much talk of pain, and have thought it was only to arouse sympathy and get the morphine given to them—but the nervousness was awful, indescribable. I can only illustrate in one way. We all know the appearance of the human body showing the nervous system. I could feel those millions of nerves quivering, as plainly as you see them on pictured plates.

For a month I only slept by sitting up in my cot and rubbing both hands up and down both legs to allay the nervous feeling, until I was completely tired out—then I would sleep two hours and repeat the process. Under the knees, the arm-pits, and over the sacral plexus, gave me most trouble. I wanted to plunge a knife into those parts, as it seemed that real pain would be a relief.

The night prior to landing there I injected over a whole bottle of morphine, from dusk to daylight; in fact, I injected eighty-five grains exactly.

In two months I was well and in perfect health. I was perfectly happy for ten months. Then, my mother, whom I loved with the utmost devotion, died in my arms. The world was so darkened that I did not wish to live. My mind was affected I think. I took my revolver and was on my way to a retired place to end all. A woman called me in—she remarked on my death-like looks. I happened to remember that she kept morphine and asked her for it. Having a syringe with me I used it with one-quarter grain dose. That was one year ago last August. Not caring, my progress was more rapid than before, and for the six months previous to February 18th, 1893, I averaged by the hypodermic syringe fully sixty grains per day. During both unfortunate periods I never lost

Digitized by Google

my head—never brought up in the ditch, never was suspected of the habit by many of my closest friends who lived at the same hotel. My pride was my great controlling power. But I saw that only death was ahead of me on that track, and resolved to be once more free. I left my practice and came here to my sister's home February 18th, 1893. For three weeks I have not touched a particle of morphine nor opiate of any form. Am well and shall never touch it again, and have no desire for it.

This article is already too lengthy, but if the editor or his readers wish the full details of my last struggle, I will give them. It has been far easier than before, so easy as to astonish me. DR. B. B.

Help Wanted.

I desire some of the fraternity to give me a method of treating the following case without an operation:

Mr. J. A., three years ago, contracted gonorrhea, resulting in double orchitis. He was treated by a physician, after which, he suffered with stricture and retention of urine. Physician used bougie, etc. The physician in question carelessly gave patient caustic without instructions how to use it. Patient went home and inserted caustic into urethra. He says this nearly drove him crazy. He went to the physician's house and told him what had happened. The physician said he had forgotten to instruct him how to use the caustic.

Seven or eight months later patient began to pass bloody urine, and has been treated by eminent physicians without benefit. He went to the New Orleans Charity Hospital; they failed to cure him. He tried some physicians of ability in that city, but all to no benefit. Some treated him for kidney disease, bladder and liver troubles, etc., in fact, none knew what was the matter.

I examined patient; found him suffering with urethral fistula, caused from either the effect of said caustic or false passage of bougie. There is continual hemorrhage and inflammation. Fistula is midway of penis and course to right and enters scrotum.

Condition: Patient is twenty-eight years old, married, little emaciated, continued aching pain in the lumbar region and sometimes in groin, and headache also, urine bloody and contains deposits of pus-like substance. Tried many powerful liniments, ointments, etc., all to fail. Tried many of the narcotics, but all failed to give relief.

Now, I am getting some benefit with this method of treatment; thus:

R. Ext. Opii ..... 3 grains.
Ext. Belladonnæ ..... 6 grains.
Ext. Cocæ ..... 12 grains.
M. et ft. suppositories No. 6. Sig.: Insert one in bowels once or twice as necessary.

And a tonic of quinia, iron and strychnia. Patient begins to do well, but hemorrhage the same.

Now, brothers of the profession, is there any cure for this case without operating, and can hemorrhage be stopped? I would like to hear from the editor. Please write personally, because I am in need of help before issue of next journal.

My treatment for sexual debility is as follows:

R. Pil. Aphrodisiaca.....
Sig.: Three pills three times a day, after meals.

In connection take Sanmetto, a teaspoonful three or four times a day. Take hip baths night and morning in cold water. This treatment must be continued for a month. Try it, brethren, and report. M. M. JOSHUA, M. D.

Plaquemine, La.

Myalgia.

Having used Cactina Pillets in several cases of myalgia of the heart, in which they proved very efficient, I desire to call the attention of my brother practitioners to the fact. M. BAILEY, M. D.

Titusville, Pa.

Reply to Dr. Burke.

In reply to Dr. Burke's query, I would offer for trial either or both of the following prescriptions, if he has not already tried them:

R. Syr. Ferri Iodidi..... 2 to 4 drachms.
Olei Morrhuæ..... 4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times a day.

R. Creasoti (Beechwood)..... 15 minims.
Syr. Tolutana..... 2 ounces.
Aquæ..... 2 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful every four hours.

For the attacks of asthma, try amyl nitrite, one to two drops, put on a handkerchief and let the child inhale it.

If the doctor tries this, will he kindly let me know of its success?

EVERETT W. RUSSELL, M. D.
Children's Dept. Northwestern Dispensary, New York City.
92 West Eighty-ninth St., New York.

Digitized by Google

Set Him Right.

I desire to try, through the columns of the BRIEF, to set Dr. Lockhart right. He seems so earnest in his opinions, and writes up his side of the question so well, that I am forced to believe he means what he says. There is only one trouble about the doctor's side of the question; his premises are wrong—his arguments are all right. I want to set him right as to his premises.

The doctor is under the impression that the laws regulating the practice of medicine were passed by and for the protection of (from competition) the old-school brethren "regulars," and that these laws necessarily work an injury and hardship upon outsiders.

Now, I think the doctor is mistaken in both of these views. In proof of the first I will say, the doctor knows that very few physicians ever become law-makers; and in the next place I will say, that law-makers do not pay much attention to any special legislation, unless there is great popularity in the measure or money to back it up. The doctor knows that the profession was never able (had they been willing) to expend money for their protection, and he also knows—according to his expressed opinion—that these same laws were never a *very popular* measure. This being true, it follows that the laws regulating the practice of medicine were not passed for the purpose above named. Now of the hardships and injuries that these laws produce:

The doctor claims that any man who is capable or competent to practice medicine, ought to be allowed to practice and to charge and collect for same. Now, let us see if this theory is correct and will apply to all avocations and to all men. Say, for illustration, that the doctor is capable of saying the marriage ceremony in good style, and some young couple in his neighborhood conclude that he is the right man to do this work, does the doctor think so too, and would he perform the ceremony simply because he was able to say the ceremony and there was money in it? Now the injury that would occur in this connection would not hurt the doctor, but how about the young couple? The ceremony has been said—but not according to law. The law says that the man who performs marriage ceremonies must have certain qualifications outside of the ability to say the ceremony; that he must see that the couple have a license; that they are of age; certain papers must be filed to make the marriage legal. This law might interfere with a young couple who were not of age and who did not know the difference between a legal and illegal ceremony. But the doctor does not object to the laws regulating marriage, simply because every man who is capable of saying the ceremony is not allowed to do so for money.

This illustration is fair; but, as the doctor is so wrapt up in his pet theory, I will try another: We will suppose the doctor becomes tired of practicing medicine and is offered a position in one of our State normal schools, as principal teacher. The trustees think the doctor is the very man they want, but upon investigation it turns out that the doctor is not in possession of the necessary papers; that he can teach school very well, if you will allow him to select the branches he wishes to teach, but there are some studies required that the doctor is not proficient in. Will the doctor contend that the laws are wrong that put these particular branches in the list to be taught? The doctor might not directly injure any one by being the principal, but the law says he can not legally teach, and the law is right, notwithstanding the fact that the doctor is deficient in the prescribed studies, and thereby loses a good position and the money which would accompany it.

There are certain laws or rules of action that are necessary in the transaction of all kinds of business, and the practice of medicine is not an exception.

Now, a word or two about class legislation and I am through. This hobby (class legislation) is played by politicians for all it is worth, but the members of the medical profession ought to have a better excuse for quarreling. All legislation is, to some extent, class legislation. There are very few laws on record that do not interfere with some man's avocation. The object of the law is to protect both good and bad, but the protection of the good interferes with the trade of the bad. The law prohibiting stealing ruins the thief, shuts the burglar up in a dungeon, leaving his wife and children without

Digitized by Google

bread; but the doctor does not object to these kind of laws.

The laws regulating the practice of medicine are intended to prevent incompetent men from practicing medicine. In order to do this there must necessarily be some condition prescribed, and some rules of action taken. The doctor knows that some of his neighbors have been seriously injured by incompetent practitioners, and he believes that these men (or women, as the case may be) ought to be punished for their crimes and prohibited from the further practice. His experience in this line is the experience of every doctor in the country, and this experience is so universal that the lawmakers have made laws for this purpose. It is true that these laws are not perfect, but they were right and necessary. Their deficiencies will be remedied, and the doctor will not be injured by them unless he violates them. This, we do not think he will do.

We hope the doctor will reconsider the matter; lay aside any prejudice he may have, and compare the injury done by laws with the irreparable injury done by incompetent practitioners of medicine, and select the less of two evils (if medical legislation is an evil). Some restraint is better than none. The doctor believes in higher education or he never would have studied hard enough to learn what he knows. Let us all do what we can to build up our profession, and if our fellow men wish to join our ranks, let them do so with the understanding that there is no room for the incompetent. Men who come in for no other purpose than the loaves and fishes, should not be encouraged to enter. There is no charity in giving our lives into the hands of incompetent men. Dr. Lockhart does not want a quack to prescribe for him, and justice says keep them out of the ranks of our profession. W. P. HOWLE, M. D.

Oran, Mo.

Help Wanted.

About fifteen months since, Mrs. M. presented herself to me for treatment. I decided at once she had Graves' disease. She said her former physician had told her the same.

She gave the following history: About six months before, she gave birth to an unusually large male child, and as she said, "had an awful time," and next morning after the birth of the child, there was an enlargement just above the clavicle on the right side.

When I first saw her she was having heart symptoms and was becoming emaciated. I put her on digitalis for the heart symptoms, and tonics, such as iron, quinine and strychnia, to build up the system; also treatment for constipation.

She improved very nicely on this treatment for several months, but being a poor woman, undertook to do her housework and broke down.

I insisted on her giving up her household duties and to quit nursing her babe, but could not prevail on her to do either.

In the meantime the enlargement became a little inflamed, for which I made some simple external application; finally, by accident, she bruised the enlargement and it became an open running ulcer. Knowing there were important blood vessels near the surface, and fearing the deeper tissues might become involved, I have been trying to heal the ulcer but without success. It has bled several times rather freely, showing that some of the smaller blood-vessels were involved, from the spirting of the blood.

Some months since she took the babe from the breast and menstruation came on rather scant, and the enlargement extended up the side of the neck and two other enlargements appeared, one in each axilla. I then put her on treatment to increase the menstrual flow. Sometimes she has rather a profuse flow and then the enlargements on neck and in axilla almost disappear until the approach of the next menstrual period. The eyes have never been affected. I have kept the patient on tonics all the time.

Now, Mr. Editor, any suggestion from you, or any one of the BRIEF family, through the BRIEF or by private letter, will be highly appreciated.

Friendship, Ky. W. S. HART, M. D.

Place patient upon Iodia (Battle) and try galvanism upon the enlargements. Nitro-glycerine in doses of one hundredth grain might be found useful. Keep bowels freely open at all times.—[ED.

Digitized by Google

Epithelioma.

In one of your past issues, if I mistake not, a physician, who was suffering from an epithelioma or lupus of the face, asked for a remedy. Having treated a number of these cases successfully, I desire, for the benefit of not only the doctor, but the profession at large, to give the means employed to master these dread diseases.

As an alterative having specific curative powers:

R. Ext. Arbor Vitæ, fl.....1 ounce.
Ext. Berberis Aquifolium, fl.....1 ounce.
Curacoa, Glycerine } q. s. ad.....6 ounces.

M. Sig.: Shake thoroughly and take one teaspoonful one hour before meals and at bed-time.

R. Ext. Arbor Vitæ, fl.....2 ounces.
Ext. Berberis Aquifolium, fl.....2 ounces.

M. Sig.: To be applied by means of pledgets of linen lint, saturated with this mixture, and kept constantly moist day and night.

Should the application at first cause too much burning, soak the saturated pledget in alkaline water, diluting until it can be borne without too much discomfort. The rule is, however, to use the mixture as strong as possible.

R. Glycozone (Marchand's).....2 or 4 ounces.

This must be kept in a dark, cool place and used in the following manner: Pour out in a small butter-dish, or minim graduate would be better, about one teaspoonful, take this up in a scrupulously clean pipette (or glass medicine dropper, with rubber bulb) and with the face lying so as to present the sore in as level a position as possible, drop all over it little globules of the glycozone and allow them to remain on for ten or fifteen minutes, when the pledgets can be replaced; this to be done three or four times a day. The sore should, however, be cleansed as well as possible with a soft surgeon's sponge dipped in a solution of sodium bicarbonate and borate, each one ounce, sixteen ounces of distilled water, then well rinsed in clear tepid water before applying the glycozone, this to allow the latter to have full effect directly on the diseased tissues.

Another important step which I have found to materially enhance and hasten the cure is the tri-weekly use of galvano-faradism, but this, unless used by an experienced hand, had better be omitted, as it is impossible to give definite directions for its use, and as there might be a probability of some grave mistake being made. I shall compromise and agree to give the doctor treatment at my office three times weekly, under the rules of professional ethics and fraternal amenities as practiced by our profession, *i. e.*, provided the offer is accepted, of course.

I have been using "galvano-faradic" electricity, in the treatment of disease, now nearly thirty years; beginning in the days when this important therapeutic agent was looked upon by the medical profession as a humbug, and those who were known to admit it in their armamentarium, considered as quacks. "Truth is mighty and must prevail." Had it not been for these "humbugs" who persisted in the use of this powerful vitalizer and antiseptic, and who performed so many astounding cures, many poor hopeless sufferers now living, would have been consigned to early graves. So much attention did these cures call forth that the old "conservatives" began investigating its merits, and to-day we have professors who are actually teaching this old fashioned humbug in the colleges. But this is a digression which is altogether unnecessary, therefore will close, with many good wishes for the prosperity of your fearless journal.

WM. A. ARMSTRONG, M. D.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Diphtheria.

I wish to report through your journal what I consider a very interesting case of diphtheritic croup, or laryngeal diphtheria, that I treated recently, and which very happily recovered.

M. K., a male, aged two years and eleven months, was taken with a slight cold as the parents thought, on September 5th, 1892. The slight cold or cough got worse and worse, when on Sunday, September 18th, a doctor was called in, who told the parents that an operation was the only thing that would be likely to save the patient. The parents therefore looked with anxiety on the case and expected every moment that death would relieve the suffering of their child.

On Monday, September 19th, 11 A. M., I saw the child, who was very restless with extreme dyspnea; abdominal breathing, aphonia, beads of sweat standing out on face, anxious countenance, ringing hard cough, injected eyes, patient reaching out from mother's arms to go

Digitized by Google

to father and from father back to mother again. No diphtheritic deposit could be seen in pharynx. I ordered three grains of calomel to be given every hour and inhalations from slaking lime every three hours and whisky *ad libitum.*

Wednesday, September 21st. Patient whispers; cough croupy, breathing abdominal. Bowels moved about five times since last visit. Countenance anxious, eyes injected. Has coughed up some membrane. Pulse irritable and quick. Calomel and whisky continued together with inhalations from slaking lime. Membrane extends from larynx along trachea and bronchii.

Friday, September 23d, 10 A. M. Patient rested better last night. Had five stools. Breathing still difficult; patient restless. Slaking lime inhalations, calomel and whisky continued, together with lime water spray to throat.

Sunday, September 25th, 10 A. M. Breathing more freely. Not so restless. Voice at intervals natural. Had seven stools since last visit, and has expectorated membrane about twenty times, each of which added to the relief of the patient. Has taken a pint of whisky since I first saw the patient. Treatment continued.

Tuesday, September 27th, 10 A. M. Took three-quarters of a pint of whisky and has had seven stools since last visit. Patient slept all night. Has no difficulty in breathing. Voice aphonic. Ate well this morning for first time since illness. Bronchii, trachea and larynx clear. Treatment continued.

Thursday, September 29th, 10 A. M. Has been speaking in higher, nearly natural tones since Tuesday afternoon, coughs some and expectorates a little mucus. Breathing freely and natural. Bronchii, trachea and larynx clear. Sleeps and eats well. Has had ten stools and has taken three-quarters of pint of whisky since last visit. Treatment: Calomel and whisky every three hours.

Saturday, October 1st, 10 A. M. Appetite good. Has had six stools since last visit and took a quarter of pint of whisky; sleeps and eats well; voice a little husky. Whisky and calomel ordered to be given every four hours.

Monday, October 3d. Patient has had five stools and took one-quarter of a pint of whisky since last visit. Patient has about recovered, except there is still a huskiness in the voice. Dropped calomel and whisky and put patient on the following prescription:

R. Tinct. Ferri Chlor.	32	drops.
Potassii Chloratis	16	grains.
Syr. Tolutan	 2	drachms.
Syr. Simplicis	 2	drachms.
Aquæ	.... 1½	ounces.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times a day.

Friday, October 7th, 1892. Patient has entirely recovered.

During this child's sickness he took eight hundred and seventy-six grains of calomel and about a quart of whisky. I claim that calomel in large and frequent doses given a child suffering with laryngeal diphtheria, prevents further exudation of membrane which will finally loosen and be expectorated, and hence in the majority of cases if seen early there is no necessity for intubation or tracheotomy.

The above makes a record of three cases of laryngeal diphtheria that have recovered with the calomel and whisky treatment under my care.

JOHN M. BATTEN, M. D.
Pittsburg, Pa.

Points in Obstetrics.

It is very common to find good physicians, who are doing a large practice, in a hurry, and this hurry applies to all their cases, more from habit than anything else, and the evil effects likely to result from a hurry in obstetrical cases we meet nearly every day, namely, lacerations of the cervix or walls of the vagina, resulting from expulsion of the child before the parts are well dilated.

I have seen cases where a small rent had been made at delivery in the neck of the uterus and had healed without any operation, leaving a scar or lump which was afterwards mistaken for ulceration or the beginning of a polypoid growth. These conditions when they are treated by the physician with nitrate of silver, etc., become graver than before.

I visited one patient with a brother physician who, I am confident, made a mistake in his diagnosis, and by the daily use of nitrate of silver preverted the functions of the uterus and vagina, setting up an inflammation of the parts which gave us great trouble, and the supposed ulcer still remained.

Digitized by Google

The old axiom is an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and when I am called to a case of obstetrics, if the os is not dilated in proportion to the severity of the pains, I douche the vagina with hot water until all the rigidity of the os has subsided; then I oil the parts with nice sweet lard. If the child's head is large and the perineum not relaxed sufficient to accommodate its exit without a rupture, I let the uterus exhaust its force against the palm of my hand until relaxation is sufficient to let the child's head pass without rupture. After delivery, I remove all clots that form in the vagina by a warm water injection, then examine for any abrasion that might have occurred; bandage the abdomen; give post-partem instructions and see that they are carried out, and I have been so fortunate as to never have had any evil consequences. E. T. LEWIS, M. D.

Woolworth, Tenn.

Medical Legislation.

I have read, with interest, the controversy between Drs. Russell and Shertzer on one side and Dr. Lockhart on the other.

Facts are *solid things*.

Some twenty-two years ago this month, February, 1893, I came over here from Mississippi. About eighteen years ago, I made a visit to the Marsh Islands on the coast. Big Pecan, as called here, was by water seventy miles from my home on Bayou Vermilion. To get there we had to swim our horses a quarter of a mile in a narrow canal, driving them in a boat. We rode seven miles across the marsh, with grass far above our heads, in the heat of the day. I hired a pony who would often lie down when mud was deep—at one time in an alligator hole with the beast close by with open mouth and lashing tail.

Pecan is barely one-quarter mile wide, in widest part, and sixteen miles long in all its branches, covered with live oaks—a weird looking place, with strange traditions about Lafitte, the pirate, and buried treasure around White Lake adjacent to the island.

Pardon this digression.

I have desired to write about the witch-burning period of New England. I desire not to use any harsh terms in reply to Dr. Lockhart, for it seems others can do enough of that.

I desire to illustrate by a case under observation. An old negro, the late "Louis," living near here at the time, had a patient on Belle Isle, a low island from which we made our difficult trip to Pecan. I found a sick woman on the latter whom he had also visited. She came over a difficult route, from fifty miles west, mostly across the marsh, to get near the doctor, who lived seventy miles away. She paid him thirty dollars in advance. I examined her and told her she had organic disease of the womb, and that it was impossible for him to cure her with roots. She asked if I would treat her after he failed. Of course I could make no promise of that kind. She afterwards came under the care of Dr. S. Louis made no more visits. That is his way. He will go fifty miles another way and report his case cured, and many will believe and fee him. After a time, he may go to the same region and lie up another fee.

Many believe him to be a wizard, and it is astonishing what power he has. Should the people be protected? I am not half through with this and many more astonishing cases in Mississippi and here. J. B. RAMSEY, M. D.

Ramsey, La.

Information Wanted.

Will any of the numerous readers of the BRIEF give an antidote for the opium habit *that will cure?* Such an antidote does exist, but is not generally known to the medical profession. Anyone who will make public the formula that will take away the desire for opium, and enable the average doctor to set free the poor helpless creatures who writhe in the clutch of the opium fiend, will perform a public service of inestimable value.

Some of those persons who advertise opium antidotes, such as Dr. Woolley of Atlanta, certainly do cure effectively and painlessly the opium habit, although the cure often takes from four to twelve months. Now, who is there among all the readers of the BRIEF, who knows the secret, and is willing to publish it for the public good? Brethren, let us hear from you. F. W. TYLER, M. D.

Bronwood, Ga.

Digitized by Google

THE MEDICAL BRIEF

J. J. LAWRENCE, A. M., M. D.
PROPRIETOR,
NINTH AND OLIVE STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Vol. XXI. July, 1893. No. 7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

United States and Canada, - - - per annum, $1 00
Foreign (Postal Union), - - - - " 1 50
These rates include postage.
Advertising rates sent on application.

Write *only on one side* of the paper.
See how *short* and *plain* you can write.
THE MEDICAL BRIEF *will not* be sent ANY LONGER THAN PAID FOR.
Write articles intended for publication, and matter for editor, *on separate pieces of paper.*
The Editor of the BRIEF is not responsible for the articles of its contributors.
Articles sent for publication in the MEDICAL BRIEF *must not contain more than seven hundred words.* Short, practical, *brief items* always wanted.
The MEDICAL BRIEF is mailed on the first of each month. If a number fails to reach you we will supply it; provided, we are notified within a month.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

We supply any MEDICAL BOOK, no matter by whom published, post-paid, on receipt of publisher's price. Send for our Catalogue.

Address, MEDICAL BRIEF, St. Louis.

A Neglected Opportunity.

One of the physician's greatest privileges, and one which he too often fails to appreciate, is the opportunity afforded him of writing up his most interesting cases and pointing out his favorite methods of treatment to the profession through the medical press.

Truly, writing "makes an exact man," and when one comes to drape his thoughts in appropriate words, he realizes the necessity for care in his selection, that his contribution may convey that brevity of speech and lucidity of thought that distinguishes the writings of logical men.

His reward will come in time, when he finds that this precision of speech extends to his verbal efforts and his methods of practice, and that his name is becoming known to thousands whom he has never seen, as a guarantee of something good. Doctor, is not this worth the expense of a little time and trouble?

Our Advantage.

The foreign physician's lack of knowledge of materia medica is striking and lamentable. The final object of all medical knowledge is to cure disease. It is the only thing which interests the patient and puts money in the doctor's purse. To achieve this object, we must possess a full and comprehensive knowledge of the medical material at our command. Our foreign brethren have no materia medica; they are devoted to pathology and abstruse and theoretical dissertations and hypotheses concerning the whichness of the why, while the American physician is going around knocking out disease in three rounds.

The foreign physician, when confronted with a serious case can only offer to cut off or pluck out the offending member, while the American physician, with his superior knowledge of materia medica, can many times render an operation unnecessary. It is great to be a skillful surgeon, but it is greater to prevent the necessity for a mutilating operation. It is well to be versed in pathology and morbid anatomy, but it is even better to know how to *cure* disease.

The Country Practitioner.

The ability, intelligence and independence of the country doctor are very significant. The source of these great gifts is easily found. Independent thought is the golden tree whose apples of wisdom bestrew his path. He belongs to no petty clique or association to confine his views or curb the spirit of investigation, and the emergencies of his daily life constantly confront him with problems which require instant solution.

Mental power is the greatest of all forces, and the doctor owes it to himself, to the profession and to his patient to bring the potentialities of his mind to maturity at whatever cost.

Efficient Drug Service.

An honest, reliable druggist is absolutely essential to the physician's success, and he should combat the temptation extended by cupidity to the average druggist by placing a premium upon honest, efficient service. In other words he should patronize no druggist whom he fails to find "square" in all his dealings.

Digitized by Google

Making Doctors By Law.

The folly of attempting to make doctors by law should be patent to all. Every man possesses, through the forces of heredity and environment, an aptness for some particular vocation, and unless this fitness is recognized and developed, the world sustains a serious loss and the individual is constantly chafed by his inability to adapt himself to the niche in which circumstances have placed him.

But, should circumstances be allowed, in the land of the free, to force a man into a position unsuited to him? The names which best adorn the pages of history are those of men who, by force of character, have made themselves the peer of any man.

How foolish, then, to assert that a man can only become a healer by following a prescribed plan, the very routine of which is crushing to his individuality.

The profession must become more liberal. The laws of the survival of the fittest and the eternal fitness of things will more surely, more truly and more justly regulate competition than the legislation which often bars the competent and throws wide the gates to those whose only merit is a golden one.

Individualism.

Individualism is the power of the future. While all men are built upon one general type, each possesses certain distinctive qualifications and tendencies, the development of which, in the school of individual responsibility, has made America, in the short space of five hundred years, the home of all that is best in the sciences and the arts.

Paternalism produces a brood of weaklings; independence is never acquired at the maternal font. Reverence for authority weakens mental stamina. Think for yourself, act for yourself, add your share to the greatest of all sciences, or else you have lived in vain.

The Reading Doctor.

The best informed and most successful physicians are those who read the greatest number of medical journals for, in this way, a comparatively small amount of reading suffices to keep them conversant with current medical news and at a trifling cost.

Too Much Theory.

The theory so strongly advocated by German pathologists during the last few years that lost organic tissue can be supplied by extracts of similar tissues taken from the lower animals has done and is doing much harm.

The saying that "great genius is to madness near allied," was never better illustrated, and when some of our brightest native physicians appear inclined to follow in the footsteps of their foreign brethren, it is time to give the subject serious consideration.

The functions of nutrition and assimilation are not yet clearly understood. We do know that the elements necessary to life are contained in the blood, and that each cell abstracts that which is necessary to sustain its own life and reproduce its kind. But, to claim that animal extracts, however introduced into the body can act otherwise than any other pabulum is going back to the dark ages, when a potion prepared from the heart of a young child in the full of the moon was administered to preserve the beauty of grand dames, and we trust that intelligent American physicians will hold themselves above the practice of such revolting mummery.

Keep Posted.

The advertising department of a reliable medical journal is one of great importance to the practitioner, and the doctor who fails to read it carefully neglects his reputation and his patient. Various additions to materia medica and valuable discoveries in chemistry are made from time to time, and it is the physician's duty to be posted concerning them.

How We Feel About It.

If you do not learn something new every time you open the covers of a fresh edition of the MEDICAL BRIEF, stop reading it and devote your time to a more valuable occupation.

American Progress.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I note the stand taken by the MEDICAL BRIEF and other medical journals against the rapidly dying fad that everything European is quite the thing. Also against

Digitized by Google

foreign journals that are trying their utmost to perpetuate this unreasonable condition. It is quite plain to me why these journals should leave no stone unturned to underestimate the great American progress in chemistry and pharmacology. Their own manufacturers are begining to feel Uncle Sam's powerful arm. He has them by the throat, and you must all know that this diligent young gentleman will never relinquish his hold in any science, industry or profession. Whether the position taken by these foreign medical journals is tenable or not, I feel inclined to leave to the intelligence of the medical profession of our country, whom they have so wantonly attacked with charges of ignorance and tardiness. However, I would ask permission to state a few facts in regard to the tactics resorted to by the foreign manufacturer, in lieu of which their scientific (?) patent medicines have been enabled to thrive for a time. Of course I do not include truly scientific achievements which the old country may advance. But in this case it is a remarkable fact that those having the least right to recognition are creating the most noise. It does not require a microscope to reveal their reprehensible conduct. We are very frequently told that a wonderful discovery had been made by some foreign manufacturer. Our medical journals at once make hasty mention, with great eclat, of this wonderful product. We are told that each molecule of this great achievement contains so many atoms of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen or nitrogen. This is supposed to be the formula. Upon closer investigation we find, that not alone has the name been copyrighted but the preparation patented. Now these molecular formulas may be correct in some cases, but I speak advisedly when I state that they are not always the proper expression for the product. It is fortunate for these products that organic chemistry is yet in its infancy. As far as I am concerned, give me the straightforward and honest formula of our own manufacturers, who explicitly state that each fluid drachm of their product contains so much of this and so much of that. I am pleased to call this honesty, whilst the former is charlatanism. It is not to be wondered at that our medical journals are taking the stand for the honest against the dishonest. This is an American trait. Brethren of the medical and pharmaceutical professions, we should be proud of the fact that America stands at the top of the list for neat and elegant pharmaceuticals and chemicals, with France a distanced second. It is this fact, just dawning and being appreciated by ourselves that has created this commotion in the foreign camp and spurring them on to all possible means to save themselve from their Waterloo. These wolves in sheep clothes have been discovered, and I am proud to say, as an American physician, that my associates and myself can see through their garb. In many cases they have been so imprudent as to hurl against us charges of ignorance and laziness. But, like Americans, we do not strike back until struck at. I refute these charges made against my profession with a warning to these foreign assailers, that our medical colleges and our Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Johns Hopkins and other universities fully prepare us for the simple task of seeing through their mercenary intents.

AN AMERICAN M. D. and Ph. G.

Help Wanted.

I would be pleased to have help in the following case:

Jessie R., fifteen years old, will complain for a few days of not feeling well, and will be taken (generally at night) with high fever and severe pain in her back and legs, tongue coated, skin jaundiced. These spells last from two days to a week. Sometimes there is fever without the pain. In the interval she will feel and look as well as anybody.

This is a malarial region, but she has had no chills since I have been treating her, about one year.

Her father tells me that she has been having these attacks since she was two or three years old.

She has never menstruated.

T. M. McMILLAN, M. D.

Brooklyn, Ala.

Put her upon Aletris Cordial and give small doses of Fowler's Solution as a general tonic. When the attacks occur, let her take a hot sitz bath, warm drinks, etc. Febrina Tablets or small doses of aconite will control the fever.—[ED.

Digitized by Google

Medical Legislation.

Seeing so many articles on this subject, and such a diversity of opinions, I will attempt to give my views on the subject. We have some laws governing the practice of medicine in Texas, but very little attention is paid to them in most of the counties. I am not a believer in long exhaustive statutory laws on any subject, but especially in regard to the practice of medicine. I think that each county should have an examining board composed of three or five competent, honest, energetic doctors, whose duty it should be to see that no man practices medicine in the county without proper credentials; and I don't think any man should be allowed to practice medicine unless he has a diploma from a reputable College of Medicine, recognized by the State Medical Associations, or stand a satisfactory examination before the Medical Board of Examiners.

My reasons are that I don't believe that any man can make a successful practitioner, unless he understands the principles of anatomy and physiology, even if he has been a nurse, a steward or a sexton in a hospital for a number of years. He may treat common, simple cases successfully, but how can he diagnose unless he understands anatomy?

Almost all of the medical colleges are talking of, and a great many have already adopted, the three-year plan. I am strictly opposed to that upon this ground, that the most of our successful doctors are poor men, "or were when they studied medicine," and they study medicine to make a living from the profession, consequently they study harder, read more, and apply themselves much better than a man who studies medicine simply because his father will pay his expenses and wants him to take a profession.

And this three-year plan will cut off poor men, and leave the profession to rich men's sons, who go for a good time more than anything else; consequently it takes them a long time, because they don't as a rule attend much more than one-half the lectures, but take in the town more than they do the lectures. I have been there and seen them.

My idea is to have a graduated examination or standard examination, and when a man can come up to that standard (whether it takes him one or ten years) give him a diploma, and don't give it to him until he reaches that standard.

I must say that the BRIEF is the most welcome visitor that I have; I only wish it was a weekly instead of a monthly journal.

Success to the BRIEF and all of its many readers.

E. M. THOMAS, M. D.

Walburg, Tex.

Malarial Hematuria.

This is not so much a disease as a train of symptoms resulting from chronic malarial poisoning and long continued congestion of the liver. The whole portal circulation becomes blocked up almost to a stand-still; the kidneys from being forced to eliminate bile from the blood, that should have been disposed of by the liver, as well as from the malarial poisonings, suddenly become violently congested, hence the hematuria which is often the first symptom noticed by the patient.

Now for the treatment. The most distressing symptom connected with this malady, is constant nausea and vomiting; this is nature's effort to obtain relief. We should assist her by giving a prompt and thorough emetic. This sounds a little old-fashioned, but never mind that. I prefer ground mustard and salt, a tablespoonful of each in a pint of warm water. As soon as vomiting subsides:

R. Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite ..... 30 grains.
Sodii Bicarb..... 20 grains.
Quiniæ ..... 6 grains.

Mix and divide into three powders. Sig: One powder every two hours till all are given.

When you want prompt and lasting effects from calomel, always mix quinine with it, fever or no fever.

Four hours after the last powder is given, flush the colon thoroughly with warm water; use all it will contain, a gallon if possible; allow it to pass off, then repeat, using the same amount of water; allow this to pass off, then inject a pint and instruct the patient to retain it. Allow him to drink freely of hot lemonade, also of hot water.

Flush the colon as above every evening for two or three days, then less often as the case seems to require; this will obviate the use of diuretics.

Digitized by Google

Give no astringents of any kind; but above all things don't give opium in any form. Some one who reads this will recall cases that have recovered after taking morphine; let me assure such a one that this is no argument against the facts, that it is eminently pernicious.

Give a sufficient amount of quinine in combination with Salo-Sedatus in capsules, to ward off the next paroxysm. Continue the quinine and Salo-Sedatus every day until the patient gets well. Also continue the lemonade which, after two or three days, may be given cold if it agrees with the stomach.

An occasional sponge bath of warm soda water is a useful adjuvant.

E. L. VENABLE, M. D.

Pearl, Ind. Ter.

Icterus Neonatorum.

In reply to Dr. W. H. Anderson, who, in the February BRIEF, asks for preventive treatment of icterus neonatorum, the following is offered:

Once after a nurse had dressed a newborn child, I asked her if she had put the band on tight. She replied, "I put it on as tight as I could draw it." Many nurses will do the same thing unless specially instructed to put the band on loose. This is a point the physician should never neglect, as a tight band is a frequent cause of jaundice.

For the first twenty-four hours after birth I would give the child the following:

R. Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite..... 1 grain.
Sodii Bicarb..... 10 grains.
M. et ft. chart. No. 10. Sig.: One powder every two hours.

This powder will arouse the activity of the liver, stimulate the secretions of the alimentary canal, relieve the engorged condition of the excretory organs, and empty the bowels of the accumulated secretions. It will also prevent fermentation in the stomach and intestines.

In addition to the foregoing, see to it that the child is given nothing which is not suited to its stomach — absolutely nothing but breast milk if that is available. If mother's milk can not be had, I would put it on Mellen's food for the first few weeks, and then resort to clean, fresh cow's milk, properly prepared.

Another important point, and one often disregarded, is to have the babe nursed at *regular* intervals. For the first three months it should not be nursed oftener than every two hours during the day and twice or thrice during the night.

Prevent, if possible, *any* trouble in the alimentary canal. It is not the yellow color that kills the babies, but the condition that gives rise to it; and this condition, in very many cases, is produced by improper feeding. If a catarrhal condition is established in the duedenum, it is likely to extend up the ductus communis choledochus and obstruct it with inflammatory products—jaundice resulting. Catarrh of the stomach (gastritis) is prone to extend into the duodenum and give the same result. Hence the great importance in avoiding errors in dietetics. L. CYRUS ALLEN, M. D.

Hoschton, Ga.

Reply to Dr. Bowling.

It is not a common thing for me to give publicity in medical journals to my opinion in cases involving the professional status of a brother doctor, but noticing the inquiry of Dr. E. H. Bowling, of Luster, N. C., I reply, No! most emphatically. I admit that one-half ounce of ergot is much too large a dose, and I suppose it was given by Dr. —— at one dose, which Dr. Bowling says set up a severe tonic contraction of the uterus and the child was born seemingly lifeless, but when brought to life had spasms, and now, fourteen years after, is paralyzed in right arm, and to all intents, an idiot.

Now, Dr. Bowling, with all due respect let us give the defendant in this case the benefit of every doubt.

If the labor was a long and tedious one, could not the child have received, in utero, some injury from central uterine contractions, or it may have received some injury, in the efforts at resuscitation, to the brachial plexus of nerves sufficient to cause the paralysis.

As to its being a mute, an idiot and having a staggering gait, let us look for a cause. Is it not possible, and more probable, that the last named features are due to some maternal impression? I could refer you to several similar cases, all attributed by fond mothers to some sight or sound during gestation. That maternal impressions are often made on the offspring, certainly no intelligent

Digitized by Google

physician will deny, but I have yet to meet a doctor who presumes to know why it is so.

Next, as to the father's opinion. How often do we all meet with some member or members of the laity who seem to know all about disease; can tell the doctor just what to do, how to do, and when to do it; and the same parties are as ignorant of all the branches of medical science as Joshua was of our modern mode of firearms and military warfare, yet they know "Uncle John said so," "Grand Pap said so," "Aunt Jane Gibbs, she's a mighty knowing old doctor woman," and she says 'hits worms, and I know 'hit 'tis.

Now, shall we, as intelligent physicians, disagree with a professional brother, and espouse the opinion of some one else in order to "snow down" our rival? I say no, verily a thousand times.

My experience is, when Mr. A. calls on me for medical services, bringing a long complaint against Drs. B., C. and D., that they have no sense, are quacks, and believe they have killed, or nearly so, some one of their family. I always find them in debt to Drs. B., C. and D., having never paid them one cent, and now with a big, barefaced and slanderous lie they are trying to deceive me in like manner. I tell such to secure or pay my fees and I will go, otherwise, I will not. They generally don't want me when they see the bill is to be paid.

Now, doctor, I hope you will not find fault with me for my opinion since you called for it.

Now, may success crown all your efforts, and may the dear old BRIEF live to see her one hundredth anniversary, is the desire of your fellow worker.

P. T. JOHNSTON, M. D.

Frankfort, Ala.

The First Refined Petroleum vs. Pomatum.

The great majority of men now engaged in the oil business can recollect when the tallow candle was the illuminant of the masses. They can also remember when people who could afford to burn lard oil, a dirty, disagreeable compound, were considered pretty well-to-do. Crude lamps that would not now be tolerated in a cabin were in use in the homes of the then elite, and in the larger cities a poor quality of manufactured gas could be had at a price which placed it among the luxuries of the earth.

Not over thirty years have elapsed, but in that time the petroleum producer has given to mankind a cheap, clean light, as superior to what our forefathers ever dreamed of as electricity is to refined oil (kerosene or carbon oil). It can be carried and transported where electricity cannot be generated, therefore, will always be valuable.

There are few who know when crude petroleum was first refined. In 1859 several barrels of crude petroleum, or Seneca oil, as it was then called, were shipped to Pittsburgh on a raft from Colonel Drake's well near Titusville, Pa. S. M. Kier, of Pittsburgh, who was then engaged in refining an illuminant from shale oil, received the crude petroleum sent by Colonel Drake.

In a few weeks he had reduced it to a refined state, and re-shipped it up the Allegheny river by boat to Titusville.

It was then placed in the hands of R. D. Fletcher, now a resident of Titusville, Pa., who sold the first gallon of refined petroleum on December 30th, 1859, to Jonathan Watson for $1.25.

Not many months elapsed before it came into general use among the residents of Titusville, Pa., but on account of the imperfect lamps then in vogue, it took years to introduce it to the country at large. The lamps were made of tin, and burned a round wick, similar to those known as the derrick lamp and used to burn the crude production. Glass lamps were finally invented and sold for $1.25 each. Glass chimney, twenty-five cents; wicks, four cents each.

Since then refined oil has been shipped to almost every port in the world and used by all nations, under all climes, and by all classes of people. The tallow candle has been placed in the same category as the snuff box, the spinning wheel, the old oaken bucket, and the horse car.

In a large section of Pennsylvania especially, natural gas is now in general use as an illuminant.

Pennsylvanians were not the first to use natural gas, as might be erroneously

Digitized by Google

believed, for centuries ago the wily Chinese noticed it escaping from the crevices of the earth, and made use of it. They stored it in silken tanks and piped it a long distance through bamboo poles, using it both as an illuminant and for heating purposes.

There is a product of petroleum known by various trade names. U. S. P. preparation as unguenteum petrolatum, others vaseline, cosmoline, argoline, koline, etc. If run off at high enough a degree of heat it is white or nearly pure paraffine. One firm in New York manufactures it under the trade name of Alboline, known in the petroleum regions as refined "BS." I need not give the vernacular of this abbreviation. The tonsorial artists are using it largely for pomatum. It does not have quite as good a flavor as the pomatum of Biblical times, which was made by inserting cloves in a ripe apple, and allowing it to rot before using it to anoint the hair, hence the name pomatum from pomum (apple).

The use of this hydro-carbon product of petroleum for a hair dressing is the cause of some of the scalp diseases of the present day. The paraffine constituent of it closes up the pores of the skin. Medical authorities will bear me out in this statement. R. L. PATTERSON, M. D.

Bridgeville, Pa.

Placenta Previa.

I was called in consultation, on April 5th, with Drs. W. and C.; found Mrs. L., aged forty-three, in labor; this being her eighth confinement. Upon examination, I found placenta previa complete. She had previously had several small hemorrhages. At this time, she had a hemorrhage which produced syncope before assistance could be procured. Dr. W. being the first physician sent for, immediately sent for Dr. C., but before Dr. C. arrived he also sent a runner for me. When I arrived, which was about 11:30 A. M., the hemorrhage had almost entirely ceased, the pains also had stopped.

I advised tamponing and waiting for dilatation (which was very slight at this time) and pains, thinking the os might descend some, as it was very high at this time, with a contracted, hyperesthetic vagina.

We accordingly tamponed at 12 M., which completely checked all hemorrhage. We then waited until 1 A. M., on the morning of the sixth, and still no pains. I then advised giving ergot in twenty-drop doses. After the third dose pains set in and with them the hemorrhage. We then removed the tampon and Dr. W., having a very small hand, introduced it into the vagina, which, by this time, was dilated and not so hyperesthetic and ripped the placenta loose all around as far as he could with his fingers, and to the right side he introduced his hand a little further and tore it clear loose. He then removed his hand and the hemorrhage ceased immediately. We then left the case to nature. Pains set in strong at once and she was delivered in two hours without another drop of hemorrhage, as Dr. W's hand was not soiled with blood when he got through. The mother did exceedingly well, but the child was born dead.

I think this mode of managing cases of this nature preferable to turning and delivering, especially with country practitioners, and I also think it much safer for the mother as there is not so much shock.

This being my first attempt at reporting a case, if it does not reach the waste basket, I may try again. In writing this if I benefit anybody thereby I shall be amply repaid for my trouble.

Success to the dear old BRIEF; it is always welcome in my office; I can not get along without it.

MOSES L. GUNN, M. D.

Woodland, Tex.

Aid Needed.

It is with a sad heart that I pen a few lines to the MEDICAL BRIEF this morning. On Tuesday, May 9th, my house, with nearly all that it contained, was consumed by fire, together with my library, drugs and instruments, and I desire to ask the assistance of any brother in the profession who may be able to aid me in replenishing my library. Any books from which I may be able to obtain information will be thankfully received. I was able to save nothing pertaining to medicine and am poor and need all the aid I can get.

W. H. WHARTON, M. D.

Whigville, Noble Co., O.

Digitized by Google

A Tribute to the Foreman, Proof-readers, and Printers of the Medical Brief.

Doctor, did you ever crawl back into yourself far enough to find the hitching post of some of your hasty judgments? Have you, for instance, ever analyzed the *tout ensemble* of that species of ecstacy following an ebb or flow in an operatic rendition? There you sit, drinking with gulping avidity, great dashes, and cascades and waves of an assonant conglomerate, and when it is done, you say: "Patti is an angel—there is but one Patti," etc. What of the instrumentation, and scenic accessories and the glamour of occasion, circumstance and place? Ah! you had not noticed these—they *merely* formed the back-ground of the poem the prima donna was painting in warbles and dissolving cadences. The smallish, bald-headed man asserting his mastery over a fiddle a head taller than himself, the other performers metaphorically tramping up and down the spine of violinic and hornic recalcitrance, and the director, enforcing a flawless synchronic consentaneity—all these go for naught!

The application of the foregoing simply consists in cocooning a lesser in a greater realism. We read the BRIEF, the dear, delightful old BRIEF, and are happy. Most of its contributors write well—some of them excellently—a *few*, elegantly, brilliantly. Only a few of us are specially fascinated by dictional splendor, however, we love the journal for its breadth, its Americanism, its just and catholic spirit. It furnishes us a common "stamping ground" where we can *dis*cuss or cuss—where we can shake hands or reciprocally kick each others' nates, and where we can extend or receive help. But we admire it more than we *know* for a quiet, unostentatious virtue—one which endows its abstract excellencies with a concrete source of pleasure. I mean its mechanical finish—its bibliopegic refinement—the final touches in the atticisms of book architecture, wherein the ultimate hint of good taste is satisfied. What the orchestra, scenery, etc., is to the outputs of the maestro or prima donna, this handicraft expression is to the efforts of our writers. The dress of our BRIEF exhausts all the suggestions of decorative art, *within* the realm of good taste. Its typic effects are clean as a maiden's mind, and its pages as innocent of print-error as the Bible itself.

I want to thank one enormous *thank*, that will cover everything, from foreman and head proof-reader down to the last little devil, for the unsurpassed work they do on the BRIEF. May their shadows take on embonpoint, and may the fates insistently coddle them! Gentlemen—Foreman, Proof-readers and Printers—I take off my hat and extend you my hand. Shake!!

Cleves, O. W. C. COOPER, M. D.

How to Preserve the Teeth.

Much has been said and written of late in reference to the preservation of the teeth. I find in practice that it is a difficult task to get the patient to follow the instructions of the dentist regarding the care of the teeth.

It is a fact well demonstrated that the dentist is often called on to extract a tooth which might have been useful to its owner for many more years, if it had received proper care and attention.

We all argue—and justly—*scrupulous cleanliness* as much depends on the patient as on the dentist if they wish to keep nature's gift, and no amount of professional skill will keep the teeth unless care is taken of them by the patient.

The following are a few rules that I urge my patients to observe, and if they are, why I have the pleasure of examining at their next visit to my office a clean, healthy oral cavity, with my previous work a success and the ultimate object achieved:

Scrupulous cleanliness is first urged.

A moderately soft tooth-brush used *vertically*, not horizontally, twice a day at least.

Special care to brush well around the posterior teeth, inside and out. Followed by waxed floss silk or narrow elastic bands between the teeth, avoiding the gums as much as possible. This keeps the surfaces, especially those on the sides of the teeth touching each other—the approximal sides—clean. Food allowed to lodge there will inevitably cause decay.

If they have an artificial denture, I caution them to keep it scrupulously

Digitized by Google

clean. Many mouths are made sore by lack of care in this respect and the plate is unjustly blamed. If it is a vulcanite (rubber) plate, I advise them to use Sapolio with a plate brush to thoroughly cleanse it.

The necessity of having their mouths examined twice a year is strongly advised, as cavities may exist and develop, which are not discovered by them until the nerve (pulp) of the tooth is exposed and pain ensues; which may indicate grave and serious results, often causing the loss of the offender.

In conclusion, let me say, that the dentist, himself, should be very cautious about prescribing tooth-powders, or dentifrices, as many of these so-called dentifrices contain acids, charcoal, alum, etc., which are gritty and decidedly injurious to the teeth, I find a good tonic astringent mouth wash much more serviceable and effective, keeping the gums and mouth in a healthy hygienic condition, and aided by the brush and tepid water, the teeth are kept clean and are preserved for years of usefulness and beauty.

D. E. WIBER, D. D. S.

Washington, D. C.

Diagnosis, Prognosis and Treatment Wanted.

On the nineteenth of August, 1892, Mr. James S. came under my care, with the following history, symptoms, etc.:

Farmer, in good circumstances, about sixty years old, six feet and four inches high, broad shoulders and short neck, uses tobacco and took a drink occasionally previous to this attack.

Family history good except a tendency to paralysis.

About six months before he came under my care his health began to decline, and while on his way to town one day, he became very stupid and nearly lost his speech and memory, which caused a good deal of excitement. He called on Dr. D. and was treated for six months, until he came under my care, with a slight improvment of speech, otherwise his health had failed considerably.

On examination, I found him as follows:

Temperature normal, pulse about seventy, face flushed, pupils contracted, and continued pain in the region of the pons varolii, medulla oblongata and the cervical portion of the spinal cord, accompanied with dizziness, vertigo, confusion of mind, stupor, gait tottering, speech embarrassed and a small amount of albumen in the urine.

My diagnosis was cerebral softening, associated with chronic meningitis.

I put him on a fluid and nutritious diet, calomel and iodide of potassium in small doses, with a blister occasionally on the back of the neck, for two months, with only temporary relief from the blister. I then put him on a mixture of strychnine, quinine, iron, sodium sulphate, with sulphuric acid and continued the use of blisters and some diet, with a laxative to keep the bowels acting once a day, with a gradual improvement until Christmas. His medicine then gave out and he did not get any more until he saw that he was on the decline. Came and got some of same medicine several times since, but failed so far to get any relief even from the blisters. He has given up all hope of recovery and is confined to his bed the most of the time.

Now, Dr. Editor, and brother M. D's., diagnosis, prognosis and treatment will be thankfully received from some of you by letter or through the noble BRIEF.

J. F. WANNAMAKER, M. D.

Wells, S. C.

Reply to Dr. Thompson.

In reply to Dr. B. L. Thompson, April BRIEF, page 444, case of "Little D," age four and a half years. The symptoms do not indicate epilepsy in this that he can tell when the attacks are approaching in time to call for help or take hold of some support. The case appears to me to be due to reflex irritation through the nervous system, from absorption of decomposing sebaceous secretion retained under a contracted prepuce. The secretion from the glandulæ tysonii odoriferæ being retained in the cervix back of the corona and containing caseine, becomes decomposed, absorbed and acts as an irritant poison, often resulting in convulsions. Would suggest, doctor, that you carefully examine and if you find the cause here, your remedy is circumcision, and the relief is immediate.

J. M. DUNCAN, M. D.

Baxter Springs, Kan.

Digitized by Google

Three Cases in Practice.

On passing a farmer plowing in a field, he beckoned to me. I went over to him. He said that when beginning plowing he felt as well as usual, but after going one furrow, he found he could not go another. His heart sounds were normal, but pulse frequent and compressible. The right lung was impervious, dull on percussion, with entire absence of murmur, the voice coming right into the ear from the lower lobe. He had neither pain, cough nor expectoration and felt well at rest.

I sent him to the house, gave his chest a coat of iodine, syrup of iodide of iron internally, absorbents and occasionally acetate of potassium, but recovery was very slow.

Since this case, I have met some others, but they are rare. I would like some expert to differentiate such a case and decide whether it was latent pneumonia, edema, hydrothorax or what.

Another case: A young lady, aged twenty-two, was taken ill with intense pain in the right hypochondriac region. She became anemic and much prostrated. A large tumor from the region of right lobe of liver seemed to press against the arch of the colon. After some time a copious discharge of pus from the bowels seemed to entirely disperse the tumor and the lady appeared to recover. However, after a few weeks, the tumor returned, this time pointing back above the right kidney. As soon as fluctuation could be discovered, a free opening was made, when two quarts or more, as before, was discharged. This puncture was kept open with a tent and dressed with antiseptic wool and gauze. The case this time recovered.

The diagnosis was abscess of the right lobe of the liver. The first time the pus made its way into the colon by first destroying the peritoneum, then the abscess became attached to the arch of the colon by adhesive inflammation, finally rupturing.

Another case: Mrs. B. sent for me. The lady was retching and vomiting. It took much morphine to control it. I said to her: "Have you a lump or tumor about your bowels?" She said, "No, I have nothing." "Are you sure?" "Yes." Ten or twelve days later she sent for me and I again asked her if she had a lump. She said, "Yes." Upon examination, I found a tumor as large as a dinner plate.

I asked her why she did not tell me before when I inquired if she had a tumor. She said it was then only the size of a kernel and she didn't want to tell me. I then informed her that she had a strangulated hernia, which had caused all the trouble, and that she should have told me before.

I then made a free opening and a quart of fetid pus and a large lumbricoid worm, half decomposed, came into the bowel. The *vis medicatrix naturæ* saved the woman's life. The loop under Poupart's ligament, with a worm in it, was cut off, adhesive inflammation united the knuckle of the bowel at the hernia, leaving half the calibre of the bowel open. Through this opening and the opening in the abdominal wall, she passed other lumbricoids, and defecated as through an artificial anus. Some three months after, I renewed the edges by incision and proper coaptation, the opening closed and defecation became normal.

C. W. TOWNSEND, M. D.

Bower Hill, Pa.

Slow Fever.

In the May number of BRIEF, I see articles from Drs. Sillin and Bush on slow fever replying to Dr. Spangler in February number. The so-called slow fever has been prevailing here (North Louisiana) as an epidemic during the past two years, and I hope to see the subject fully discussed in the BRIEF, as it is a very troublesome disease to treat satisfactorily.

I do not consider it a malarial fever. Fifty per cent of all cases here begin exactly with Flint's points of early diagnosis in typhoid fever, and do not vary from it throughout their course, while fifty per cent are very little like typhoid. Have high fever first day, temperature 104° to 105°, and will stand at that for eight or ten days, and then begin to have morning and evening falls and rises.

Rarely ever begin with chill, but during the second or third week will have cold spells or shakes coming very irregularly, sometimes two or three a day.

In this class there is usually constipa-

Digitized by Google

tion. The tongue is coated white in the center and of a fiery red on edges. There is some tenderness and soreness in the bowels during second and third week. Tympanitis is usually slight. The spleen is always enlarged. Persons suffering from common chills and fever are not likely to have it.

I have kept a record of one hundred cases. The duration of fever is from fifteen days to forty, average twenty-five days. There was nineteen cases in children. Seventy-four cases from the age of fifteen to thirty-five, and only seven cases from thirty-five to sixty. Of the one hundred cases, there were ten cases of hemorrhage of bowels, two of whom died. Only four cases of one hundred were negroes, two of whom died. One case of perforation with peritonitis following.

I think the fever is contagious. Consumptives rarely ever entirely recover, and are most likely to have hemorrhage. Eight out of the ten cases of hemorrhage were consumptive.

Treatment: All cases are not alike, and the treatment can not be given to all alike. Control the fever with antipyretics. Keep the bowels as quiet as possible. Purgatives containing calomel are dangerous. Turpentine stupes control the soreness in the bowels admirably. Turpentine is the best of anything I have tried to keep the secretions active. It also stimulates the heart's action and gives better arterial tension.

The nervous system seems to fail first and is the most alarming symptom of this fever. I begin my treatment with tincture nux vomica, and think I get more benefit from it than anything else. Give liquid diet. Milk punch during third week is good. Quinine does no good.

Success to the dear old BRIEF.

T. N. KEOUN, M. D.

Red Land, La.

Rabies Canina.

On the morning of March 22d, 1893, about nine o'clock, I was called to see little Willie Kelly, aged three and one-half years. Was told by his mother that he had been apparently well until the previous morning (21st), when, at the breakfast table, he told his mother that he was sick here (putting his hand on the right side of his face), but he ate breakfast as usual and nothing more was thought of it. That night he had a very high fever and called very frequently for water, which he drank without any inconvenience. The next morning I was called in and found him playing with his toys and talking. When asked where he was sick, he would put his hand on the right side of his face. He occasionally put his hand on the right side of his neck and shoulder as though he was feeling for something, and would tell his mother that he had ticks on him. I learned from his mother that he had been bitten about eight weeks before, on the right cheek, by a sick puppy which subsequently died. I found his temperature 101° and pulse one hundred and forty.

Thinking I had a case of intermittent fever, I prescribed small doses of calomel, to be followed by castor oil and later by quinine.

That night about eleven o'clock I was again called to see him. I found him having light spasms. The intervals between the paroxysms were from fifteen to thirty minutes. The paroxysms lasted only a very few seconds, and seemed occasionally to be excited by a current of air, and he would jump as though he was very much terrified. I found his temperature normal and his pulse about the same as in the morning. I learned that he had refused to drink any water since six o'clock in the evening, and had a spasm when his mother tried to force him to drink it. Complete anorexia was present from the time of my first visit. Nausea was occasionally present, and he made a few unsuccessful efforts to vomit. I gave him chloral hydrate, brom. pot. and morphia sulph. with atropia sulph. to quiet and give him rest, but nothing seemed to have the slightest effect. Laryngeal spasm was excited every time he made an effort to swallow, although he could and did swallow when the liquid was placed in his mouth; he did so, however, precipitately, and terror and distress were depicted on his countenance. There was no increased flow of saliva, and I could detect nothing abnormal in his throat. He slept none at all; his mind was simply excited until about half past ten when delirium de-

Digitized by Google

veloped, and his mind seemed to be acting under the influence of hallucinations. He seemed to be worn out by continued vigilance and died about one o'clock P. M.

Was this rabies? Does the febrile movement belong to the history of rabies? If not, then how is it accounted for in this case? Might not this case have been complicated with intermittent fever as I first suspected?

CHAS. W. CRAWFORD, M. D.

Wellborn, Tex.

Resection of Forearm.

About the twentieth day of January, 1892, I was sent for at Laurens, about fifteen miles distant, to return home, to see a negro man, Thomas Y., who, the messenger said, while out hunting had shot his arm off.

When I arrived, I found that he had been attended by two physicians, who had succeeded in arresting the flow of blood which had been considerable.

With the assistance of Dr. E. T. McSwain, we proceeded to remove all the clothes, etc., and found that the radius had been removed by the shot about three inches, and the whole interosseous space lacerated into threads with any quantity of spiculæ of bone driven into the soft parts.

The ulna was intact, and from examination in sound condition, and not denuded of any of its periosteum.

We held a consultation which resulted in resection of the ends of radius.

Dr. McS. gave chloroform and I proceeded to resect the ends of bone, going well below the injured part; then removing all the foreign matter, such as parts of the clothing and bone, and washing with a one per cent solution of carbolic acid, dusting well with iodoform, carefully bringing the edges of integument together with silk sutures, making about fifty stitches in all. The arm then presented a respectable appearance. The final dressing was, covering the whole stitched surface with iodoform and then with carbolized oil cloths which had been steeped in boiling water to favor antisepsis.

The arm was allowed to remain undisturbed for about three days.

Upon examining wound on third day, found arm in a very satisfactory condition; a little oozing of thin pus, not offensive in the least. I reapplied dressing same as before and allowed it to remain thirty-six hours. Opened on the fifth day, when it seemed to be doing so well did not molest it for about eight days. Patient had some little fever, bowels constipated from taking sulph. morphia to allay pain. Gave epsom salts every three hours in teaspoonful doses till bowels acted well, when fever subsided, and never, during convalescence, did it rise again above 99° F.

On the seventy-second day I found, on removing the majority of the stitches, which had begun to irritate by that time, that healthy granulations were springing up nicely all along the tract of wound.

It continued to improve from day to day, until in June, it healed entirely.

We had the satisfaction of seeing the boy plow in all his fall sowing of grain, and this spring he is doing all the plowing for a one mile farm, including his wood-cutting, etc.

This proves that a deformed arm is better than a stump, and especially useful to him, as a daily laborer.

Cross Hill, S. C. J. H. MILLER, M. D.

Gleaned From the Brief.

The April BRIEF contained articles of great interest to all physicians. On page 462, the opinion of Chief Justice Field is given concerning examining boards; on page 433, "The Impotency of Medical Laws" is dilated upon, presumably by the editor, and "Medical Legislation," by Dr. Blech; on page 434, an article on competition.

These various articles show the great discontent existing in the profession, and the inability of the writers to suggest a remedy at once prompt, efficacious and just to all. I make the unqualified statement that many persons are as honest as the law compels them to be only. I also state that corporations frequently aid the individual to evade debts that should be promptly paid. An instance of this is the law which the Baltimore & Ohio railroad had passed, annulling the power of attaching the wages of the employes of said company. Owing, at present, to the suppression of this law, if an employe

Digitized by Google

of the B. & O. wishes to defraud you, you are unable to collect your fee.

Why are the laws impotent? Who made these laws? The laws are impotent because they are not made by the public, nor the practicing physicians, who are the subjects of all medical laws, but by the few who run the medical colleges.

If you have given the subject any thought, you will at once realize the truth of this remark. A young man of wealthy parents was attended by a Johns Hopkins professor; it was decided to tap his chest; the professor of surgery demanded and received fifteen hundred dollars for the operation (the patient died). The attending physician, also a Johns Hopkins professor, received five hundred dollars for only a few visits. This I know to be true. I called on the father of the young man and asked if this was true; the reply was, "If any one doubts the statement, I can show the cancelled check."

Drop in at the clinics of the Johns Hopkins, and you will be amazed at the well-to-do people waiting to receive charity. Nearly one hundred thousand people are treated annually in the out-door department of this institution alone. The Johns Hopkins professors receive a salary of five thousand dollars per year.

Who had the laws passed demanding an examination, when you wished to practice in another State? Who had the law passed demanding twenty-five dollars for the privilege of an examination in New York State? Not the citizens. Not the practitioners of medicine. Who are the sufferers? Don't you think that the multitude of practicing physicians should have a voice in formulating laws concerning themselves?

If you do, hasten to join the grandest medical organization in existence—the Medical Alliance.

The medical profession was shocked and pained at the murder of two of our number; I refer to the late Dr. Hill, of Chicago, Ill., and the late Dr. Hill, of Maryland. If no protection is afforded us in the nightly pursuit of our visits of mercy, doctors will be very chary about answering night calls. When murder depletes our ranks, the profession certainly should promptly extend all sympathy and aid to the afflicted family. Don't you think so? Everything is to be gained by joining the Alliance. If you join, send the annual fee of two dollars to the treasurer, Dr. R. B. Elderdice, McKnightstown, Pa. For circulars, send three two-cent stamps to Dr. J. H. DeWolf, Baltimore, Md.

J. H. DeWolf, M. D.

Baltimore, Md.

The Tobacco Habit.

I would like some of the members of the Medical Brief family to publish through the Brief their treatment of the tobacco habit. I have applicants nearly every day for treatment, and it would be a favor to me if some of the brethren would give me a reliable formula.

About one year ago I obtained the following treatment from Dr. Pickett, of Odell, Nebraska, for the alcohol habit, which I find has given me entire satisfaction in treating a half dozen cases including myself.

The treatment is as follows:

R. Strychniæ Nit ..... 1 grain.
Aquæ Puræ ..... 400 minims.
M. Sig.: Ten drops, hypodermically, every four hours.

The second day alternate with the above the following:

R. Auri et Sodii Chlor ..... 1 grain.
Aquæ Puræ ..... 300 minims.
M. Sig.: As above. Watch with care.

The internal treatment is as follows, to be taken from the commencement:

R. Auri et Sodii Chlor ..... 12 grains.
Ammoniæ Muriat ..... 6 grains.
Strychniæ Nit ..... 1 grain.
Ext. Cinchonæ fl ..... 3 ounces.
Ext. Coca fl ..... 1 ounce.
Glycerini ..... 1 ounce.
Aquæ Puræ ..... 1 ounce.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful every two hours.

If patient is an old toper and needs it, give syr. hypophosphites, quinine and strychnine, teaspoonful before each meal.

I can recommend the above treatment from experience, and if the two first prescriptions are alternated on second day, and pushed until repugnance is established, it will not fail to cure the habit.

The only way to use this treatment is at your office where you can watch the effects.

I hope some of the brethren will respond to my request.

Success to the Brief.

J. S. Wallace, M. D.

Washington, Kan.

Digitized by Google

Feeding in Fevers.

It was with a great deal of pleasure I read Dr. Page's ideas of feeding in fevers. He has expressed my opinion of the subject exactly. It has always been the greatest wonder why intelligent men would insist on punishing the human system with food when the whole organism was in such a deranged condition. No one but will admit that nature is the best guide in all things. Now, what does nature do when the system becomes deranged? Stops the appetite, does she not? Take the brute creation. Do we not first know that they are ailing by their not eating? John comes in in the morning: "Sir, the horse has not eaten his feed." The first thing you say or think is "my horse is sick." Next thing is for treatment, for he is not going to eat again until relieved. As soon as you see him commence you say he is better.

Now, how is it with the "genus homo"? It is medicine and feed? All exclaim you must keep up his strength. Now, as Dr. Page says, do you keep up the strength? Do you not tax the system with labor that is worse than useless? The heart is beating one hundred and thirty or forty, laboring to throw off the diseased or poisoned condition of the blood; you now add food, which requires the stomach to call for more blood to carry on the process of digestion, and to do this the heart must increase its action to supply it. The results are an increased pulse rate and higher state of fever; if not the food has to lie in the stomach and rot as it were, producing conditions that you ascribe to the disease.

Now, if some of our young doctors will try this plan—which is very easy—when you have an acute case, febrile or otherwise, of giving your patient such medicines as are most needed and not in excessive doses, with nothing but cold water and plenty of it, to dissolve and rinse out (if I may be allowed the term) the poison in the system and await results. It will be but a short time before you will see a marked change. Dr. Tanner lived forty days without food; your patient will a week or ten days when the muscular system is not using up the reserved force.

Now, after you have got your patient quieted and he seems relieved, some morning you give the patient something of a nutritive and stimulating nature and watch the results; pulse increases and temperature rises as you do this in the morning; you have the day before you to combat it. Or, you can try it in another way. If you have two cases at the same time feed one and starve the other; see which one gets out first; and it won't be long before you will be convinced of the futility of feeding, but give the drink.

There is another item I do not think is generally known, that is the urine as a guide to feeding. As a general thing in all febrile conditions the urine remains clear and will until the crisis is passed. When your patient begins to improve, have the urine saved in a tumbler; let it set from one movement to the next, when throwing out for the next time you will soon see a sediment in the glass. After this gets well developed then you can give food, but be cautious not to bring on a relapse. If you do, the urine will clear up and you will not see your sediment again until food is admissible once more.

Now, if you young doctors will try this plan, you will be surprised at results. Paste this in your "case," "Don't feed fevers," and my word for it, you will never regret it. "Knowledge is power."

Beaufort, S. C. W. A. J.

An Interesting Case.

I have a case that I wish to report to the many readers of the BRIEF, and although the case is of long standing, I will be as brief as possible.

T. J. D. was taken, in May last, with an aggravated attack of la grippe, complicated with intermittent fever; went through the general course of this type of fever and apparently made a fair convalescence up to about June 20th, when his stomach showed decided symptoms of nodulation, and was at times very irritable with prolonged vomiting. About this time, he complained of shortness of breath. Examined the lungs carefully with stethescope found nothing abnormal. At this time, or about July 1st, acute nephritis developed but was easily controlled with the usual remedies, but convalescence was from this time very slow; better one day and worse the next. Re-

Digitized by Google

constructives had but little or no effect, and general anasarca began to develop. Eleterium and apocynum with acetate of potassium, etc., would relieve the patient as long as he was taking them for about thirty days, when they apparently ceased to have any effect and the stomach began to rebel.

In September, I sent him to the hospital at Salt Lake City, under charge of Dr. Pinkerton. After making a careful examination himself, and calling in several other physicians as consultants, they failed to make a diagnosis. Prognosis unfavorable; told him they could do nothing for him. Returned in November, and is yet alive, although, as the old saying is, he is as full as a tick, and confined to his bed all the time. His appetite is fairly good, with digestion unimpaired, bowels regular, urine below normal, being 1004 and containing some albumen—normal in color, but voiding only about half the usual quantity. Temperature, 100.5°; pulse 96, but very weak. Stomach rejects any and all medicines, forced to use heart stimulants hypodermically. Have used exploring needle several times to test contents of the nodules in the stomach, found nothing but blood until in January, when I extracted a small amount of pus with aspirator.

About the fifteenth of February, he was taken with violent pain in the lower part of the stomach, and about 12 P. M. a violent diarrhea set in, and the stools were so odorous that the nurse called my attention to them; they were composed of pus and shreds of mucous membrane, with dark clots of blood. Felt relieved for a few days, when they gathered and broke again. Patient is gradually sinking, although his appetite and digestion are good. I have told him that there is no hopes of his recovery and he has given his consent to an autopsy.

Drs. C. A. Hoover, E. V. Reynolds, J. W. Middleton and Dr. Jacobson, of this place, have all been called as consultants. Dr. Hoover thinks it is tuberculosis of the liver. Dr. Jacobson thinks it is Bright's disease. I shall reserve my diagnosis until after the autopsy.

The patient is thirty-five years old and has followed breaking horses as an occupation until the last four years, when he quit riding. He is about five feet nine inches high; usual weight about one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-five pounds. I should be pleased to hear from the brethren of the profession as to cause, treatment, etc., and wish a long life to the dear old BRIEF.

J. W. LANGFORD, M. D.

Montpelier, Idaho.

Ergot in Labor.

In reply to Dr. Bowling, of Luster, N. C., in the May BRIEF, will say that I believe that the ergot might have caused the present condition of the child. It is a grand remedy when rightly used, but is capable of doing much injury when given during parturition before the child is well down into the lower strait.

In toxic doses, such as are used to promote uterine contractions, it produces violent spasms of the circular fibres of the uterine muscle and pinches the uterine contents terrifically, all effect being to compress in every direction to a common center and not to expel. Congestions are produced and, if continued, deposit and structural change may naturally follow.

In the present state of medical knowledge the giving of large doses of ergot while the child is yet *in utero* is inexcusable, to say the least.

Uterine inertia may sometimes be overcome by giving drop doses every ten or fifteen minutes till action begins, but the large doses should never be used during the second stage. If there is post-partem relaxation one or two doses may do, but its use should not long be continued, and even then it should not be resorted to till other measures fail.

W. C. ABBOTT, M. D.

Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill.

Scrofula.

I will be thankful to any of the readers of the BRIEF for treatment for case of scrofula of two years' standing. Boy, aged sixteen, colored. Glands about neck enlarged, and parotid, sublingual and submaxillary ulcerated. General condition good. What treatment will be best for ulcers? I am greatly interested in the case, as other doctors have failed to relieve at all. E. A. HINES, M. D.

Fort Hill, S. C.

Digitized by Google

Chronic Diarrhea.

On page 442, April BRIEF, Dr. M. H. Ragsdale asks for help, stating that he has had chronic diarrhea since 1861, with piles, ulceration of the rectum, fissure of the anus and chronic rheumatism. Quite a complication; but I will make a prescription for you, and request you herein to report results after a fair trial, whether satisfactory or otherwise. The fissure alluded to, should have been treated by surgical methods some years ago; however, I would advise the following course for two to four weeks:

R. Elixir Calisaya..... 4 ounces.
Cactina Pillets.....No. 60.
M. ft. sol. Sig.: One drachm t. i d., ante cibo.

And

R. Maltine with Peptones.....1 bottle.
Sig.: One drachm after meals in wineglass of sterilized milk t. i. d., and gradually increase dose to one-half ounce, in double the quantity of milk already mentioned.

R. Salicine .....2 drachms.
Syrup.....q. s.
M. ft. pills No. 48. Sig.: Two pills every four hours.

Use weak injections in rectum morning and evening of sulphate zinc. Let your diet be of the simplest kind that agrees with you; possibly plenty of warm milk for a while will do. But you have had the trouble so long that you should know by this time what class of food suits you best.

I have used salicine in troubles of this kind, and have obtained good results therefrom. Recently, I note comments on its use in similar cases by other physicians. The most comprehensive article on the subject is that by Dr. John S. Hughson, of Sumter, S. C.

W. T. STROTHER, M. D.
Port Angeles, Wash.

Information Wanted.

A married woman, aged twenty-eight, the mother of three children, consulted me for the following condition:

She complains that every time she sits down to her meals, as soon as she takes the first mouthful, she is compelled to repair to the closet to have a movement which is not very loose, and then she can go back and finish the meal without any more desire until the next meal, and no matter what she eats and when, it is always the same.

It commenced about fifteen months ago, without any apparent cause. She has no pain anywhere but has been losing flesh from the start.

Had a child, which made no change in this condition during the full term.

She feels sleepy and tired, which I attribute to the loss of strength. Appetite good.

Thinking it a nervous trouble, I gave Celerina and requested her to call in three days, but she did not call.

Now, what is the disease and the cause.

San Francisco, Cal. J. F. G., M. D.

It is probable that the mucous lining of the stomach is in a hyperesthetic condition and the first morsel of food ingested reflexly stimulates peristalsis. It is probable also, that a large portion of the food is lost before it has been well digested.

The treatment already adopted is very good. Caution patient to be careful with her diet. It should consist of very bland and nutritious food. No spices or condiments, etc. Plenty of boiled milk.—[ED.

Reply to Dr. J. J. Harper.

Place your patient on the following treatment:

R. Acid. Muriatic ..... 3 drops.
Aquæ..... 6 ounces.
M. Sig.: One dose before meals, and pulv. pepsin, twenty grains, in a wineglassful of good sherry after meals.

Let the patient take this regularly for about a month; you will thereby form an artificial gastric juice and correct the digestion. The dyspepsia will disappear, together with the angina pectoris, as soon as a proper digestion shall have been established. Wean the child.

Wharton, Tex. BAT. SMITH, M. D.

A Grateful Acknowledgement.

I wish to express my gratitude to those generous members of the BRIEF family, who so promptly came to my aid in answer to my appeal for help in the April number. One of the first prescriptions came all the way from Alabama and has proved beneficial; also, one from South Dakota was found valuable, and many good suggestions received have been found practicable with good results.

Success to the BRIEF.

RACHEL J. KEMBALL, M. D.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

FOUNDED 1856.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.'S

SOLUBLE-COATED

PHOSPHORUS PILLS

PHOSPHORUS—"It exists mainly in the nervous centres in the form of a peculiar compound with fatty matter, which has been named 'protagon,' just as iron is united with hæmatin in the blood. It actually forms more than one per cent of the human brain."

Phosphorus is a stimulating nerve tonic, and in suitable cases a true tissue food in every issue of the word.

Specify WARNER & CO.'S for full therapeutic effect and avoid substitution.

Pil: Phosphori, 1-100 gr., 1-50 gr., or 1-25 grain. (W. R. Warner & Co.)

DOSE—One pill, two or three times a day, at meals.

THERAPEUTICS—When deemed expedient to prescribe phosphorus alone, these pills will constitute a convenient and safe method of administering it.

Pil: Phosphori Co. (W. R. Warner & Co.)

R. **Phosphori, 1-100 gr.; Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, ¼ gr.**

DOSE—One or two pills, to be taken three times a day, after meals.

THERAPEUTICS—As a nerve tonic and stimulant this form of pill is well adapted for such nervous disorders as are associated with impaired nutrition and spinal debility, increasing the appetite and stimulating the digestion.

Pil: Phosphori cum Nuc. Vom. (W. R. Warner & Co.)

R. **Phosphori, 1-50 gr.; Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, ⅛ gr.**

DOSE—One or two pills, three times a day, at meals.

THERAPEUTICS—This pill is especially applicable in ATONIC DYSPEPSIA, depression, and in exhaustion from overwork, or fatigue of the mind. PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA are SEXUAL STIMULANTS, but their use requires circumspection as to the dose which should be given. As a general rule they should not be continued for more than two or three weeks at a time, one or two pills being taken three times a day.

Pil: Phosphori cum Ferri et Nuc. Vom. (W. R. Warner & Co.)

R. **Phosphori, 1-100 gr.; Ferri Carb., 1 gr.; Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, ¼ g.**

DOSE—One or two pills may be taken two or three times a day, at meals.

THERAPEUTICS—This pill is applicable to conditions referred to in the previous paragraphs, as well as to anæmic conditions generally, to sexual weakness, neuralgia in dissipated patients, etc.

Pil: Phosphori cum Ferro et Quinia. (W. R. Warner & Co.)

R. **Phosphori, 1-100 gr.; Ferri Carb., 1 gr.; Quinæ Sulph., 1 gr.**

DOSE—One pill, to be taken three times a day, at meals.

THERAPEUTICS—PHOSPHORUS increases the tonic action of the iron and quinine, in addition to its specific action on the nervous system. In general debility, cerebral anæmia, and spinal irritation, this combination is especially indicated.

Pil: Phosphori cum Ferro et Quinia et Nuc. Vom. (W. R. Warner & Co.)

R. **Phosph., 1-100 gr ; Ferri Carb., 1 gr.; Ext. Nuc. Vom., ¼ gr.; Qui. Sulph., 1 gr.**

DOSE—One pill, to be taken three times a day, at meals.

THERAPEUTICS—The therapeutic action of this combination of Tonics, augmented by the specific effect of Phosphorus on the nervous system, may readily be appreciated.

Pil: Phosphori cum Quinia et Digital. Co. (W. R. Warner & Co.)

R. **Phosphori, 1-50 gr.; Quinæ Sulph., ½ gr.; Pulv. Digitalis, ½ gr.; Pulv. Opii, ¼ gr.; Pulv. Ipecac, ¼ gr.**

DOSE—One or two pills may be taken three or four times daily, at meals.

THERAPEUTICS—This combination is prescribed in cases of consumption, accompanied daily with periodical febrile symptoms, quinine and digitalis exerting a specific action in reducing animal heat. Patients should, however, be cautioned as to the use of Digitalis, except under the advice of a physician.

Pil: Phosphori cum Digital. Co. (W. R. Warner & Co.)

R. **Phosphori, 1-50 gr.; Pulv. Digitalis, 1 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyami, 1 g.**

DOSE—One pill may be taken three or four times in twenty-four hours.

THERAPEUTICS—The effect of Digitalis as a cardiac tonic renders it particularly applicable, in combination with phosphorus, in cases of overwork, attended with derangement of the heart's action. In excessive irritability of the nervous system, in palpitation of the heart, valvular disease, aneurism, etc., it may be employed beneficially, while the diuretic action of digitalis renders it applicable to various forms of dropsy. The same caution in regard to the use of digitalis may be repeated here.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

Manufacturers of Reliable Soluble-Coated Pills, etc.

PHILADELPHIA. **NEW YORK.**

Digitized by Google

Book Notices.

NAPHEY'S MODERN THERAPEUTICS, Medical and Surgical, Including the Diseases of Women and Children. A Compendium of Recent Formulæ and Therapeutical Directions from the Practice of Eminent Contemporary Physicians, American and Foreign. Ninth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Volume II—General Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics. By Allen J. Smith, M. D., Professor of Pathology, University of Texas, Galveston; Late Assistant Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy and Pathological Histology, and Lecturer on Urinology, University of Pennsylvania. And J. Aubrey Davis, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics, University of Pennsylvania; Assistant Physician to Home for Crippled Children, Philadelphia. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co. Price $6.00 per volume. Complete in two volumes.

This elegant and comprehensive work is bound in half-Russia, being made very durable owing to the constant use that it will be subjected to in the hands of the busy practitioner. The first volume fully covers the departments of General Medicine and Diseases of Children, and the second that of General Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, making a complete library in these two volumes. We take great pride in calling your attention to this work, knowing that when you fully take into consideration the value of such a work, brought up to the very latest and most successful methods employed, you will surely desire a copy, and be highly pleased that we suggested your prompt purchase of one. The arrangement of matter and the table of contents are such as to give you the least trouble in finding anything contained on its pages. It has qualities that stamp it in the lead of any work of its nature. The previous editions of this work were so well received that the authors have used the utmost pains in having this edition as far superior to any other work as it was possible to make it.

LEPTOTHRIX MYCOSIS OF THE TONSIL, PHARYNX, AND BASE OF TONGUE. By William Cheatham, M. D., Louisville, Ky. Read before the Louisville Medico-Chirurgical Society, April 7, 1893. Reprint.

"H. V. C."

HAYDEN'S VIBURNUM COMPOUND

THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD IN THE

AILMENTS OF WOMEN

—AND IN—

OBSTETRIC PRACTICE.

SUPERIOR TO ERGOT IN ALL CASES.

Perfectly **Safe, Prompt** and **Reliable.** Agreeable to the patient and satisfactory to prescriber.

Contains no **Narcotic, Coal Oil Products, Depressents,** or other **Poisons.**

Send for our large Hand-Book **free.**

Write only for R—"**H. V. C.**" and accept no **substitutes.** All Druggists. Address,

THE NEW YORK PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, BEDFORD SPRINGS, MASS.

Digitized by Google

R. H. MALTBIE, PRESIDENT. J. F. THOMPSON, CASHIER SEABOARD NAT'L BANK, N. Y., VICE-PRESIDENT. B. L. MALTBIE, SEC'Y & TREAS.

THE MALTBIE CHEMICAL CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COMPRESSED TABLETS, TABLET TRITURATES

Hypodermic Tablets, Elixirs, Fluid Extracts, Specialties, Etc.

363-365 Washington St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Judging from the fact that we have received so many responses to our offers in previous numbers of this journal, we believe physicians realize that they are paying too much for their goods. They appreciate the fact that to buy direct is to save the middle man's profits for themselves. We have recently completed a new catalogue which we take pleasure in mailing to all who have not already applied for it.

The response to our introductory offer of a *four-ounce package*

ACETANILID AND CAFFEINE COMPOUND

(Five-Grain Tablets or Powder)

For $1.00,

has surpassed our most sanguine expectations, having been general throughout the country, nearly every state and territory being represented; while we have also received orders from foreign countries. From *many* we have received *second* orders, and from some the *third* and *fourth*. Some who tried a four-ounce package have since ordered a pound ($3.00)—think of it! $3.00 for a better article than you have been getting for $16.00.

We have yet to receive the first unsatisfactory report from its use.

This preparation was introduced by us last season at the request of some of our local physicians to replace the high-priced *mixtures*, composed usually of Acetanilid and Bicarb Soda, in varying proportions, and sold under various fanciful names for a dollar an ounce.

Having for its base, Acetanilid and Caffeine, we call it

"ACETANILID AND CAFFEINE COMPOUND."

It seemingly filled a long-felt want, being at once accepted as the *most desirable Analgesic and Antipyretic* on the market, and, with the addition of Caffeine, one that can be *safely* used in *every-day practice throughout the year*. It is probably as frequently indicated as any product of our laboratory. If you have not already given this preparation a trial, send $1.00 for a four-ounce package. If you have tried it, you will no doubt want a pound, which we will mail (or express) prepaid for $3.00.

At least send in your name for our new catalogue.

BUY OF US AND SAVE THE JOBBER'S PROFIT.

THE MALTBIE CHEMICAL CO.

Digitized by Google

A STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. Price, When Issued $12.00; To Advance Subscribers $8.00.

The "Standard Dictionary" will embody many new principles in Lexicography. It will contain over 2200 pages of the size of 9x12 inches. Over 4000 Illustrations made expressly for this work; 280,000 words; more than twice the number of words in any other single-volume Dictionary, and 50,000 more than any other dictionary in the language. Nearly two hundred editors engaged upon the various departments of the Dictionary have been selected from the front rank of American and English scholars; each is representative of all that is latest and most approved in his own field of exploration and research; and each is an accepted authority in his sphere. From beginning to end, the Standard Dictionary will be the work of men thoroughly equipped in the schools of science, literature and art, and of experts in all handicrafts and trades. It is neither extravagant nor invidious to claim that no more capable and vigorous body of workers, in touch with the spirit and movement of the times, has ever been called to the making of a dictionary in any language. As has been well said: "This Dictionary will be, in fact, the joint product of many minds, reflecting the whole scholarship of the present age."

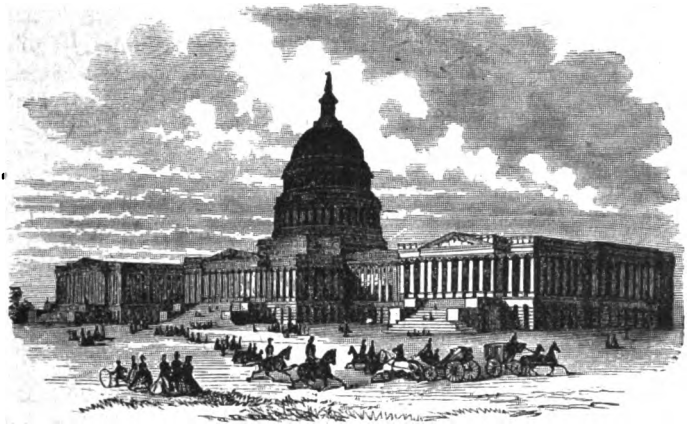
Judging from the Prospectus and sample pages before us we are perfectly charmed with the outlook for a lasting monumental work of our language, one that will be fully abreast with the times, correcting the many errors in spelling, pronunciation and diction. We note the extraordinary care taken in these lines. The convenience for consultation by the masses as well as the professor stamp it as the coming dictionary for all; and it will not be long before it becomes the Standard not only in name but in fact. We shall hail its appearance with delight and take the occasion to fully criticise it in comparison with others.

THE ARENA. Published by Arena Publishing Co., Boston, Mass., $5.00 per annum.

The June *Arena* is a mammoth number. It is probably the largest magazine ever published as a monthly issue of a review, containing one hundred and sixty-four pages, of which one hundred and forty-four are in the body of the magazine, and twenty pages of carefully written book reviews by such well-known critics as Rev. W. H. Thomas, D. D., of Chicago, Helen Campbell, Hattie C. Flower, Hamlin Garland, and the editor of the *Arena*. Among the leading papers in this notable anniversary issue are: Insanity and Genius, by Arthur McDonald; The Liberal Churches and Scepticism, by Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D. D.; Arsenic versus Cholera, by R. B. Leach, M. D., is interesting and timely; Women wage-earners in the West, by Helen Campbell; Does the Country Demand the Free Coinage of Silver, by A. C. Fisk; Save the American Home, a striking economic paper, by I. E. Dean; Islam, Past and Present, by Prof. F. W. Sanders, one of the most scholarly religious essays of recent times, and should be read by all interested in obtaining a correct idea of what Mohammedanism is; Union for Practical Progress, by the Editor, a strong plea for the union of progressive and reformative impulses for educational and practical work. Mr. Flower also contributes a striking paper, entitled Parisian Fashionable Folly versus American Common Sense, which deals with the dress reform movement now being so vigorously pushed by the National Council of Women of America. This paper is handsomely illustrated, containing twelve or fourteen large photogravures of Boston ladies in the new reform costumes. Mrs. Frances E. Russell, Chairman of the Dress Committee of the National Council, also contributes a paper on Freedom in Dress. One of the most striking features of this issue is a symposium advocating the charms of the Maize as the National flower. To this symposium a number of eminent writers contribute, and the charms of Indian corn are set forth in such a way as to appeal to the reason and sentiment of all readers. Altogether this is a most notable issue of this great progressive review, and no readers of magazines should pass it by.

A CLINICAL LECTURE ON THE PREVENTION OF IDIOPATHIC ROTARY LATERAL CURVATURE OF THE SPINE. By H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., 1611 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. Reprint.

Digitized by Google



AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL,

Which is another way of saying, "in our own Country," where prophets usually have no honor,

ALL PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

As the most invaluable agent in the treatment of
Coughs, Catarrh, Phthisis, Pulmonalis, Tuberculosis, General Debilit etc.

TERRALINE

A purified and tasteless preparation of Petroleum for INTERNAL USE—a substitute for Cod Liver Oil and Emulsions. A distinct point in its favor is that it will not cause nausea or eructations, and the most delicate stomach can tolerate it and grow strong in its use. It is not a patent medicine in any sense of the word, but is sold on the prescription of the practitioner, and it does not end in PROMISING TO CURE, but does its whole duty to the entire satisfaction of the attending physician and ailing patient. It is worth a trial

FOR COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, ETC.

and for such we will send a dollar bottle free to any physician who will pay express charges.

Any "Terraline," or preparation of similar name, is an imitation if manufactured at any place but Washington, D. C.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE TERRALINE CO.

1316 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

Digitized by Google

THE TREATMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS. By Oswald Ziemssen, M. D., Knight of the Iron Cross, and of the Prussian Order of the Crown, Wiesbaden. London, Eng.: H. K. Lewis, Publisher, 136 Gower St., W. C. Price $1.00.

Dr. Ziemssen delayed publication of this essay to await the test of Koch's recently announced discoveries, and he now states that these discoveries have been put to the test of practical experience, with the result that while in some cases improvement has been observable, in others death has occurred, and that the composition of the remedy itself has been communicated to the world by the author, there is little ground for any faith in the virtue of this new method of treatment for constitutional syphilis. The author says remedies have been found for constitutional syphilis which are superior to Koch's in one respect—namely, their capacity of curing even advanced cases. There are many theories as to how constitutional syphilis can best be cured. Even though this dread disease can not be entirely eradicated from the system the remedy that best holds it in check, giving the patient the least immunity from its terrors, is a God-send to them. We are of the opinion that it can be cured by a long and persistent treatment by the proper use of alteratives. The best of which is probably Iodia.

HUMAN ANATOMY. A complete Systematic Treatise, By Various Authors. Including a Special Section on Surgical and Topographical Anatomy. Edited by Henry Morris, M. A. and M. B. Lond., Surgeon to and Lecturer on Surgery, Formerly Lecturer on Anatomy, at the Middlesex Hospital, Late Examiner in Anatomy in the University of Durham, and for the Royal College of Physicians on the Conjoint Board. Illustrated by 791 wood-cuts, 214 of which are printed in colors, from drawings made expressly for this work by special artists. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co. Price, sheep $8.50; cloth, $7.50.

Owing to the fact that there are excellent works on Anatomy already in the field, this work, of necessity, must be a very superior one. Working on the lines that no one man knows it all, this work has been written by ten of the foremost Anatomists and Surgeons of the English-

Why Does he Ride a Columbia?

Because He knows That Columbias

Lead all Bicycles.
Stay at the Head.
Are always the Standard.

Catalogue free at Columbia agencies, by mail for two two-cent stamps. Pope Mfg Co., Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.

STEARNS'

WINE OF COD LIVER OIL

- - WITH - -

PEPTONATE OF IRON.

* * * *

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL PREPARATION which contains 25 per cent of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, Morrhuine, Butylamine, Amylamine, Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus.

Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains, as noted above.

Each fluidounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

Stearn's Wine may be used in all cases where Cod Liver Oil and Iron are indicated, and furthermore it is devoid of all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Cod Liver Oil in any form.

Samples, literature and clinical reports sent free to any physician mentioning this journal.

* * * *

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS, DETROIT, MICH.

Digitized by Google

Pharmaceutical Specialties of
The Farbenfabriken
vorm Friedr Bayer & Co.

NEW

Salophen

THE NEW ANTIRHEUMATIC

SALOPHEN is strongly recommended by recent observers as having a very remarkable controlling influence over acute, articular rheumatism. It is a new salicylo-phenolic derivative so combined as to be perfectly innocuous. *Supplied in ounces tablets and pills.*

Europhen

SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM

EUROPHEN is a complete substitute for iodoform and is indicated in specific lesions, burns, ulcerations, and all external traumatisms. It has an agreeable odor, and covers five times more surface than iodoform. *Europhen and Europhen-Aristol are supplied in ounces.*

Losophan

ANTIMYCOTIC, PARASITICIDE

LOSOPHAN is a new remedy (*tri-iodo-cresol*), especially indicated in herpes tonsurans, or ringworm, scabies, mycosis, pityriasis versicolor, acne, the parasitical dermatoses, and for pediculi. It should be tested in the various fungoid conditions. *Ounces.*

W. H Schieffelin & Co
NEW YORK
Sole Agents and Sole Licensees for the U. S.

OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE FARBENFABRIKEN ARE DESIGNATED BELOW

ARISTOL

ANTISEPTIC, CICATRISANT

ARISTOL is now widely known as a very safe, pleasant and effective surgical dressing. It is especially useful in leg ulcers, cavital ulcerations, ozena, etc., and where prompt cicatrisation is desired. *Aristol and Europhen-Aristol are supplied in ounces.*

TRIONAL

NERVE SEDATIVE, HYPNOTIC

TRIONAL acts promptly and decidedly in the neuroses and the insomnias. It is an excellent hypnotic and sedative and without unpleasant results when properly administered. Indicated in certain obstinate neuroses and their result insomnias. *Supplied in ounces.*

PHENACETINE-BAYER

ANTIPYRETIC, ANALGESIC.

PHENACETINE is justly regarded as the safest and most effective of ANTIPYRETICS and ANALGESICS. It is indicated in all acute, inflammatory fevers, the pneumonias, the exanthemata, *la grippe*, migraine, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. *Ounces, tablets and pills.*

SULFONAL-BAYER

HYPNOTIC, NERVE SEDATIVE

SULFONAL is the safest and most effective of hypnotics and nerve sedatives and is indicated in all the insomnias and neuroses. It induces physiological sleep, free from narcosis and sequelæ. If pain is present, Phenacetine may be combined with it. *Ounces, tablets and pills.*

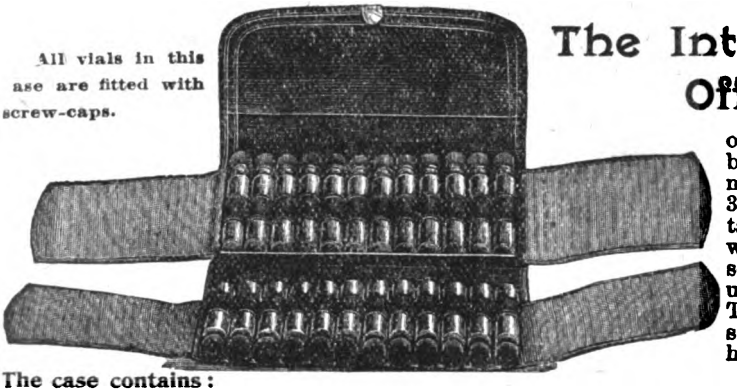
PHENACETINE-BAYER has the decided and unreserved approval of physicians as being the most eligible ANALGIC and FEBRICANT now employed in general practice. Its special indications have naturally widened with use. For an account of them see our recently-issued pamphlet.

Pamphlets forwarded by
W H Schieffelin & Co
New York
Sole Agents

Digitized by Google

speaking world, and edited by such a talented physician and surgeon as Henry Morris. Many of the drawings were made directly from actual dissections by the authors. The work has been done by special artists and no pains have been spared by the authors to make each cut clear and representative of the normal structures and relations. Many of the cross-sections and positions shown are entirely new, and the result of careful study to make the book as a whole represent the most modern methods of studying and teaching anatomy. It is printed from clear type on the best of book paper, royal octavo size. The arrangement of subjects and authors are as follows: Osteology (Bones), by J. Bland Sutton, F. R. C. S.; Arthrology (Joints), by Henry Morris, F. R. C. S.; Myology (Muscles), by J. H. Davies-Colley, F. R. C. S.; Blood Vessels and Lymphatics, by Wm. J. Walsham, F. R. C./S.; Nervous System, by H. St. John Brooks, M. D.; Eye, by R. Marcus Gunn, F. R. C. S.; Tongue, Nose, Ear, Heart, Voice, Respiration, by Arthur Hensman, F. R. C. S.; Organs of Digestion, Frederick Treves, F. R. C. S.; Urinary and Generative Organs, by William Anderson, F. R. C. S.; Surgical and Topographical Anatomy, by W. H. A. Jacobson, F. R. C. S. This synopsis of the arrangement shows the great value of this work that is bound to take a leading place among anatomies.

CLINICAL REPORTS ON INSANITY, by the Medical Staff of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane. I. *The Relation of Pelvic Disease and Psychical Disturbances in Women.* By Geo. H. Rohe, M. D., Superintendent. II. *A Case of Trephining for Insanity.* By J. Percy Wade, M. D., Asst. Physician. III. *A Case Showing the Relation of Kidney Disease to Insanity.* By Milton D. Norris, M. D., Clinical Assistant. IV. *Acute Delirious Mania, Probably Depending upon Septic Absorption.* By Fred. Caruthers, M. D., Clinical Assistant. V. *Results Obtained with Sulfonal and Hyoscine in the Treatment of the Insane*, With Reports of Cases. By John H. Scally, M. D., Clinical Assistant. Send to the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, Catonsville, Md., for a copy.



The case contains:
Acetanalide Comp. (Migraine).
Anti-Constipation (Mulford Co.).
Chlorodyne (Mulford Co.).
Viburnum Comp. (valuable uterine tonic).
Ammonii Chloridum Comp.
Bismuth et Cereii Oxalat.
Bronchitis.
Cathartic, "Active."
Diarrhœa.
Ergotine (Bonjean's), 1 grain.
Ferri et Acid. Arsen. et Strych., No. 1.
Fever (Dr. T. G. Davis).
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite et Ipecac et Sodii Bicarb., No. 1.
Hydrarg. Iod. Viride, 1-4 grain.
Morphinæ Sulphas, 1-6 grain.
Neuralgic (Dr. H. J. Kenyon).
Nitro-Glycerin Comp. (Mulford Co.).
Pulv. Ipecac et Opii (U. S. P.), representing 2½ grains.
Tinct. Aconiti, 1 minim.
Tonsillitis (Mulford Co.).
Corros. Sublim., 1 grain (colored blue, antiseptic).
Quininæ Sulphat., 1 grain.
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite, 1-10 grain.
Kermes Mineral Comp. (Dr. E. Wilson).

The Interesting Offer

of a handsome double morocco pocket medicine-case—7⅛ x 3¾ x ⅞ inches—containing 24 vials filled with a complete assortment of our popular Tablets and Triturates, at the special price of $3, has been

Accepted by over 15,000 Physicians.

These cases are a permanent advertisement for us, as they are constantly being refilled with our standard preparations, which physicians use because they are so reliable, valuable, convenient and elegant—all compressed. We continue this attractive $3 offer for a limited period. Send check, money-order or postal note. We deliver it free of postage.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY, 2132 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Digitized by Google

S. H. KENNEDY'S EXTRACT OF PINUS CANADENSIS.

I have used S. H. KENNEDY'S EXTRACT PINUS CANADENSIS in some affections of the rectum, vagina and cervix uteri. I have used it considerably diluted as a vaginal wash, with great success; but I prefer to apply it to the os tincæ on cotton wool, either pure or mixed with glycerine and rose water. Thus applied, it should remain intact for two or three, or even four days, and then be renewed. In this way I have seen chronic granular erosions, with leucorrhea, disappear very rapidly under its use. I have not time to do more than call the attention of my professional brethren to this new extract, which I am sure will soon be recognized as a valuable addition to our Materia Medica.

J. Marion Sims.

NEW YORK.

Digitized by Google

INTERNATIONAL CLINICS. A Quarterly of Clinical Lectures on Medicine, Neurology, Pediatrics, Surgery, Genito-Urinary Surgery, Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Laryngology, Otology, and Dermatology, by Professors and Lecturers in the leading Medical Colleges of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. Edited by John M. Keating, M. D., LL. D., Colorado Springs, Colo., Judson Daland, M. D., Philadelphia, J. Mitchell Bruce, M. D., F. R. C. P., London, Eng., and David W. Finlay, M. D., F. R. C. P., Aberdeen, Scotland. Vol. I, Third Series, 1893. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

It is with great pleasure that we call attention to these clinical lectures, knowing their worth to the practitioner. If we can induce but a few of the many thousands of readers of the BRIEF to send in their subscriptions to this meritorious work, we will be well pleased.

A SOUTHERN HERITAGE. A Novel by Wm. Horace Brown. One volume, 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents. New York: Worthington Co., Publishers.

An attractive story of American Southern society life, which, as regards dramatic spirit, originality of *motif*, force and life of characters, is most remarkable. The conceptions are strong but simple, the style natural, the conversations exceptionally vivacious, and the people represented are creatures of flesh and blood, even if some are fond of pleasure, high living, dancing, morphine, etc. The descriptions of the grand ball, especially, in which the Grand Duke Alexis and Mrs. Kirkwood were dancing partners, are wonderfully realistic, in fact they make one's blood tingle. On many readers it will leave the desire to participate in social pleasures which are here so vividly represented. Of course, there runs also in this bright novel an undercurrent of dark deeds, finally brought to a happy end by an ideal and appropriate marriage.

THE CURE OF COMPLETE PROLAPSE OF THE RECTUM BY POSTERIOR PROTECTOMY. By John B. Roberts, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Reprint.

PRACTICAL DETAILS IN THE PREPARATION OF PLASTER OF PARIS BANDAGES. By H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., 1611 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ACECAFFIENE.

For Headaches, Neuralgias, Migrain, Hemicranium. A wonderful effective remedy to relieve nerve pains. Free samples sent by mail to all physicians sending their address to

G. W. POWELL, M. D., Moriah, M. Y.

WANTED.—Reputable Physicians in every city and town to conduct my Rupture Specialty in connection with their practice. Territory for sale. DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, Chicago, Ill.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Winter term begins September 18, 1893. Course of study covers four years; for Bachelors of Arts and Sciences; three years. Preliminary examination required in English, Physics, Mathematics, and Latin. Fees, $100 a year. Laboratory equipment for students unequaled.

For Announcement and further information address Dr. BAYARD HOLMES, Sec'y, Venetian Building, Chicago, Ill.

WE call the attention of our readers to the attractive and distinctive Antikamnia advertisement in this number. This firm gladly sends samples free to physicians who will furnish their address.

OVER 50,000 PHYSICIANS

READ

THE MEDICAL BRIEF

EACH ISSUE.

Representing more than one-half the entire Medical Profession of America.

Digitized by Google

FOR FEMALE DISEASES.

MICAJAH'S MEDICATED UTERINE WAFERS.

A REMEDY FOR THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN, AS

Chronic Inflammation and Engorgement of the Womb,
ULCERATION, ··· LEUCORRHŒA ··· PROLAPSUS,
IRREGULAR, SUPPRESSED AND PAINFUL MENSTRUATION,

AND THE IRREGULARITIES INCIDENTAL TO CHANGE OF LIFE.

Leucorrhœa.

FAIRVIEW, W. VA.,
Oct. 3, 1892.

I have given Micajah's Wafers a fair trial in a typical case of twelve months' standing of Leucorrhœa. Result very satisfactory

W. G. STONE, M. D.

The Best Treatment.

BELLECENTRE, OHIO,
Oct. 6, 1892.

There is no treatment I know of equals the Micajah Wafers in all obscure troubles incident to the uterus. They satisfy a long felt want and give perfect satisfaction. The wafers make the treatment of the uterus comparatively easy.

S. J. POLLOCK, M. D.

BOX OF 25 WAFERS, SUFFICIENT FOR 3 MONTHS' TREATMENT, $1.00.

TO PHYSICIANS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE MERITS OF THE WAFERS SAMPLES WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS MICAJAH & CO. WARREN, PA.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

Digitized by Google

PRE-NATAL CULTURE. Suggestions to Parents Relative to Systematic Methods of Moulding of Tendencies of Offspring Before Birth. By A. E. Newton, Author of "The Better Way," Etc. Introduction by Alice B. Stockham, M. D., Author of "Tokology." Chicago: Alice B. Stockham & Co., Publishers. Price, 25 cents.

It seems to us that there can be no doubt regarding the mother's influence on the child, and a work that is written in a delicate and intelligent manner, such as can be placed in the hands of the expectant can not but do great good. We hope it will be largely read.

THE IRONMASTER. By Georges Ohnet, author of "Antoinette." With frontispiece. One volume, 12mo, paper, 25 cents. New York: Worthington Co., Publishers.

"The Ironmaster" is a story of admirably sustained interest, skillfully told in graceful yet forcible language. The strongly marked characters develop themselves naturally, both in their language and their actions. The book, moreover, unlike the general run of French novels, conveys a sound moral. It shows anew how needful it is that husbands and wives alike should study each other's character before marriage, and it enforces in convincing language the oft-repeated lesson that a woman should never trifle with the affections of the man to whom she is mated for life.

FREE INCISION OF ABSCESS OF OSTITIS OF HIP; AND CLOSURE WITHOUT DRAINAGE. By H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College; Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, etc. Reprinted from Transactions of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. Compliments of H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., 1611 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

METATARSALGIA (MORTON'S PAINFUL AFFECTION OF THE FOOT). With an Account of Six Cases Cured by Operation. By Thomas S. K. Morton, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, etc. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery.

THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLIC INEBRIETY. By Frederick Peterson, M. D., 201 W. 54th St., New York. Reprint.

TAPE WORM SPECIFIC

SENT FREE to Physicians only.

Send two two-cent stamps for receipt, and bill-head or card to

JOHN WILBUR, M. D.,

177 STATE STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away

Is the startling, truthful title of a little book just received, telling all about *Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical, guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit in every form.* Tobacco users who want to quit and can't, by mentioning the MEDICAL BRIEF can get the book mailed free. Address the STERLING REMEDY CO., Box 748, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

Pinke's Patent Portable Home Vapor and Medicated Bath Apparatus.

Any kind of sweat baths in ten minutes; used in or by side patient's bed, under a solid seat chair.

Price, $12.00; with Gown, $15.00.

Send for circulars and medical testimonials.

P. D. PINKE, 1179 Third Ave., NEW YORK CITY.

"LILIENMILCH."

A Saponated Glycerine, combining the hygienic properties of Glycerine and Olive Oil, Vaseline, or other emollients. Neither sticky nor greasy, easily washed off, milder than soap. Lilienmilch will be found invaluable in cutaneous ailments and should be used for all toilet purposes instead of soap. Price in one pound bottles, 50 cents. Sample free.

NEW JERSEY MFG. CO., Incorp.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DR. McMUNN'S

ELIXIR OF OPIUM

An Invaluable Discovery in the Preparation of Opium.

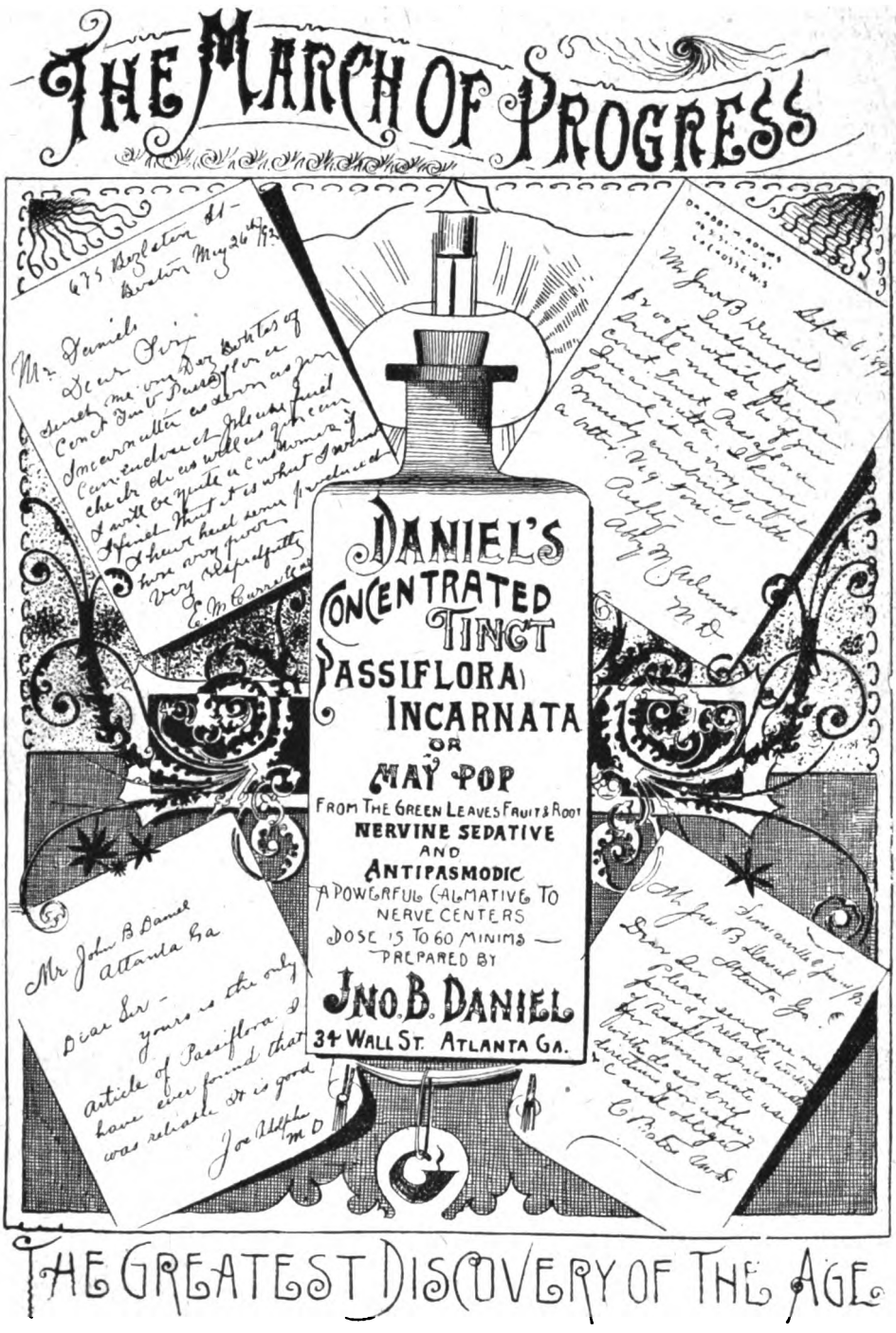
It contains all the valuable medicinal properties of Opium in natural combination, to the exclusion of all its noxious, deleterious, useless principles upon which its bad effects depend. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne and antispasmodic powers of Opium: To produce sleep and composure; to relieve pain and irritation: nervous excitement and morbid irritability of body and mind; to allay convulsive and spasmodic actions, etc.; and being purified from all the noxious and deleterious elements, its operation is attended by no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache, nor any derangement of the constitution or general health. Hence its high superiority over Laudanum, Paregoric, Black Drop, Denarcotized Laudanum, and every other Opiate preparation.

CAUTION.

On account of its large sale, spurious articles are offered in bulk. The genuine is sold only in vials of about seven drachms with yellow wrappers and signature of Jno. B. McMunn.

E. FERRETT, Agent, 372 Pearl St., New York.

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

A TREATISE ON WINE OF COD LIVER OIL WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON. With Clinical Reports of its Use in Hospitals and in Private Practice. This treatise will be sent to any physician who mentions the BRIEF (free), by Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. Send to them soon and get a copy.

AN OUTLINE OF THE TECHNIQUE OF ABDOMINAL AND PELVIC OPERATIONS, As Performed in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital of Philadelphia. By William Easterly Ashton, M. D., Professor of Gynecology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. Reprint.

THE COSMOPOLITAN, An Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Price, $3.00 per year. New York: Fifth Ave., Broadway, and 25th streets. Write for particulars "How to Obtain an Education at the Expense of the Cosmopolitan Magazine."

DIAGNOSIS AND SOME OF THE CLINICAL ASPECTS OF GYROMA AND ENDOTHELIOMA OF THE OVARY. By Mary A. Dixon Jones, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reprint.

THE SURGICAL ANATOMY AND SURGERY OF THE EAR. By Albert H. Tuttle, M. D., S. B. (Harv.), Cambridge, Mass. Detroit: Geo. S. Davis. Price, 25 cents.

COLOTOMY. A Clinical Lecture on Diseases of the Rectum, Delivered at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. By Charles B. Kelsey, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Rectum in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. Reprint.

THE THERAPEUTIC USES OF IODO-TANNATED WINE; or, Vin Nourry Iodotane. By Dr. Leon Toutaint. New York: E. Fougera & Co. Send to E. Fougera & Co., 26 to 30 N. William St., New York, for a copy and mention the BRIEF.

CREMATION AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN CHOLERA. Abstract of Discussion at Stated Meeting of Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society of New York, January 18, 1893. By Robert Newman, M. D., 68 W. 36th St., New York. Reprint.

COLPO-HYSTERECTOMY FOR MALIGNANT DISEASES. Some Considerations in Regard to the Operation, Technique, Etc. With a Report of my first five cases. By Mary A. Dixon Jones, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reprint.

HOW TO OPERATE FOR HEMORRHOIDS. A Clinical Lecture on Diseases of the Rectum, Delivered at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. By Charles B. Kelsey, M. D., New York. Reprint.

DOCTOR, DON'T DO IT!

WHAT? BUY A MEDICINE CASE

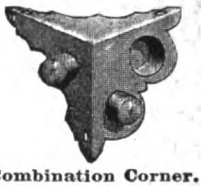
Without our trade-mark, Capitain's Patent Corners, and Comstock's Patent Metal Springs

For holding bottles, with flanges to keep corks in. No spilling of remedies, tearing of loops or breaking of hinges.

All Dealers Sell Them.

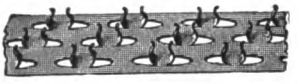
TRADE MARK. ESTB. 1879. WARRANTED. WESTERN

Capitain's Improved



Combination Corner. Corner, solid foot and socket for foot in one piece. Pat. Aug. 16, '92.

Comstock's Silver Plated Metal Springs, For holding Bottles. Cut from continuous plate of spring brass, silvered and lacquered. Pat. Sept. 2, '90.



Send for Catalogue showing over 100 different styles of Medicine Cases, Obstetric Bags, Instrument Cases and Rolls.

WESTERN LEATHER MFG. CO., 81 Illinois St., Chicago.

Digitized by Google

A Vitalizing Tonic to the Reproductive System.

SANMETTO

FOR

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

☞ A Scientific Blending of True Santal and Saw Palmetto in a Pleasant Aromatic Vehicle.

SPECIALLY VALUABLE IN

Prostatic Troubles of Old Men--Pre-Senility,
Difficult Micturition--Urethral Inflammation,
Ovarian Pains--Irritable Bladder.

POSITIVE MERIT AS A REBUILDER.

DOSE:—One teaspoonful four times a day.

OD CHEM. CO., NEW YORK.

PRE-SENILITY.

PRE-SENILITY or premature old age is a too early decline of the virile and physical powers, manifested by a commencing decadence of the reproductive glands—such as, a wasting or atrophy of either the Prostate, Testes, Mammæ or Ovaries—caused by masturbation, sexual excesses or sedentary habits.

SANMETTO is the indicated remedy, as it is unexcelled as a vitalizing tonic to the withered glands of the reproductive system, promoting their normal secretory activity. Its continued and regular use for some weeks produces results which are satisfactory to both physician and patient.

SANMETTO is a true TONIC, not a stimulant, to the reproductive organs and mucous surfaces, hence, its use for a sufficient period restores their normal function.

OD CHEM. CO., NEW YORK.

Digitized by Google

THE PRESENT STATUS OF ELECTROLYSIS IN THE TREATMENT OF URETHRAL STRICTURES. With Statistics of One Hundred Cases. By Robert Newman, M. D., New York. Reprint.

THE NEGATIVE POLE OF THE GALVANIC CURRENT, WITH FARADIZATION AS A UTERINE DEVELOPER, With Report of Cases. By Chas. G. Canaday, M. D., Roanoke, Va. Reprint.

STERILITY IN WOMAN. Causes, Treatment, and Illustrative Cases. By Mary A. Dixon Jones, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reprint.

REMINISCENCES OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION. By Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D. Reprint.

MICROSCOPICAL STUDIES IN PELVIC PERITONITIS. By Mary A. Dixon Jones, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reprint.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS OF NEURASTHENIA. By W. F. Robinson, M. D. Detroit: Geo. S. Davis. Price, 25 cents.

SEXUAL WEAKNESS AND IMPOTENCE. By Edward Martin, A. M., M. D. Detroit: Geo. S. Davis. Price, 25 cents.

CARCINOMA ON THE FLOOR OF THE PELVIS. By Mary A. Dixon Jones, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reprint.

Earache.

Dr. F. C. Heath, in *Ind. Med. Jour.*, says: A frequent trouble in the practice of the family doctor is earache, often very severe. This may be a neuralgia from the teeth or other cause, in which case removal of the cause and anti-neuralgic treatment is indicated. But far more commonly it is due either to acute inflammation of the middle ear or furuncle of the external auditory canal. The greater pain, tinnitus and impairment of the hearing in the former affection will aid in differentiating, also inspection of the canal and drumhead. It is a fatal mistake to regard the earaches of children as trifling—so many of them are attacks of acute inflammation of the middle ear, resulting in more or less impairment of hearing; and in some cases, of course, still more serious effects follow both in children and adults.

The remedies most effective, both in furuncle and otitis media, are heat and blood-letting. A hot-water bag placed against the auricle is very efficient; a simple substitute is a hot-water bottle, wrapped in a towel or napkin, against which the ear may be laid. But perhaps the best method in middle ear inflammation is, douching the ear with hot water from a fountain syringe, for ten or fifteen minutes at a time, as required for the relief of pain. This should not be overdone, on account of the macerating tendency of the drum-membrane, and the liability, in furuncle, to produce diffuse inflammation; undue force also should be avoided. When hot applications fail, blood-letting should be resorted to. One or more leeches should be applied to the *tragus* (in front of the ear), *not to the mastoid* unless *that* is diseased. They give great relief in middle ear trouble, but often fail in furuncle. The latter trouble may be relieved by painting with tincture of iodine or a twenty per cent solution of menthol in benzoinol. We may incise, or preferably puncture early in the case, or with less pain to patient after the formation of pus. I have seen but few cases of otitis media in which hot water did not quickly relieve the pain, and in these leeching proved efficacious.

Threatened Miscarriage.

Dr. F. L. Newman, of Ouachita City, La., says: I was called to a case of threatened miscarriage. I decided to try Aletris Cordial, and I have never witnessed such wonderful effects from any medicine. Its action was prompt and patient has recovered. I gave nothing else. I gave teaspoonful doses every two hours till pains ceased. Its effects were magical—it left no unpleasant results such as follow morphia and such remedies.

A Generous Man, Truly.

After six months of widowhood, Bridget consented again to enter the married state. A few weeks after she was led to the altar, her former mistress met her on the street, dressed in deepest mourning.

"Why, Bridget!" she exclaimed, "for whom are you in black?"

"For poor Tim, me furrst husband, mum. When he died I was that poor I couldn't, but I said if ever I could I would, and me new man, Mike, is as ginerous as a lord."

Digitized by Google

Enlarged Prostate—Acute Cystitis—Gonorrhea.

I used Sanmetto myself for enlarged prostate with splendid results. I have also prescribed it in acute cystitis, and gonorrhea. It will do all that is claimed for it. I shall continue to prescribe Sanmetto in my practice. I am over forty years in practice.

Portland, Ore. ED. H. JONES, M. D.

Soothing and Healing.

I have used Sanmetto in selected cases of urethral inflammation, cystitis, frequent and painful micturition with scanty urine, etc. I find it a good remedy in such cases, soothing and healing in its action, prompt and efficient. I am pleased with it. W. H. BRIGGS, M. D.

Springfield, Me.

Chronic Cystitis—Urinary Troubles—Chronic Prostatorrhea.

I have used Sanmetto in chronic cystitis with encouraging results. I find it to be the most satisfactory remedy, generally, for treating all urinary troubles. In the treatment of chronic prostatorrhea it is the *sine qua non*.

JOSEPH STIDMAN, M. D., Ph. G.

Reinhardt, Tex.

Proved Very Satisfactory.

I have used Sanmetto, and am pleased to state that it has proven very satisfactory. A. B. NURISLEY, M. D.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Chronic Cystitis, Dysuria and Incontinence of Urine.

On January 9, I used Sanmetto in a bad case of chronic cystitis, dysuria and incontinence of urine of five months duration. Dismissed patient well on the 30th. Patient had been under good medical attendance without benefit previous to applying to me. The success of Sanmetto in this case speaks for itself.

A. C. MOFFAT, M. D.

Kilburn, N. B., Canada.

Nocturnal Emissions.

I used Sanmetto in a case of nocturnal emissions. It acted admirably, and patient has been taking it since with excellent results. W. W. WOLFE, M. D.

Allegheny, Pa.

Enlarged Prostate.

I prescribe Sanmetto with most gratifying results in enlarged prostate.

D. W. LEARICH, M. D.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Proves to be More Than is Claimed for It.

Sanmetto proves to be more than is claimed for it. With one bottle I have relieved three cases of catarrhal inflammation of the bladder, with prostatitis.

Kuttawa, Ky. A. D. PURDY, M. D.

A Wonderful Effect.

Sanmetto has a wonderful effect on prostatic irritation.

F. C. ANNABEL, M. D.

Elmira, N. Y.

Enlarged Prostate and Irritable Bladder.

I am nearly sixty-six years of age; have enlarged prostate and irritable bladder; have suffered much. I tested Sanmetto in my own person, with the result that pain, during micturition, in the bladder and prostatic urethra, abated considerably; insomnia was not so great, slept more, and better; I gained flesh and strength, causing my friends to remark on my general improvement.

THEODORE FRIERSON, M. D.

Frierson, Tenn.

All it is Represented to be.

Sanmetto is all that it is represented to be. I have given it a fair trial, and am satisfied with the results.

J. B. MCDOWELL, M. D.

Mason City, Ill.

Specific Urethritis.

I used Sanmetto in a case of specific urethritis with admirable success, and intend testing it further as opportunity presents itself. A. L. COWAN, M. D.

Granby, Mo.

A Very Valuable Medicine.

I have used Sanmetto, and find it a very valuable medicine in seminal emissions, and in all impaired conditions of the genital organs. I have used several bottles of Sanmetto in the last six months.

T. H. DINWIDDIE, M. D.

Higbee, Mo.

Digitized by Google

Business Chances.

PROPERTY, PRACTICES, ETC., FOR SALE.

Notices will be placed under this head on receipt of 5 cents a word each insertion. *Money must accompany the notice.*

A Complete and Wonderful Cure of the Tobacco Habit.—A physician in Bayou Goula, La., writes under date May 16, 1893:

F. H. AMLAR, Jackson, Mich.—*Dear Sir:* In what way does your Tobacco Cure act? I notice it is a nerve tonic. I will tell you what it did for me. I arose at 6.30 this morning and smoked three cigarettes, then took one of your tablets, at 9 ate breakfast, and after eating did not feel like smoking. At 12 took another tablet, and at 1.30 felt if I smoked it would nauseate me, and although I had no desire to smoke, lit a cigarette, and would you believe it, I was slightly nauseated, and did not enjoy my cigarette, and threw it away before half smoked. After taking only two tablets, the effect is remarkable. From thirty to forty cigarettes to only four the first day is doing pretty well. Although I am enthusiastic, I am not convinced of a cure yet. Please mail one hundred tablets.

His next letter is written one week later, May 23d:

F. M. AMLAR, Jackson, Mich.—*Dear Sir:* Please send me one thousand tablets. I took only four of your tablets, two on Tuesday and two on Wednesday, one week ago, and have not smoked since, and have not the slightest desire to either; before I smoked from thirty to forty cigarettes a day, sometimes more. Send tablets at once, as I wish to treat several patients.

I will send this formula, full directions and sample tablets for $1.00. Your druggist can prepare it for you at a trifling expense. Many physicians clear $100.00 and upwards each month with this antidote. All letters answered the day received. SEND NOW to F. H. AMLAR, Lock Box 301, Jackson, Mich.

Fifty Cents pays for a year's subscription to the *Bulletin*, which is worth ten times that amount to any doctor who contemplates change of location. We buy, sell and locate. Send 50 cents for a year's subscription to HUTCHINSON & JONES, Lock Box 901, Weyauwega, Wis.

A Rare Chance.—For sale, one of the best paying Medical Institutions in the West. Ten years in existence, but newly furnished. The proprietor wishes to retire. Price reasonable. Address for particulars, MEDICAL INSTITUTE, this office.

Watering Place For Sale.—Established twenty years. Providence Mineral Wells, Butler County, Kan. Water has cured hundreds of cases of rheumatism, bladder and stomach troubles. Best location in west for good physician to establish health resort. Wells, bath house, beautiful dwelling and barn, eighty acres of ground and orchard, all for $6,000. Location commanding and sightly. Quantitative analysis of water, testimonials and photographs on application. A. A. HYDE, Wichita, Kan.

For Sale.—Residence, ten rooms, with necessary out-buildings, a $3,000 practice thrown in, for the price of property—$1,500. Cost of property six years ago, when built, $3,000. Satisfactory reasons for wishing to change location. Address, B. R. O'CONNOR, M. D., Grenola, Kan.

Will Sell Recipes to any doctor, to cure Nasal Catarrh, Alcoholism, Tobacco and Opium Habits, to remove Tapeworms and Cancers. Address, DR. J. W. H. VEST, Masonic Temple, Des Moines, Iowa.

For Sale.—Large house, office and grounds, in a lively R. R. town. Been a doctor's stand for twenty-five years. Little opposition. Price $1800.00. DR. E. L. SENCINDIVER, Martinsburg, W. Va.

For Sale.—The undersigned offers his property for sale at half cost price; he wishes to retire from practice and remove to California. EDWARD A. VOGT, M. D., Friedheim P. O., Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Young Doctors, Succeed!—I will send prescriptions that control pneumonia, dysentery and diphtheria, all for $1.00. Address, JOHN H. MOORE, M. D., Ivanhoe, Va.

---

200 Practices for Sale.—Lists mailed free. Practices and drug stores bought and sold. Assistants and Partners provided. Address, "THE MEDICAL ECHO," Lynn, Mass.

Medical Agents wanted for "Medical Consultation Book," just issued. Address author, DR. HACHENBERG, Austin, Tex.

(Continued on page 852.)

Digitized by Google

The Remedy Above All Remedies.

I wish to state in behalf of the remedy above all remedies, viz.: Sanmetto, that I am prescribing it in all cases of kidney and bladder troubles almost regardless of the etiology of the case, and have never been disappointed in its results. I dispense frequently a bottle a day in my general practice.

B. CARTER HUFF, M. D.
Lamar, Ark.

Chronic Enlargement of Prostate Gland.

I have used Sanmetto on myself, as I have been so afflicted with chronic enlargement of the prostate gland that I could not urinate without using the catheter. I have received great relief from the use of Sanmetto, and I am satisfied it is the *par excellence* remedy in all urinary troubles.

Doniphan, Kan. J. WELSH, M. D.

Enlarged Prostate.

I used Sanmetto in a case of enlargement of the prostate gland, of six years standing, and it was the only remedy that did any good. Sanmetto certainly is an elegant preparation, and deserves to become better known to the profession. A. L. GAST, M. D.
Prospect, O.

Impaired Virility—Irritable Bladder.

I have used Sanmetto in two cases; one of impaired virility, the other of irritable bladder. The results were satisfactory in both cases.

T. A. ANTHONY, JR., M. D.
Orysa, Tenn.

Prostatic and Kidney Troubles.

I have used Sanmetto, and find it ahead of anything I have ever tried in prostatic and kidney troubles.

S. W. PAYNE, M. D.
Gouverneur, N. Y.

Neuralgia of the Testicles.

I gave Sanmetto in a case of neuralgia of the testicles. It acted admirably, relieving the patient permanently. I will not hesitate in prescribing it again.

L. G. FOWLER, M. D.
Christmasville, Tenn.

One Can Hardly Say Too Much in Favor of Sanmetto.

One can hardly say too much in favor of Sanmetto. I have always found its merits just as represented, and I cheerfully recommend it to all physicians who have not already tested its merits.

J. F. TURNER, M. D.
Gordonsville, Tenn.

Nothing But Praise.

I have nothing to say for Sanmetto except *praise*. It acts like a *charm*, especially on the prostate gland, and in diseases of the genito-urinary organs of long standing. I prescribe Sanmetto, and use it right along.

HENRY C. WELLS, M. D.
Laconia, N. H.

Irritable Bladder.

I have tried Sanmetto with the most happy results. The case was that of an old man with irritable bladder, causing a desire to pass his urine from twenty to thirty times a day, which was entirely relieved in forty-eight hours.

G. W. BEACH, M. D.
Apalachin, N. Y.

Nephritis with Scanty Urine Complicated with Cystitis.

I have used Sanmetto in a case of nephritis with scanty urine, complicated with cystitis. It increased the secretions of the kidneys, overcame the cystitis, and the patient recovered.

HENRY LONG, M. D.
Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

All That Is Claimed For It.

I have exhibited Sanmetto in several cases. Have used four bottles, and have ordered one dozen bottles to-day. The remedy is all that is claimed for it.

EMIL KIRCHGESSNER, M. D.
Howard, S. D.

Incontinence of Urine.

I gave Sanmetto to a man fifty-six years of age who had to get up two or three times every night to urinate. Since taking the medicine he does not have to get up at all during the night. Sanmetto is a good remedy for incontinence of urine. C. L. CARROLL, M. D.
Taylorville, Ill.

Digitized by Google

A Liberal Price will be paid for practice and property in county seat or growing town in Northwestern Iowa or South Dakota. Address, No. 507 8th St., Sioux City, Ia.

$2500 Practice given to purchaser of residence worth $1200. No opposition. P. L. MARKLEY, M. D., Shirland, Ill.

Wanted, Physician to join me in an advertising office practice. DR. J. C. CASTO, Terre Haute, Ind.

Bicycle Bargain.—New $135 Columbia, nickel plated. Price $49.50. DR. L. A. BARBER, Kellettville, Pa.

National Medical Exchange.—Elkhart, Ind. List and terms, ten cents.

Wanted.—Country location. Rent or buy. DR. ASHTON, Quincy, Ill.

National Surgical Chair Exchange, Elkhart, Ind. List free.

Acute Articular Rheumatism.

It is a fact known long ago, that acute inflammation of the throat may precede or accompany attacks of acute articular rheumatism. The patients are very suddenly taken ill, the pain in the throat is severe, and swallowing becomes at once very difficult. This is not so much due to swelling or hyperesthesia of the mucous membrane, as to the involvement of the numerous small muscles imbedded in the mucosa. For rheumatism is pre-eminently a disease of the motor apparatus, which fact explains why certain parts of the neck seem to be the favored seat of this affection.

Almost an Absolute Specific.

For the cardiac weakness, nervousness and dyspepsia, caused by the use of tea, coffee, tobacco and alcohol, Cactina is almost an absolute specific. Dose, one to three Cactina Pillets, four times a day, and continued until the heart and nervous system regain their normal tone.

Remember.

One-twentieth of a grain of apomorphia hypodermically, sobered a "crazy drunken" man in a few minutes.

Spasm of the Glottis.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, an acknowledged authority on laryngeal cancer (*Hosp. Gaz.*), recently imparted to his brethren of the "Laryngological and Rhinological Association" an item of practical information, which I hasten to communicate to my readers in the hope that it may come in handy just when something handy is a desideratum. The successful treatment of that alarming and dangerous condition, spasm of the glottis, is oftentimes difficult and uncertain, but Sir Morell tells us that by setting up a rival reflex, the laryngeal spasm itself a reflex usually due to peripheral irritation, may be overcome instanter. All one has to do is to get the sufferer to take a pinch of snuff or pepper, or failing either condiment, to excite sneezing by tickling the mucous membrane of the nares. The immediate result is a paroxysm of sneezing, after which the patient sinks quietly back to sleep, breathing like a new-born infant. The treatment is logical as well as practical, and is well worth a trial.

Tobacco as a Protective from Cholera.

The Hygienic Institute of the University of Berlin has published the following conclusions, after repeated experiments made with relation to the spread of the cholera germ through cigars and tobacco.

The comma bacilli of cholera Asiatica die through drying up on dried tobacco leaves even quicker than through drying up on glass, and in this condition they die in an hour on the average. On moist tobacco leaves the comma bacilli do not increase, and are killed after a short time. The comma bacilli were not proved to exist in the examples of cigars manufactured in Hamburg during the prevalence of the epidemic. Through the fermenting and drying processes which they must undergo before they are ready for shipment, the cholera bacilli are killed after a short time, even when packed by way of experiment in the linen bands about the cigars. Tobacco smoke checks the development of cholera bacilli and is quickly fatal.—*The Medical Age.*

Digitized by Google

Urethral Irritation With Enlarged Prostate.

I used Sanmetto with very satisfactory results. After one bottle was used one or two bottles more were ordered by the local druggist for the patient. The case was a man forty-five years of age with urethral irritation extending into the bladder, with enlargement and tenderness of the prostate gland. It was a case of seven years' standing, and he suffered much pain at times, generally after urinating. The first bottle gave him considerable relief, and one or two more bottles completed the cure. There was no evidence or history of a previous gonorrhea.

GEORGE SPAFFORD, M. D.
Cavendish, Vt.

Action Prompt—Satisfaction Complete.

I used a bottle of Sanmetto with such good effect that I have used several since, and I can say truthfully that I never gave medicine that acted so promptly on the urinary organs, and gave such complete satisfaction, as Sanmetto.

J. A. HAWKINS, M. D.
Fawn Grove, Pa.

Relieved.

I am seventy-two years of age, and had for some time been suffering from a urinary difficulty which had baffled my skill. Before I had taken one-half of a bottle of Sanmetto I was relieved. I gave the remainder of the bottle to a friend in a similar condition whom I am satisfied it helped.

R. H. MONROE, M. D.
Grawn, Mich.

Enlarged Prostate.

I gave Sanmetto to an old gentleman about eighty years old suffering from an enlarged prostate. Before using the Sanmetto I had to use the catheter twice a day, but now he is all right. Sanmetto has relieved the strangury and he now urinates quite normally. I regard Sanmetto a perfect success in this case, and should be sanguine of good results in any case kindred to this.

JASPER P. NEWTON, M. D.
Benson, Vt.

Enlarged Prostate of Twenty Years' Standing.

I have had an opportunity of testing the merits of Sanmetto in two cases; one of twenty years' standing, the other of five or six. Both cases were enlarged prostate with frequent and difficult micturition in an aggravated form. Several different remedies had been used with but little relief. One bottle of Sanmetto was prescribed, and both patients were relieved, and are now continuing the medicine. B. C. STOLP, M. D.
Wilmette, Ill.

Chronic Prostatitis and Catarrhal Cystitis.

I used Sanmetto myself with good results. I was afflicted with chronic prostatitis and catarrhal cystitis. I had been taking saw-palmetto, but it does not set well on my stomach, nor had the same effect that Sanmetto does. I have been in practice twenty-five years, and have in the last seventeen years taken every thing in the materia medica, and Sanmetto does more good than anything I have taken. G. A. YEATON, M. D.
Springvale, Me.

Hematuria—Atrophy of Ovaries—Chronic Gonorrhea.

I have used Sanmetto in three cases, one of hematuria, one of atrophy of ovaries, and one of chronic gonorrhea. Am well pleased with results. Shall continue to use Sanmetto as long as it gives both my patients and myself such gratifying results.

W. A. THOMPSON, M. D.
Daykin, Neb.

Incontinence of Urine.

I prescribed Sanmetto for a case of incontinence of urine of long standing. The subject being a man eighty-four years of age, who was obliged to get up five or six times every night to micturate, and suffered considerable pain before and after the act. Since taking the Sanmetto he is entirely relieved of pain, and only has to void urine once or twice during a night. This one trial of Sanmetto has satisfied me that it is a valuable remedy.

J. I. BATESON, M. D.
Hollisterville, Pa.

Digitized by Google

Atropine.

The sulphate of atropine is dissolved in water, and used as eye-drops.

Weak solutions dilate the pupil; stronger solutions paralyze the accommodation as well.

Atropine sulphate (four grains to the ounce) is often used by the surgeon himself, but a solution of one or two grains to the ounce of water may be given to the patient.

Atropine is of great service in iritis, to relieve the ciliary neuralgia, and dilate the pupil, drawing the iris away from the lens that no attachment, or synechia, may take place.

It is of use in central corneal ulcer, and in corneal diseases in general.

It is much used in refraction to paralyze the accommodation.

In many cases of immature nuclear cataract a very weak solution of atropine is given to the patient as eye-drops (one grain or half-grain to four ounces of water). This dilates the pupil, and the person is enabled to see around the opaque center of the lens.

Atropine, as a rule, should never be used in persons over forty years of age, except in the latter named case, as it is said to provoke glaucoma.

A Lunatic Wit.

A famous surgeon went once to see a lunatic in a private asylum, and in passing through a corridor, he was thus accosted by one of the patients: "Take off your hat, sir!" "Why should I?" he asked. "Because I am the son of the Emperor of the French." "Oh, I beg your Royal Highness' pardon," apologized my friend, taking his hat off. On revisiting the asylum a month or so later he was again accosted in the same corridor by the son of the Emperor of the French, and in the same words: "Take off your hat, sir." "Why," asked my friend. "Because I am the son of the Emperor of Germany." "Surely, when last I had the honor to see your Royal Highness you were the son of the Emperor of the French?" "Ah, yes," he added, "That was by another mother."

The Menopause.

I have the *best* results from Caulocorea in allaying all the manifold symptoms which are so distressing at the menopause. There it does effective work.

W. C. WILE, A. M., M. D.

Danbury, Conn.

Uterine Displacements.

For six years I have used Caulocorea and have found it to be an indispensable aid in the treatment of displacements, uterine diseases, congestion of the liver and kidneys and the disturbances of mind and body incidental to these diseases. It hardly needs any recommendation other than its formula—

Formula.—The active principles of Caulophyllum Thalictroides, Viburnum Opulus, Prunifolium, Dioscorea Villosa, Mitchella Repens, Aletris Farinosa, combined with Spts. Ætheris Comp. and Aromatics.

and the assurance of its being carefully prepared. It stands unrivaled as a therapeutic agent. It has done more for many of my clients than it claims to do; it has relieved the obstinate constipation, which is so troublesome in cases of congestion and displacements of the uterus.

Brooklyn, N. Y. L. M. BARNETS, M. D.

DIABETES FLOUR.

Also Gluten Dyspepsia Flour & Barley Crystals.

UNRIVALED IN AMERICA OR EUROPE.

Circulars and Baking Samples Free.

Write Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

A PAYING SPECIALTY.

Physicians contemplating a retirement from the general practice and taking up an easy and paying specialty, can learn something greatly to their interest by writing me for particulars.

G. W. POWELL, M. D.,
Moriah, N. Y.

OPIUM, MORPHINE or WHISKY Habit

Cured. Home or Sanitarium

Treatment. Trial FREE. For full particulars address the COMPOUND OXYGEN ASSOCIATION, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OFFENSIVE DIARRHŒA.

DOCTOR—Do you want a preparation which will cure the above, prevent Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Diarrhœa of the Aged and Invalids?

BISMUTH COMPOUND—HARTSHORNE,

WILL DO IT! TRY IT!

Price, ounce bottles, 50 cents by mail. Prepared only by the DR. G. W. HARTSHORNE CO., Columbus, New Jersey. Formula and samples to physicians mentioning the BRIEF.

Digitized by Google

CHOLERAIC DIARRHŒA.

HEAT is an important factor in the process of fermentation. Fermentative and putrefactive change in the contents of the stomach and bowels are causative or contributive agents to the production of SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

Physicians coincide in their views regarding the treatment of this class of diseases to a degree that enables it to be thus briefly summarized:

DIET, EMPTYING THE ALIMENTARY TRACT, ANTISEPSIS.

The anti-putrescent power of LISTERINE, the tone which its use imparts to the stomach, and the diffusible, stimulating effect of its essential volatile constituents, are requisites that have been much employed in the treatment of various forms of CHOLERAIC DIARRHŒA occurring in infants, children and adults.

LISTERINE alone, or LISTERINE, aquæ cinnamon and glycerine, or LISTERINE, bismuth and mistura cretæ, will meet many requirements of the practitioner during the summer months.

We have prepared a 32-page pamphlet entitled

"THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERAIC DIARRHŒA,"

for free distribution to the profession.

Shall we send you a copy, Doctor?

LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

Treatment of Graves' Disease.

Prof. Dieulafoy, of Paris, has, some time since, instituted a new form of treatment for exophthalmic goitre, which was suggested to him by his observation of certain occurrences frequently seen in pulmonary tuberculosis, in which, at times, hemoptysis threatens, there is an irregular action of the heart, with palpitations and cardio-vascular erethism. In these cases the good effects of ipecac are well known; under its influence the heart-beats become less rapid and loud, the erethism disappears, and the hemoptysis is arrested.

In Basedow's disease, the first indication is generally to check the cardio-vascular erethism, and for this reason Dieulafoy conceived the idea of treating this affection in a similar manner to that employed in phthisis. He combines ipecac with digitalis and opium in the following proportions, for one pill:

R. Powdered Ipecac.....½ grain.
Powdered Digitalis Leaves.....½ grain.
Extract Opium.....¼ grain.

Six of these pills are to be taken every twenty-four hours. Great improvement was generally manifested under this treatment by all the patients submitted to it. In two cases especially were the results extremely favorable, the author stating that no other form of treatment would have acted as favorably. The effects obtained by this medication are a diminution of the symptoms, which becomes decidedly marked later on, amounting at the end of some months to a practical cure. The only unpleasant feature of this treatment was a diarrhea which sometimes persisted until the patient became accustomed to the medicine.—*Bulletin Med.*

Nasal Hemorrhage.

Tampons soaked in oil of turpentine are said to control nasal hemorrhage. If the oil should cause much irritation of the mucous membrane it may be diluted.

Only When He Talks.

Doctor—"My good woman, does your son stutter all the time?"

Parent—"Not all the time, sir. Only when he attempts to talk."

Sole Manufacturer of Convertible Case-Bags.

FIG. 3.
No. 36 or 37 (either) have both Square and Round Bottles.

Russet.....$16 00
Black.....15 50

OUR CUT 4.

Black, 37 Bottles.....$15 50
" 32 " 11 50

OUR CUT 5.
No 32 BOTTLE.

Black.....$10 00

Can be changed instantly from perfect buggy case to saddle bags or vice versa. Two Sundries spaces in each bag. No tin to rattle nor rust. Saves Man, Time, Money. Your need. Full circulars of various styles and sizes mailed if asked for. Warranted first-class in every particular. Sent express pre-paid on receipt of respective price (which here see.) Order now direct of

W. SCOTT MARSHALL, Centralia, Ill., Branch Office, 5625 Jackson Av., Chicago

NEUROSINE.

The Most Powerful Neurotic Attainable ANODYNE and HYPNOTIC.

A Reliable and Trustworthy Remedy for Relief of Hysteria, Epilepsy, Neurasthenia, Mania, Chorea, Uterine Congestion, Migraine, Neuralgia, all Convulsive and Reflex Neuroses. The Remedy Par Excellence in Delirium and Restlessness of Fevers.

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm contains five grains each C. P. Bromides of Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium, ⅛ gr. Bromide Zinc, 1-64 gr. each Ext. Belladonna and Cannabis Indica, 4 grs. Ext. Lupuli, and 5 minims fl. Ext. Cascara Sagrada with Aromatic Elixirs.

DOSE: From 1 teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, in water three or more times daily, as directed by the physician.

DIOVIBURNIA.

Uterine Tonic, Antispasmodic and Anodyne.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE RELIEF OF Dysmenorrhea, Amenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhea, Subinvolution; Checks Threatened Abortion and Vomiting in Pregnancy.

FORMULA.—Every ounce contains ½ drachm of the fluid extract: Viburnum Prunifolium, Viburnum Opulus, Dioscorea Villosa, Aletris Farinosa, Helonias Dioica, Mitchella Repens, Caulophyllum Thalictroides, Scutellaria Lateriflora.

DOSE.—For adults, a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day, after meals, in hot water, or as directed by the physician.

On application we will mail to practitioners our Treatise on Uterine and Nervous Diseases, wherein DIOVIBURNIA and NEUROSINE are indicated, including commendations of many eminent professors. Or, to any physician unacquainted with the medical effects of DIOVIBURNIA and NEUROSINE we will, if requested, send trial bottles free, they paying express charges. **BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION**

DIOS CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Digitized by Google

ELIX IODO-BROMIDE OF CALCIUM COMP.

SYPHILIS TUBERCULOSIS

DOSE.
FOR ADULTS
ONE TEASPOONFUL
IN A HALF WINEGLASS OF WATER
THREE TIMES A DAY.

IT CAN be combined with Hydrarg. Bi-Chloridum without precipitation or chemical change.

THE POSITIVE ALTERATIVE

IT IS a valuable adjuvant in the treatment of the Syphilitic Cachexia, Tubercular Conditions, and those diseases in which alteratives are positively indicated.

EACH ounce contains Seventy-two (72) Grains of the Salt.

SEND FOR BOOK OF TESTIMONIALS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THE TILDEN COMPANY, NEW LEBANON, N.Y.

Branch House: ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

The Sympathetic Nerves.

The silent or sympathetic nerves lie deep in the body, and are distributed to the involuntary muscles, which also lie deep in the body. The complaining nerves (cerebro-spinal) are superficial, and everywhere come to the surface, and they are distributed to the voluntary muscles, which are the outside muscles of the body. The outside, or voluntary muscles, which walk the body and talk the body, will contract and relax at will; but the inside and involuntary muscles act differently. They also contract and relax in a healthy, normal condition, but when irritated, they contract and contract and continue to shut down, without relaxation, until the nerve tips, that know no pain and which supply that part, are pinched and held as in a vise. This prolonged and incessant effort on the part of an involuntary muscle taxes the entire system. It is not merely the nerve filaments in the grasp of that contracting muscle that are affected, but the effect extends over the entire sympathetic system, and the nervous force is lowered generally. An overdraft of nerve force going on from day to day results in lowered vitality, which affects the general health. Again, nerves may not be pinched by contracting muscles, but be constantly prodded or disturbed and irritated by various local causes, so that their function and influence are weakened by loss of nerve force, and a like effect to our health follows.

Congestive Headache.

Dr. G. E. Chapman, of Springport, Mich., says: I administered Peacock's Bromides to a young lady suffering from severe periodical headache. The first dose relieved her, and after a continuous use of the remedy for two months, she now pronounces herself cured. I treat congestive headache and convulsive neuroses satisfactorily with Peacock's Bromides. I find I can not always obtain, from some druggists, the genuine Peacock's Bromides, and other preparations made by the manufacturing chemists. It is certainly not proper for the druggist to substitute to the detriment of the physician and his patient.

Digitized by Google

MARVELOUSLY SUCCESSFUL!

THE CHEMICAL TREATMENT

— FOR —

CONSUMPTION

Instituted by DR. W. R. AMICK, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A thoroughly reliable treatment and absolute cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Tubercular Laryngitis, Catarrh and Hay Fever.**

TESTED, INDORSED AND ADOPTED IN PRACTICE BY SIX THOUSAND PHYSICIANS.

The medicines for this wonderfully successful treatment may now be obtained by all physicians. **The Amick Chemical Co.** has assumed exclusively the compounding of the medicines for the **Chemical Treatment** by **Dr. Amick's perfected formulas**, and will supply them only to physicians.

EVERY DOCTOR

Should read carefully the original article, giving the author's theory on which the treatment is based. See MEDICAL BRIEF September 1892, or send to us for reprint. Also the thousands of testimonials from patients and their physicians. **Both the theory and the treatment have proven to be**

ABSOLUTELY CORRECT

Is it possible that the thousands of physicians and their patients who are unqualifiedly indorsing the **Chemical Treatment** are mistaken? **No! Doctor**, this is your future treatment for these diseases, and positively the only one ever instituted that has withstood all tests, and that may be implicitly relied upon.

TEST IT.

Although far beyond the experimental period, we invite you to make your own test, like other physicians have done and are doing throughout the country. The first doctor to introduce this treatment in his locality has been invariably applauded.

We will show our own confidence in the Chemical Treatment by the following liberal offer: We will supply to physicians—medicine, including inhaler **for one test case** for a ten day's trial **FREE OF CHARGE** on the following conditions. Every physician who accepts our offer must first select a test patient and give us in confidence, name, residence and condition by examination. He must send with his order, his printed card or letter head. He must agree to pay the express charges on the package of medicines sent to him. He must within 20 days after receiving the test medicines, either order a month's supply of medicines for his patient to continue treatment at regular physicians' price, or return the inhaler and empty bottles by express, charges prepaid. This is a liberal and expensive offer. If we did not have every assurance that the **Chemical Treatment** would give satisfaction, we could not make it. We trust to the honor of the physician not to abuse it. This offer only applies to Consumption, the Chemical Treatment being almost a specific for the other diseases in uncomplicated forms. Many cases can be virtually cured in 10 to 30 days.

We reserve the right to withdraw the above offer at any time without notice. Physicians should therefore be prompt to take proper advantage of it. Order from this advertisement. Don't wait to correspond. Send at once for all particulars regarding physician's prices, charges to patients and other necessary information.

THE AMICK CHEMICAL CO.

166 West Seventh Street, - - - CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Digitized by Google

Purgatives in Nursing Women.

In the March number of the *Practitioner*, Dr. William J. Gow alludes to a popular impression that purgatives administered to a nursing woman often lead to disturbance of the suckling's bowels, gives a condensed account of his own experiments with several of the ordinary purgatives, and expresses his conclusion that magnesium sulphate administered to a nursing woman frequently causes looseness in the child, while senna, cascara sagrada, and aloes rarely have that effect.

Heart Failure.

Heart failure, the cause of death in a large majority of cases, is where all of the skill and care of a practitioner is required. Dr. Graham in Hare's "System of Therapeutics" says it occurs in two distinct ways. First, paralysis of the right heart, caused by solidification of the lung, over-distension of the pulmonary artery and vessels and passive congestion of the venous system, formation of heart clot, and arrest of the heart in diastole. Second, gradual failure of the heart as a whole most apt to occur in cases in which infection is intense as shown by hyperpyrexia, nervous phenomena, great prostration and a general adynamic condition. The first is detected by a muffled first sound and poorly accentuated second. In the second all the sounds are weakened. To prepare against or rather to combat this condition is where the resources of the doctor are often put to the severest test.

Dermato-Syphilis.

Dr. Percy Newell, of Lowestoft, Suffolk, England, says: I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the value of Iodia.

It has been most beneficial in a case of chronic rheumatism, and is, I believe, the best treatment for dermato-syphilis.

Tar Tablets.

Tar tablets containing a grain of pure tar make a convenient and practical way of giving this often very beneficial remedy in coughs.

How to Enlarge the Mammary Glands.

Since January 1st of the current year I have been experimenting with Saw Palmetto, and I am satisfied it is one of, if not *the* most valuable remedy in our materia medica for a certain class of ailments. In prostatic troubles, enlargements, inflammations, etc., I have never found its equal, while in cystitis it acts like a charm. It acts specifically upon the entire reproductive system. I know it enlarges the mammary glands, for I have proven it repeatedly. In catarrhal trouble it satisfies me entirely. I have been subject to a bronchial trouble for over seven years, which no medication has relieved. The palmetto has eradicated the trouble in four months. One patient (a lady) had been unable to rise in the morning for two years without a cup of coffee and something to eat. The palmetto cured her in one week. In nervous debility arising from uterine trouble, I have never found its equal. In the case of a man who had been unable to perform the sexual act in one year, he reported himself completely restored in thirty days.

In the case of a lady to whom I gave it for nervous debility she reported that her sexual passions made her almost furious from its use. I discontinued using it. In the case of a man 76 years old, who had been compelled to draw his urine for three years from enlarged prostate, I completely cured him in four months. A man who had passed blood upon urinating for six months was completely cured in two weeks. In cases of incontinence of urine it does the work satisfactorily.

I have used Sabalol Balsam, a preparation made from the active principle of the palmetto, which I find acts quickly, and is palatable. It is put up by T. C. MORGAN Co., 32 Platt Street, New York.—J. M. Showerman, M. D., of Rome, N. Y., in the *Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Journal*.

Physicians sending us 85 cents we will express, prepaid, trade-size pints as sample order.

T. C. MORGAN CO., 32 Platt St., N. Y.

THE GENESEO
ROAD CART.
BEST
TOP AND OPEN CART
ON EARTH.
RIDES AS EASY AS A BUGGY OR NO SALE. Free circulars for All.

D. F. SARGENT & SON,
GENESEO,
Henry Co., Ill.

Photography for Physicians,

Books of Instruction and everything pertaining to
SCIENTIFIC PHOTOGRAPHY
INCLUDING
Flash Light and Photo-Micrographic Work.
Amateur Outfits in great Variety.

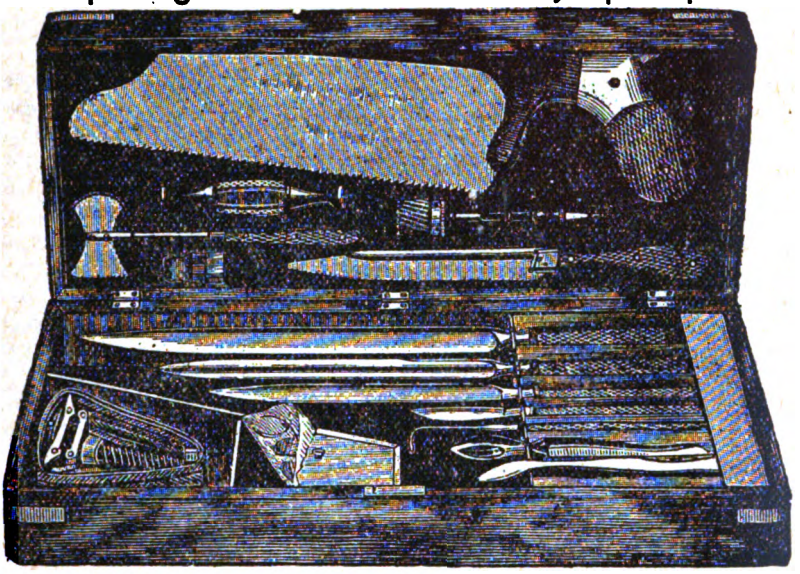
ANTHONY'S COLLODION.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

Manufacturers and Importers of Photographic Apparatus, Chemicals and Supplies,
591 Broadway, NEW YORK.
Fifty years established in this line of business.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Digitized by Google

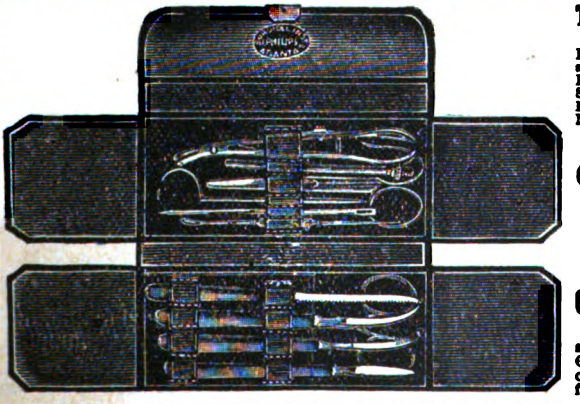
Amputating and Trepanning Case, combined in one for any Capital Operation.



CONTENTS AS CUT REPRESENTS.—1 Liston's Knife, large; 1 Liston's Knife, medium; 1 Liston's Catlin, large; 1 Metacarpel Saw, 1 Capital Saw, 1 Liston's Bone Forceps, 1 pair Thumb Artery Forceps, 1 Amputating Scalpel, 1 Tenaculum, 1 Field Tourniquet, 1 Esmark's Bandage complete, with chain band, etc., 1 Gall's Trephine with handle, 1 Hey's Saw, 1 Trepanning Elevator, 1 Trepanning Brush, 12 Needles, Silk, Wire, Wax, etc. In a neat Mahogany Case lined with leather.
List price, $35.00; reduced price, net, $22.50.

Amputating Case, No. 1	$14 00
Amputating and Trepanning Case, combined	22 50
Speculums (Graves', Notts', Brewer's, Cuscos', Storer's)	1 50
Vial Cases	50c. to 3 50
Solid Buggy Case, The Leader	8 00
Tooth Forceps	1 10
" " Fine Quality,	1 50
Goodyear Female Syringe, with 3 tubes	75
Clinical Thermometer, with Certificate	1 00
" " in G. P. case, Chain and Pin	1 00
" " Hick's, with Certificate	1 40
Hypo. Syringes	1 00 to 2 50
Speculums, (Glass Vaginal)	30
Fitch's Pocket Scale	75
Uterine Dilators	1 75 to 7 50
Uterine Forceps	1 25 to 2 50
Uterine Sounds, graduated	50c. to 1 50
Obstetric Forceps—Hale's, Sawyer's and Hodge's	each, 3 25
Obst. Forceps, Elliott's or Simpson's	each, 3 75
Elliott's Saddle Bags, 24 Bottles	7 00
" " " 30 "	8 00
Pocket Instrument Cases	3 50 to 17 50
Camman's Stethoscopes	1 50 to 2 50
Ear and Throat Cases	8 00 to 15 00

Mallage Extra on all Packages sent per Mail.



The Little Daisy Aseptic Pocket Case

CONTAINS—1 Metacarpel Saw, 1 Sharp Bistoury, 1 Scalpel, 1 Tenotome, 1 Haemastatic and Artery Forceps combined, 1 Gross Ear Pick, 1 Director, 1 Pair Probes, Eye and Spear, 1 Pair Scissors, 1 Exploring Needle, 1 Artery and Needle Forceps combined, Needles, Silk, Wire and Wax.
List, $15.00. Net, $9.00.

CUT RATES.

The Cheapest Instrument House.

I. PHILLIPS,

69½ Whitehall St., - Atlanta, Ga.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. We only sell FOR CASH with all orders. No Goods shipped C. O. D., unless a deposit comes with the order to secure us for freight both ways.

Digitized by Google

Digestive Ferments.

Dr. J. Hilgard Tyndale (*N. Y. Med. Record*) says digestive ferments should in no case be used more than temporarily while restoring the alimentary tract to as nearly as possible its normal condition. The physician should always remember that he had in each case to deal with a single individual, and in trying to improve nutrition should look after his condition from the teeth to the anus, and not treat the stomach alone. It was the custom when he was a student to give in nearly all cases what was called "ten and ten," in order to "clear the deck." That meant to give a cathartic and render the intestinal tract as nearly aseptic as it could be done before giving other remedies. Dr. Tyndale recommended this procedure, although when younger he condemned it as a relic of old fogyism. Never use pepsin or pancreatin for months in succession.

Appendicitis.

The appendix vermiformis should be removed as soon as a diagnosis of the appendicitis is made, because no one can tell at just what moment necrosis is going to follow the disturbance of circulation.

The surgeon who operates with the patient in any position excepting Trendelenburg's, fails to give his patient the advantages that he is morally bound to give him. With the patient in Trendelenburg's position we can work by sight, removing pus and *debris*, and separating adhesions with the least possible necessity for handling intestines. Very often nothing is seen of viscera, excepting the appendix and a few inches of colon, during the entire operation.

We must depend upon deliquescent salts in the colon for drainage, as a rule, because drainage apparatus would leave a weak spot in the abdominal wall, and because drainage apparatus fails in its purpose as soon as adhesion can wall it off.

"Do You Enjoy Good Health?"

"Of course. Did you ever know anyone who didn't enjoy good health?"

"Yes, the doctors."

Why Shouldn't you Prescribe

Cudahy's Essence of Pepsin

It is of more agreeable flavor, more pleasant aroma, it digests more albumen, and curds milk more quickly than any others. It is also cheaper. Insist on **Cudahy's.** A sample sent free.

Pepsin, Pancreatine, Essence of Pepsin, Lime Juice and Pepsin, etc., etc. Last and not least—a Pepsin Confection.

The Cudahy Packing Co.
South Omaha, Neb.

A HOT WEATHER TONIC AND DIGESTIVE

Where an acid is relished and a tonic digestive is indicated

CUDAHY'S LIME JUICE AND PEPSIN Comp.

stands pre-eminent. A delightful drink with ice and sugar, and a refreshing tonic when fatigued or overheated.

One teaspoonful digests 1200 grains solid food. Write for particulars.

Digitized by Google

THERE ARE ONLY TWO PREPARED FOODS THAT WILL NOURISH A CHILD AS PERFECTLY AS HUMAN MILK. They are

CARNRICK'S LACTO-PREPARATA and SOLUBLE FOOD.

The former is **an all-milk Food,** closely resembling human milk in **character, composition** and **taste,** and designed for infants from birth to seven months of age, and the latter is composed of equal parts of **Lacto-Preparata** and **Dextrinated Wheat,** and designed for the remainder of the nursing period and for Invalids.

We make the statement at the head of this page with a knowledge of the general opinion of the **Profession** in reference to **artificial feeding,** and a full appreciation of what our statement implies. It is based on personal observation and actual test in hundreds of cases, and we hope that no **Physician** will doubt this statement without verifying it by making a trial of our Infant Foods as now put up in **hermetically sealed cans.**

Samples will be furnished gratuitous if you desire to make a comparative test.

*KUMYSGEN

KUMYSGEN

Or **Kumyss in powder form** for making **Liquid Kumyss** in less than one minute, by simply dissolving the powder in water.

More **nutritious** and more **palatable** than any **Liquid Kumyss.**

There is no **Food** that equals it in all forms of **Indigestion, Pulmonary Affections, Fevers, Vomiting** in **Pregnancy, Cancer of the Stomach,** and all conditions of the digestive organs where no **food** or even **water** can be retained. In **Phthisis,** it will increase **weight** and **strength** far more rapidly than **Cod Liver Oil.**

KUMYSGEN is incomparable as a **Food** where **easy digestion, high nutrition** and **palatability** are desired.

A pound bottle of **KUMYSGEN** will be sent any Physician prepaid on receipt of fifty cents, which is about one-third its retail price. **KUMYSGEN** is now put up only in bottles holding 20 ounces and 5 pounds.

KUMYSGEN is much less expensive than ordinary **Liquid Kumyss** to prescribe and its keeping qualities are perfect, while the latter spoils in a very short time.

**KUMYSGEN, when first prepared, was not relished by some patients, but, as improved, commencing with batch 200, it will please the most delicate palate.*

REED & CARNRICK, New York.

Digitized by Google

INDEX—JULY, 1893

PAGE

Acids and Alkalies... 894
Adenoid Growths of the Pharynx in Children. 770
Advantage, Our. 817
Aid Needed. 828
A Generous Man, Truly. 848
A Grateful Acknowledgment 832
American Progress 818
Amputations at the Hip Joint, Bloodless 894
A Neglected Opportunity. 817
Appendicitis. 862
A Remarkable Fact 872
A Tribute to the Foreman, Proof-readers and Printers of the MEDICAL BRIEF. 824
Atropine. 854
Book Notices. 834
Breech Presentation, A Sign of 788
Business Chances. 850
Camphor, The Value of. 868
Cardiac Disturbances Following Use of Alcoholic Stimulants. 880
Cerebral Hemorrhage and Acute Softening. 784
Cerumen. 794
Cholera, Tobacco as a Protective from. 852
Cold, The Susceptibility to. 778
Constipation, Chronic. 798
Constipation, Habitual. 872
Dementia. 778
Dermato-Syphilis 860
Diabetes 882
Diarrhea, Chronic 832
Diarrhea, Serous. 798
Digestive Ferments 862
Diphtheria. 794, 814, 868
Doctor, The Reading. 818
Do You Enjoy Good Health? 862
Dr. Bowling, Reply to. 821
Dr. Burke, Reply to 811
Dr. J. J. Harper, Reply to. 832
Dr. Thompson, Reply to. 825
Dropsy. 868
Drug Service, Efficient. 817
Earache. 848, 884
Ear, Purulent Discharge From the Middle 792
Epithelioma 814
Fever, Slow. 826
Fever, Typhoid. 784
Fevers, Feeding in. 830
Fissure of the Anus. 888
Fruit 794
Gall-Bladder, Surgery of the 776

PAGE

Galvanism 776
Gastrostomy, A New Method of. 888
Gleaned From the BRIEF 828
Graves' Disease, Treatment of. 856
Had Authority for It. 884
Headache. 882
Headache and Cerebral Congestion. 888
Headache and Gout. 774
Headache, Congestive. 858
Headache, Reflex Uterine 772
Heart Failure. 860
Heart, The. 782
Hernia, Electricity in. 890
Hernia of the Urinary Bladder. 884
Hip Disease. 788
Hip-Joint Disease. 790
How We Feel About It 818
Hypnotic, The Best 886
Icterus Neonatorum. 821
Independence. 778
Individualism. 818
Inflammation of the Eustachian Tube. 774
Influenza, Epidemic—La Grippe. 804
Interesting Case, An. 880
Invisible Color 870
Keep Posted. 818
Kidneys, Diseased 890
Labor 880
Labor, Ergot in. 831
Legislation, Medical. 820
Leucorrhea and Blenorrhagia 892
Lithemia. 890
Making Doctors by Law. 818
Malarial Hematuria. 820
Medical Legislation. 807, 816
Melancholia 868
Miscarriage, Threatened. 848
Myalgia 811
Nasal Hemorrhage 856
Nasal Passages, The Care of, During Childhood. 782
Nerve Disease Following Typhoid 878
Nerves, The Sympathetic. 858
Neuropathic Children. 870
Nursing Mother, The 786
Obstetrics, Points in. 815
Obstetrics, The Atmospheric Tractor in 882
Ocular Examinations in Children. 866
Only When He Talks 856

PAGE

Opacity of the Cornea 796
Ophthalmia Neonatorum. 796
Opium Habit, The 810
Opium, Superior to 872
Osteoma—Difficult Surgery—A Peculiar Case. 801
Palpitation. 884
Paralysis, Musculo-Spiral. 772
Petroleum vs. Pomatum, The First Refined. 822
Placenta Previa. 828
Poisoning. 792
Poliomyelitis, Anterior. 780
Practice, Three Cases in. 826
Practitioner, The Country. 817
Pregnancy, Tubal, Decidua of 870
Pruritus Vulva. 780
Pulmonary Prophylaxis. 796
Pulmonic Consolidation. 792
Purgatives for Nursing Women 860
Pyemia and Septicemia 888
Rabies Canina. 827
Remember 852
Resection of Forearm. 828
Respiratory Failure 790
Rheumatic Pain 890
Rheumatism, Acute Articular 852
Rigid Os. 790
Scrofula. 831
Set Him Right. 812
Spasm of the Glottis 852
Specific, Almost an Absolute 852
Syphilis, Hereditary. 770
Tar Tablets. 860
Teeth, How to Preserve the. 824
The Habit of Variety 894
Theory, Too Much. 818
Tobacco Habit, The. 829
Tonsillitis 772, 886
Tough Meats. 892
Uterus, Curetting the. 784
Uterus, Inertia of the 892
Vomiting of Pregnancy, Uncontrollable 886
Wanted, Diagnosis, Prognosis and Treatment. 825
Wanted, Help. 811, 813, 819,
Wanted, Information 816, 832
Water, Simple Tests for Impurities in. 782
Wit, A Lunatic's 854
Women, The Inclined Plane in Diseases of 886
Worms, Round, A Treatment for 878
Wounds, Granulation of. 790

Digitized by Google

Armour's New Pepsin.

Soluble and *non-hygroscopic.*

Permanently *odorless*, *palatable* and *aseptic.*

Embodies *all* desirable properties of both soluble and insoluble Pepsins and possesses none of their defects.

Granular in form, but supplied in Scales or Powder if desired.

Tests. *1:2500;* 1:4000; 1:5000; *1:6000.*

The Armour *Standard* remains 1:2500 and this strength will be dispensed unless a higher test is specified.

The physical characteristics of Armour's New Pepsin render its use in surgery exceptionally valuable. Its purity and power make its administration uniformly safe and effective. Samples furnished.

Armour & Co., Chicago.

Calculi Dissolved

BY THE

Buffalo Lithia Water

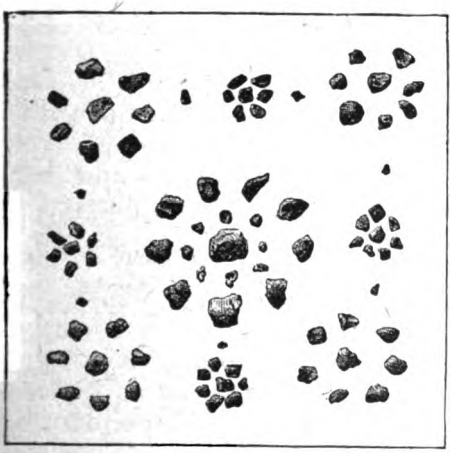


Illustration of the Calculi referred to by Dr. Claiborne. The engraving was made from a photograph and represents the exact shape of the Calculi; they are four times size of above.

Dr. John Herbert Claiborne, of Petersburg, Va., *ex-President and Honorary Fellow Medical Society of Virginia, in a letter, dated September 3, 1892, to Dr. E. C. Laird, Resident Physician at the Buffalo Lithia Springs,* says:—"I send by this mail a box of Calculi, passed at various times within the last year by Hon. T. J. Jarratt, our former Mayor, whilst drinking the Buffalo Lithia Water. They give him but little pain now when passing. I have never critically examined the broken Calculi, passed in such quantities from Mr. Jarratt's bladder, but am under the impression that the most of them are magnesian phosphates. There were specimens, however, which presented the appearance of oxylates, and some, I remember, impressed me specially as being uric acid. I do not pretend to account for the mode of their solution by the Buffalo Lithia Water. There is nothing in its analysis which would warrant such results; but the results are there, and seeing is believing. I can only suppose that **in Nature's alembic there has been some subtle solvent evolved, too subtle to be caught by our coarse re-agents, which make this wonderful disintegration.** 'There are many things in heaven and earth not dreamt of in our philosophy,' and his is a short creed who only believes what he can prove or explain."

Water in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles $5.00 f. o. b. here. Sold by all first-class druggists.

THOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor

Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

Digitized by Google

The Inclined Plane in Diseases of Women.

Dr. T. A. Emmet, whose practical discoveries are, as Dr. Coe aptly expressed it, so convincing in their simplicity that we are impelled to exclaim, "Why did I not think of that before," read a paper before the Alumni Association of the Woman's Hospital, in the course of which he said that we have in the treatment of diseases of women a most valuable adjunct in the continued use of the inclined plane. While he recognized the tendency in human nature to exaggerate the value of any given procedure, he yet did not hesitate to give it as his observation that there seemed to be scarcely any condition of disease in the female pelvis which was not benefited to some extent by maintaining the recumbent position, with the foot of the bed elevated from twelve to eighteen inches. If it were not elevated as much as twelve inches the benefit would not be derived, because the intended effect of gravity on the pelvic organs and circulation would not be obtained. Having recognized the efficacy of this posture treatment for ten years, and noticed that patients were thus often enabled to get sleep who without it lay awake all night, he was at first disposed to attribute it to increased blood supply in the brain, but later he became convinced that it was due to lessened circulation in the pelvis. He had never tried it on patients who were fleshy or suffering cardiac trouble. Several patients had continued its use from choice after the indications for it had ceased, because they were better able to sleep in the inclined than in the horizontal plane.—*Jour. Gyn.*

Ocular Examination in Children.

In the examination of a child's eye, let the mother hold the child, letting it fall right back until its head is between the surgeon's knees, by which means its head is held fast. Now, instead of trying to squeeze and pry open the lids, simply place your index finger against the edge of the tarsal cartilage and press it back into the orbit, when the cornea is exposed.—*Ex.*

CHLORO-PHÉNIQUE

[$C_6 H_4 (O H) Cl.$]

INDICATIONS:—Leucorrhœa, Fœtid Discharges, Ulcerated & Sore Throat, Diphtheria, General Antiseptis, and in all those conditions requiring a thorough, efficient and harmless antiseptic. May be diluted with water.

CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE

[$C_6 H_{11} O$]

INDICATIONS:—Ulcers, External or of Cavities, all Incised, Lacerated and Contused Wounds, Parasitic Diseases, Animal or Vegetable, Surgical Wounds and Painful Conditions, Inflamed or Suppurative. Especially indicated in Minor Surgery. NOT MISCIBLE WITH WATER.

SALITONIA

ANALYSIS:

Potassium Chloride	9.241	Calcium Carbonate	.186
Lithium Carbonate	.576	Sodium Silicate	10.638
Sodium Carbonate	68.543	Potassium Sulph.	.370
Magnesium Carb.	.233	Organic Matter	.351
Ferrous Carbonate	.536	Bromide of Lithia	2.256
Bromide of Strontium	2.147		

INDICATIONS:—Acid Stomach, Vomiting, especially of Pregnancy, Acidity of System, Kidney Troubles due to Uric Acid, Liver Affections due to Hyperacidity and all Conditions dependent on Disturbed Gastric Functions.

FOR LITERATURE, ADDRESS:

PHÉNIQUE CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Digitized by Google

SATISFACTORY TREATMENT.

The following is the report of a case unparalleled in the treatment of female diseases:

Mrs. M. R., aged thirty-five years, came to me April 20th, 1892. She was bloated, no appetite, nervous, pain in the head and back, said she had suffered for twelve years with painful periods, scarcely any discharge, light color, with tenderness of the cervix and constant leucorrhea. Patient said she had taken treatment at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, New Jersey, and two months in St. Joseph's Hospital, London, Canada, without benefit, also by two prominent physicians of this city. They all told her that she had two fibroid tumors, one external and the other internal, and could not be cured without the use of a knife. She insisted that I would try and give her some relief. I then examined her and found that her womb was retroverted, congested and filled by a retention of the menstrual discharge; it was just three weeks until her expected period. I prescribed ALETRIS CORDIAL and some other remedies, gave her treatment twice weekly, directing her to treat herself night and morning, including massage and kneading of the lower part of the abdomen. In three weeks she flowed for three days profusely without pain, bloating disappeared. Continued the treatment, womb went back to the normal size and place; at the next period she had no pain, flowed five days, and June 28th I discharged her cured. When she began treatment she weighed 108 pounds, and now weighs 158 pounds. Has been well ever since, can do her ordinary work, before had to keep hired help all the time. She took in all two bottles of ALETRIS CORDIAL.

D. McCURDY, M. D.,

752 Lorain Street. Cleveland, Ohio.

Digitized by Google

Diphtheria.

We call the attention of the busy practitioner again, and beg of him that he will not prescribe the same dangerous drug—potass. chlorate—in diphtheria. It has but little to recommend it, and much to condemn it. It interferes with nutrition, lowers the blood pressure, favors destructive metamorphosis. It in common with the other potash salts is largely eliminated by the kidneys. Its irritant effects upon the kidney epithelium are disastrous, especially in a disease like diphtheria, where parenchymatous degeneration takes place so rapidly in all the organs. It should be our aim to use those agents that are restorative, to maintain the integrity of every part, and especially conserve the strength of the kidneys, whose eliminating function *must* be maintained if our diphtheritic patients live. The wise physician will study well the effects of every agent he uses, and not be a blind follower of blind leaders who drop their patients in the last ditch.—*Kan. Med. Jour.*

The Value of Camphor.

One of the drugs which seems to be in danger of being lost to the profession in the treatment of a number of serious ailments is camphor. Forty or fifty years ago its use as a diffusible stimulant and nervous sedative was wide-spread, and the best practitioners regarded it as a sheet-anchor in the treatment of many diseases which tried their skill to the utmost. Thus no less an observer than the celebrated Dr. Graves believed that camphor was a very valuable drug when used as a diffusible stimulant in the treatment of those adynamic affections which find their type in typhus or typhoid fever. Under these circumstances it is to be administered frequently for days at a time, and, if the records can be believed, produces a condition of nervous quiet without depression, which is of singular value to the patient. At the same time it seems rather to improve the digestion than to disorder it, exercises a distinct antiseptic influence over the stomach and bowel, and acts as a carminative or prevents the development of tympanites. Similarly, in cases of croupous or catarrhal pneumonia, in which the patient's condition rapidly becomes asthenic, camphor proves of very marked benefit in quieting the restlessness, frequently decreasing or stopping the delirium, and exercising that peculiar influence, which seems to be inherent in some drugs, of producing a condition of general improvement which we are able to recognize, and yet which the most experienced physician is unable to explain. Because of its volatility it is naturally rapidly absorbed, and equally rapidly eliminated, and when administered should be given, under these circumstances, in most instances at least every six hours. In typhoid fever, which is complicated by diarrhea, camphor is undoubtedly one of our most useful medicaments, nor is its action limited only to the diarrhea of asthenic diseases. The popularity of paregoric has been largely won by the activity of the camphor which it contains. The recollection that all volatile oils, of which, for therapeutic purposes, camphor is one, tend very distinctly to prevent a serious outpouring into the intestine, at once indicates that camphor, either alone or combined with other drugs, is a valuable remedy for diarrhea.—*Ther. Gaz.*

Dropsy.

Dr. Hallister, in speaking of the causes and treatment of dropsical effusions, states that the more obvious causes of dropsy may be enumerated as follows:

1. In cases of hydremia where, in proportion to its other constituents, the watery portion of the blood is largely increased.

2. In cases where by imperfect nutrition the walls of the capillaries are weakened.

3. A more common cause—by reason of increased blood pressure, and

4. A still more common cause—impediment of the venous circulation, and consequent congestion of the capillaries upon which the reflex pressure is exerted.—*Chicago Clin. Rev.*

Melancholia.

Dr. D. J. Potts, of Lynn, Mass., says: I cured a case of melancholia caused by suppressed menstruation by the use of Peacock's Bromides, when all other treatment had failed. I can recommend it very highly.

Digitized by Google

Chicago Policlinic and Hospital

174-176 CHICAGO AVENUE.

A Clinical School for Practitioners of Medicine.

Physicians can enter at any date. Entire Faculty on duty throughout the summer. The building is the largest and most thoroughly equipped for Post-Graduate instruction in the West. The Hospital contains 100 beds. The clinical material is abundant. Situated in the same section of the City are several large Hospitals to which our Matriculates only are admitted. Special Clinics, Lectures and Demonstrations will be given by distinguished medical men from abroad during the World's Fair Season.

For information address the Corresponding Secretary,

MOREAU R. BROWN, 174-176 Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WHEELER'S TISSUE PHOSPHATES.

Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya. A Nerve Food and Nutritive Tonic for the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula, and all forms of Nervous Debility. This elegant preparation combines in an agreeable Aromatic Cordial, *acceptable to the most irritable conditions of the stomach:* Say—Bone Lime Phosphate, Soda Phosphate, Iron Phosphate, Phosphoric Acid, and the active Principles of Calisaya and Wild Cherry.

The special indication of this combination of Phosphates in Spinal Affections, Caries, Necrosis, Ununited Fractures, Marasmus, Poorly Developed Children, Retarded Dentition, Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Habits, Gestation and Lactation, to promote Development, etc., and as a *physiological restorative* in Sexual Debility, and all used-up conditions of the Nervous System, should receive the careful attention of good therapeutists.

NOTABLE PROPERTIES. As reliable in Dyspepsia as Quinine in Ague. Secures the largest per centage of benefit in Consumption and all Wasting Diseases, *by determining the perfect digestion and assimilation of food.* When using it, Cod Liver Oil may be taken without repugnance. It renders success possible in treating chronic diseases of Women and Children, who take it with pleasure for prolonged periods, a factor essential to maintain the good will of the patient. Being a Tissue Constructive, it is the best *general utility compound* for Tonic Restorative purposes we have, no mischievous effects resulting from exhibiting it in any possible morbid condition of the system

DOSE—For an adult, one tablespoonful three times a day, after eating; from seven to twelve years of age, one dessertspoonful; from two to seven, one teaspoonful; for infants, from five to twenty drops, according to age.

Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of T. B. WHEELER, M. D., Montreal, P. Q.

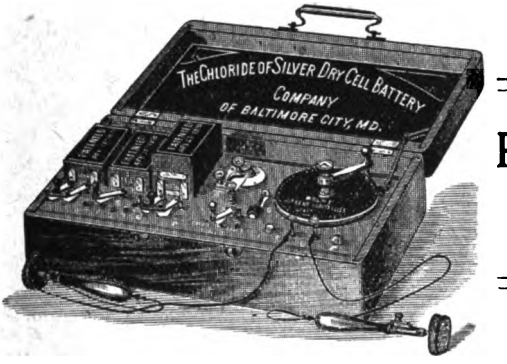
To prevent substitution, put up in pound bottles only, and sold by all Druggists at One Dollar.

READ THE PAMPHLET SENT YOU.

PHYSICIAN'S COMPLETE FARADIC BATTERY.

Combining Willms' Dry Current Controller, a Slow and Rapid Vibrator, Cell Setector, Pole Changer, a Primary and Four Secondary Currents, and Chloride of Silver Dry Cells, a perfect battery for physician's Use.

Constant in Power.



Permanently Charged.

These Instruments are recognized everywhere as the ideal batteries, and indispensable to every physician interested in electro-therapy. Write for illustrated catalogue of Chloride of Silver Dry Cell Galvanic and Faradic Batteries.

The CHLORIDE OF SILVER DRY CELL BATTERY COMPANY

OF BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

Digitized by Google

Decidua of Tubal Pregnancy.

It will, perhaps, be useful to offer a few remarks on decidua. When a fallopian tube becomes gravid a decidua forms in the uterus, and this curious structure has a diagnostic value. This decidua is rarely retained until the completion of gestation and thrown off during the false labor. Usually it is discharged during the early period of pregnancy in small fragments, without producing pain, or else it is expelled *en masse* with symptoms of miscarriage. When a gravid tube ruptures or aborts, the uterus becomes disturbed and the decidua is expelled. When a decidua is expelled whole it represents a cast of the uterine cavity. It is in shape pyramidal; the base corresponds to the fundus of the uterus, and at each angle there is an orifice corresponding to the uterine opening of each fallopian tube. The apex of the pyramid is occupied by a circular hole, corresponding with the dilated internal orifice of the cervical canal. This is smooth and rounded, whilst the smaller orifices corresponding to the uterine ends of the tubes are ragged. The exterior of the decidua is shaggy, the interior smooth and dotted with many minute puncta, representing the orifices of the uterine glands.

Neuropathic Children.

All authorities are agreed that the first evidence of mental deterioration is manifest in a loss of body-weight, and that children of neuropathic constitution should always be kept fat.

They should be taught to lead regular systematic lives, and the necessity of developing fat and muscle as well as the dangers attending such neglect.

Invisible Color.

Professor—Microscopical investigations lead us to believe that there are colors too delicate to be discerned by the human eye, invisible colors, we may call them.

Student—I know the name of one of them, sir.

Professor (surprised)—Indeed! What is it?

Student—Blind man's buff.—*Texas Sift.*

MARION-SIMS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The REGULAR SESSION begins on Wednesday, September 13, 1893.
The COURSE is graded to extend through a term of three years, and comprises instruction in all branches of medicine.
LABORATORY work in Chemistry, Histology, Pathology, Physiology and Bacteriology, with clinical instruction in Medicine, Surgery, Gynecology, Obstetrics and special branches.
A HOSPITAL, owned by the Faculty, adjoins the College and furnishes abundant clinical material. Clinics held in six other hospitals attended by members of the Faculty.

FACULTY.

Y. H Bond, M.D., Gynecology.
Jacob Geiger, M.D., Surgery.
Carl Barck, M.D., Eye and Ear.
J. R. Lemen, M.D., Physical Diagnosis.
Hugo Summa, M.D., Pathology.
I. N. Love, M.D., Diseases of Children.
O. E. Treutler, M.D., Chemistry and Materia Medica.
B. M. Hypes, M.D., Obstetrics.
A. H. Meisenbach, M.D., Surgery.
T. B. Taylor, M.D., Dermatology and Venereal.
H. W. Loeb, M.D, Nose and Throat and Physiology.
R. C. Atkinson, M.D, Pract. of Medicine.
A. C. Bernays, M.D., Anatomy.
H. C. Dalton, M.D., Abdominal Surgery.
G. F. Hulbert, M.D., Pract. of Medicine.
C. G. Chaddock, M.D., Nervous Diseases.
Given Campbell, M.D., Bacteriology.
W. C. Jones, A.M., Med. Jurisprudence.

FEES:—**First Year, $60; Second Year, $55; Third Year, $55; Examination Fee, $25; Three Years, in advance, $150.**

For information and the Annual Announcement, address,

T. B. TAYLOR, M. D., Secretary,
303 North Grand Ave.

Y. H. BOND, M. D., Dean,
Page and Grand Aves.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

VINOLIA CREAM

Allays Itching and Burning in 2 or 3 minutes.

(For Roughness, Face Spots, Eczema, Etc.)

VINOLIA POWDER.

(SOLUBLE.)

A Sanitary Rose-dusting Powder for Weeping Surfaces, Nursery and Toilet

(Does Not Occlude the Pores of the Skin.)

VINOLIA SOAP.

Free from the Drying, caustic action of other Soaps.

WELL ADAPTED FOR MEDICAL AND TOILET USE.

Agrees with Sensitive Skins that can not stand other Soaps.

"VINOLIA" CREAM (for Itching, Face Spots, Eczema, etc.), 50 cts., $1.00 and $1.75.
"VINOLIA" POWDER (for Toilet, Nursery, etc.), 50 cts., $1.00 and $1.75 (in white, pink and cream).
"VINOLIA" SOAP, Floral, 15 cts.: Balsamic (Medical), 25 cts.: Toilet (Otto), 35 cts., and Vestal, 85 cts.
"VINOLIA" SHAVING SOAP, Sticks, (Toilet) 30 cts.; (Vestal) 75 cts.: Flat Cakes, (Toilet) 50 cts.: Vestal, $1.25.
"VINOLIA" DENTIFRICE (English), 75 cts: (American) 50 cts: (No. 2) 25 cts.

SAMPLES AND PAMPHLETS, WITH FULL MEDICAL REPORTS, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BLONDEAU et CIE, 73-75-77 Watts St., New York.

ENGLISH DEPOT:—Ryland Road, London, N. W.

Digitized by Google

A Remarkable Fact.

Prof. Forbes recently stated to his class a fact, found in few, if in any, text-books. If a line be drawn from the middle of each of the condyles of the inferior maxilliary bone to the symphysis menti, and from one condyle to the other, we will have formed an equilateral triangle. This will be found so at all ages, even in the fetus, and only in the human being, and not in the lower animals.—*Coll. and Clin. Rec.*

Habitual Constipation.

Dr. S. G. Gant, in *Med. Herald*, says: Dilatation of sphincter ani, as I take it, is the most important factor in the treatment. Dilatation may be performed in two ways, either by immediate or gradual divulsion, the first to be done under an anesthetic, by inserting the two thumbs into the anus and stretching the muscle thoroughly in every direction. Gradual dilatation is selected in cases where an anesthetic is deemed unsafe, and where the patient's consent can not be obtained to take the same. This is done by soft rubber bougies. I usually begin with a No. 6, unless the muscle be unusually tight, gradually increasing the size until a No. 12 can be introduced easily. This performance should be done two or three times weekly. It is well to pass the bougies regularly after the immediate divulsion as well, that the muscle may not regain its power too readily. I have frequently noticed that the withdrawal of the bougies was followed by copious movement of the bowel. This was probably due, not so much to the divulsion, as to the stimulating effect of the bougie.

Superior to Opium.

Dr. J. L. Waffenschmidt, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says: I have used Papine in uterine inflammation, pneumonia, inflammatory rheumatism and other inflammatory diseases where opium was indicated and find it far superior to opium, as it has not the stupefying and constipating effects accompanying opium or morphia.

In the treatment of every disease the heart should never be neglected.

DOCTORS, LOOK HERE!

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES

AT WHOLESALE.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

NAMES and ADDRESSES of all Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, Dealers, Farmers, Housekeepers, and Men of every calling

WHO HAVE NO SAFES.

We will furnish you with a first-class Safe, strictly Fire-Proof, Burglar-Proof Combination Lock, beautifully finished and lettered with name, at $12 and upwards.

Death to High Prices!

WE pay no salaries or commissions to middle men nor agents. We have no high-salaried officers. We practice strict economy to enable us to sell direct to the user at LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, For Cash, or on Easy Monthly Payments.

The VICTOR SAFES and LOCKS are the latest improved, and manufactured under excellent patents, issued Dec. 29, 1885, June 7, 1887, Oct. 11, 1887, and Nov. 1, 1887. EVERY SAFE IS GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY.

Our prices are about 30 per cent lower than any others. Write for our Prices and Terms at once.

64-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. DON'T FAIL TO MENTION THE BRIEF.

THE VICTOR SAFE AND LOCK CO.,

9th and Broadway, CINCINNATI, O.

Digitized by Google

Phytoline

A POWERFUL ANTI-FAT.

Phytoline is now recognized by the Medical Profession as being the only remedy in the Treatment of Obesity that will absorbe the fatty tissue in a great degree without any evil after-effects whatsoever.

A REMEDY PREPARED FROM THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF THE BERRIES OF THE PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA.

A VALUABLE PRESCRIPTION FOR OBESITY AND FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE HEART.

℞ Phytoline (Walker's)
Sig.— Take ten drops in water before and after the three daily meals, as directed.
Dr

For Literature and Clinical Reports address

Dispensed by Druggists.

WALKER PHARMACAL Co

St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

A Few Experiences of Physicians With Phytoline in Obesity.

URBANA, O., May 3, 1893.

Walker Pharmacal Co., St. Louis:

GENTLEMEN—Your bottle of Phytoline, as ordered, came all right, and I began taking it at once. I must say that it has done wonders for me. Before commencing the treatment, I took my weight carefully and found I weighed two hundred and forty-five pounds. I was feeling badly, was too fat, and extremely uncomfortable. After fourteen days' treatment I weighed and found that I had lost nineteen pounds. I feel splendid, can walk rapidly, and not get tired or cause hurried respiration. I feel good. Now, gentlemen, I can not get the Phytoline of our druggist as yet, and enclose my check for ten dollars, from which please deduct the one dollar I owe you, and send me the balance in Phytoline. I know you wrote me you sold through wholesale druggists, and if you request it, I will try and get a supply through others in future, but I want it straight from the factory this time at least. Trusting all persons suffering from obesity will use Phytoline, I am sincerely,

GEO. H. HODGES, M. D.

FIVE WEEKS LATER.

URBANA, O., May 27, 1893.

Walker Pharmacal Co., St. Louis:

GENTLEMEN — Enclosed please find check for ten dollars. Please send me Phytoline for that amount. I have prescribed the medicine for five weeks and during that time all reports from its use have been favorable.

Please fill order as soon as convenient.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. HODGES, M. D.

EVERETT, Mass., April 23, 1893.

Walker Pharmacal Co., St. Louis:

GENTLEMEN—I have for several years been on the lookout for some anti-fat preparation which would not injure the general health, but was not successful in finding one. Several weeks ago I received a pamphlet from you on Phytoline, and at about that time a patient applied to me for the reduction of her weight. I sent for a bottle of Phytoline, and directed her to use it. She has now taken two bottles, and tells me to-day that she has lost fifteen pounds, and that too, without making any change in her diet or affecting her general condition. I am pleased with the effect upon her. Have prescribed it in three other cases, but have not yet heard from them. I intend to give it a good trial.

Very truly yours,

A. SANFORD, M. D.

NEW ROADS P. O., La., March 21, '93.

Walker Pharmacal Co., St. Louis:

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed find postal note for one dollar. Send another bottle of Phytoline. Started to take March 1st, weighed then two hundred and fourteen pounds; have taken ten drops six times a day, and have never restricted myself as to diet. Have kept good appetite, and have never felt the least inconvenience nor bad effects. To-day, March 21st, I weigh two hundred and three pounds, making eleven pounds less in twenty-one days. Phytoline is a great anti-fat, agreeable to take, and harmless as to its action.

Respectfully,

DR. C. MENVILLE.

MILL POINT, W. Va., May 4, 1893.

Walker Pharmacal Co., St. Louis:

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed please find two dollars for which send two bottles of Phytoline. The bottle sent, has reduced the weight of a patient of mine from two hundred and sixty to two hundred and forty-nine pounds in eleven days. I am in hopes two more bottles will complete the cure. He desires his weight reduced to two hundred pounds. The patient has been troubled with rheumatism and difficulty of breathing—much improved. To say I am pleased, but mildly expresses my opinion of it.

Respectfully,

MAT. WALLACE, M. D.

BREMEN, Kan., May 9, 1893.

Walker Pharmacal Co., St. Louis:

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed find two dollars for which please send me two bottles Anti-fat (Phytoline). My patient, Mr. F. Niemeier, reduced his weight from two hundred and fifty-two to two hundred and twenty-two pounds in two months. Is going to reduce it to two hundred. Yours respectfully,

H. H. BRENNEKE, M. D.

Digitized by Google

FT. RINGGOLD, Rio Grand City, Tex.

Walker Pharmacal Co., St. Louis:

DEAR SIRS—In connection with the bottle of Phytoline recently obtained from you, I may state that my patient has lost about thirty pounds in the last six weeks, although he was unable, on account of business engagements, to take it systematically as directed. I enclose herewith one dollar in payment for another bottle, which kindly mail me at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES E. PILCHER,

Captain Medical Department, U. S. Army.

CISCO, Tex., May 22, 1893.

Walker Pharmacal Co., St. Louis:

GENTLEMEN—I enclose postal note for two dollars. Please send me at once two bottles of Phytoline. Have reduced one man twenty pounds with one bottle, and have enough to last him about six days yet. I think I will want more, soon.

Respectfully,

W. E. MANCILL, M. D.

Dr. W. H. Budge, Marshfield, Wis., says: My patient weighs five pounds less than she did a week ago, before she began taking Phytoline, and has used no precautions in diet. She took eight drops six times a day. I am giving it further trial."

Dr. C. O. Henry, Shinnstown, W. Va., says: My patient was reduced nine pounds in two weeks and felt splendid.

Dr. W. E. Teare, Dodge City, Kan., says: With regard to Phytoline, it succeeds like success.

Dr. I. W. Owsley, Darlington, Ind., says: I believe it is a good remedy for obesity. The patient I have been treating has lost six and one-half pounds in two weeks, and does not complain of any inconvenience from effects of the treatment.

Dr. W. W. Wilson, Myrtle, O. T., says: My patient has taken Phytoline three weeks and has lost thirteen pounds. I am well pleased with it.

Dr. C. E. Putnam, Jersey City, N. J., says: Have used Phytoline in three cases with remarkable success.

Dr. J. N. Clemmer, Clarksville, Ia., says: Phytoline is working to my satisfaction.

Dr. I. B. Hakes, Denver, Pa., says: The bottle of Phytoline obtained from you reduced my patient seven pounds in a week.

Dr. M. C. Fassett, Hopbottom, Pa., says: I am much pleased with the action of Phytoline in obesity.

Dr. A. G. Smith, De Soto, Ia., says: One patient reports a loss in flesh of thirteen pounds during the last month, and another of eleven pounds. The remedy is giving good satisfaction.

Dr. C. F. Kirkpatrick, Ashland, Neb., says: I am using Phytoline with my wife, and it acts like a charm.

Dr. E. L. Fellinghash, Mooringsport, La., says: I have taken Phytoline, and it has reduced me ten pounds in two weeks.

Dr. R. E. Moore, Orlinda, Tenn., says: I have been using Phytoline for some weeks, and am highly gratified with the results obtained from the use of the remedy on a fat patient.

Dr. Joseph M. Heard, Grand Forks, N. D., says: The bottle of Phytoline you sent me has done splendid work so far, and I hope for such permanent improvement that it will make a demand for Phytoline, more than you can supply.

Dr. R. H. Lee, St. Albans, W. Va., says: My patient who is taking it says it is doing her good, and thinks it is reducing her weight and removing some of the surplus water from the system.

Dr. H. D. Ribble, Blacksburg, Va., says: I am trying Phytoline in a case of corpulency, and desire to give the remedy a thorough test. In one month a patient has lost eleven pounds, and is feeling as well as before.

Dr. A. F. Tichenor, Clarksville, Ia., says: I have used Phytoline with very good success on a man weighing two hundred and ninety pounds. Reduced weight ten pounds in two weeks. Will try it in other cases.

Digitized by Google

Dr. Eben B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala., says: Patient whom I gave last bottle felt an improvement almost immediately after commencing the use, and now, after four days' treatment, is entirely relieved of that fullness and distension about the abdomen.

Dr. W. W. Kergan, Detroit, Mich., says: The gentleman for whom I prescribed Phytoline reports himself ten pounds less in weight, and over fifty per cent better in a general way. It is possible, Phytoline took quite a load off his mind also.

Lost Twelve Pounds.

Dr. A. R. Davis, Five Mile, Ala., says: I have been prescribing Phytoline in obesity with great satisfaction to myself and patient. It caused a reduction of twelve pounds in less than one month. I am well pleased with the preparation, and I can recommend it to the readers of the BRIEF.

On Its Own Merits.

I am prescribing Phytoline for a patient, weight at start two hundred and ninety pounds; has now lost ten pounds in two weeks, with no restriction in diet or exercise. Am giving it entirely on its own merits, and feel confident that it will be a success. I. L. MAXWELL, M. D.
Sardis, Ark.

A New and Valuable Remedy.

A prominent physician writes in regard to giving new remedies, such as Phytoline, in obesity: "I believe that if all would engage in a little more tentative experimenting, instead of depending on the precepts of our tutors and text-books entirely, we would be enabled to add much to our stock, and be physicians instead of machines."

Dropped Off Ten Pounds Himself.

I am taking Phytoline again, after having left off for a week on account of a light attack of biliousness. I am satisfied that the remedy is really a powerful anti-fat. I have dropped off about ten pounds since commencing with it. I have another patient whom I intend to put on the remedy. CHAS. M. BRADT, M. D.
St. Charles, Mich.

No Ill Effects Whatsoever.

I have one patient who has been taking Phytoline one week, and reports the loss of five pounds of flesh without any ill effects at all. S. F. PARROTH, M. D.
Darlington, S. C.

A Blonde Reduced Ten Pounds with Two Bottles.

The two bottles of Phytoline I used have reduced the weight of a patient—a blonde—ten pounds in less than a month.
Edison, O. J. H. JACKSON, M. D.

A Grand Success.

There has been quite a stir over the new remedy, Phytoline, in our society, some of our physicians claiming it to be worthless. In my hands it has been a grand success. I am of the opinion that they have not been using the genuine article. I shall continue to prescribe it in my practice.
(Be sure to specify "Walker's.")
L. L. WHITAKER, M. D.
French Ranch, Tex.

Two Valuable Prescriptions.

For Obesity and Fatty Degeneration of the Heart.—The next patient who comes under your notice suffering from obesity, give Phytolacca a trial and prescribe the following. It is perfectly harmless, yet a powerful anti-fat:

R. Phytoline (Walker's).....2 ounces.
Sig: Take ten drops six times a day, before and after meals, in a little water. Follow directions in regard to diet and exercise.

R. Phytoline (Walker's).....10 drachms.
Alcohol Dil .....q. s. ft..... 1 pint.
M. ft. Sol.
Sig: Take one teaspoonful six times daily, half hour before and after meals; also follow directions in regard to diet.

Phytoline is now recognized by the medical profession as being the only remedy in the treatment for obesity that has the power of causing absorption of adipose tissue in a great degree, it does not injure the system at all, but, on the contrary, promotes the general health and appearance of the patient.

Your druggist can obtain it for your prescriptions.

For Literature address,

WALKER PHARMACAL CO.

306 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Digitized by Google

The Demand For

a pleasant and effective liquid laxative has long existed—a laxative that would be entirely safe for physicians to prescribe for patients of all ages—even the very young, the very old, the pregnant woman, and the invalid—such a laxative as the physician could sanction for family use because its constituents were known to the profession and the remedy itself had been proven to be prompt and reliable in its action, as well as pleasant to administer and never followed by the slightest debilitation. After a careful study of the means to be employed to produce such

A Perfect Laxative

the California Fig Syrup Company manufactured, from the juice of True Alexandria Senna and an excellent combination of carminative aromatics with pure white sugar, the laxative which is now so well and favorably known under the trade name of "Syrup of Figs." With the exceptional facilities, resulting from long experience and entire devotion to the one purpose of making our product unequalled, this demand for the perfect laxative

is met by Our Method

of extracting the laxative properties of Senna without retaining the griping principle found in all other preparations or combinations of this drug. This method is known only to us, and all efforts to produce cheap imitations or substitutes may result in injury to a physician's reputation, and will give dissatisfaction to the patient; hence, we trust that when physicians recommend or prescribe "Syrup of Figs" (Syr. Fici Cal.) they will not permit any substitution. The name "Syrup of Figs" was given to this laxative, not because in the process

# of Manufacturing

a few figs are used, but to distinguish it from all other laxatives, and the United States Courts have decided that we have the exclusive right to apply this name to a laxative medicine. The dose of

"SYRUP OF FIGS"

as a laxative is one or two teaspoonfuls given preferably before breakfast or at bed time. From one-half to one tablespoonful acts as a purgative, and may be repeated in six hours if necessary.

"Syrup of Figs" is never sold in bulk. It is put up in two sizes to retail at fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle, and the name "Syrup of Figs" as well as the name of the California Fig Syrup Company is printed on the wrappers and labels of every bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

Nerve Disease Following Typhoid.

Organic nervous disease is of much less frequent occurrence after typhoid fever than is functional disease. It much more often involves the cord or peripheral nerves than the brain. Organic brain affections are more rare. They include acute meningitis, paralysis of cranial nerves, multiple sclerosis, and optic neuritis. The functional affections dependent on typhoid fever are, many of them, of common occurrence, and seem to be due to the influence of a diffusible poison (toxalbumin) which affects chiefly the brain. Thus there are observed bilateral deafness (very common); loss of speech, not true aphasia (common); mental failure, as shown by loss of memory, change in character, or imbecility; chronic mania; tremor; transient paraplegic weakness (very common) and due, perhaps, to changes in the muscles; neuralgic pains and various manifestations of hysteria in those predisposed to the disease.

A Treatment for Round Worms.

Dr. P. Nicholson (*La Semaine Medicale*) commends the following:

1. Give santonine every day for a week only, for fear of poisoning the child.

2. Every evening on retiring, introduce into the rectum a suppository of the following composition:

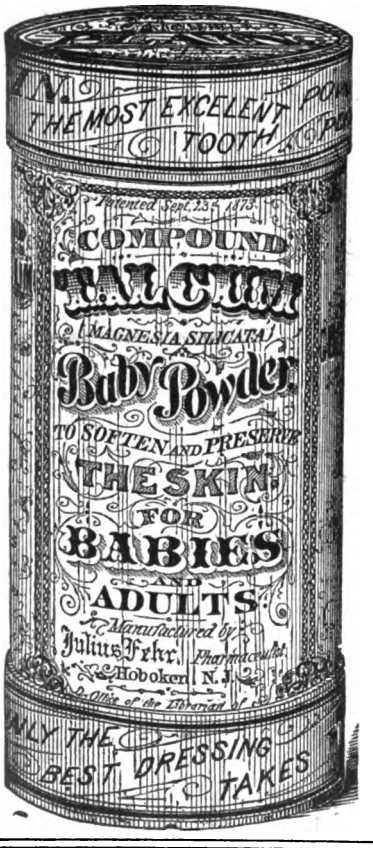
R. Ext. Quassia ..... 1 to 2½ grains.
Cocoa Butter.....q. s.
Make ten such suppositories.

3. Apply morning and evening a little salve containing a small per cent of calomel or the nitrate of mercury together with some extract of quassia.

4. Give from time to time the following rectal injection:

R. Menthol.....1 grain.
Olive Oil .....1 ounce.
Sufficient for one injection.

5. Cut the child's finger nails short and now and then plunge into an infusion of quassia to prevent auto-infection from stratching his anus and swallowing the ova. Finally, combat the constipation with calomel.



Dr. J. FEHR'S
"COMPOUND TALCUM"
"BABY POWDER,"

—THE—

"Hygienic Dermal Powder"

—FOR—

INFANTS AND ADULTS.

Originally investigated and its therapeutic properties discovered in the year 1868 by Dr. Fehr, and introduced to the Medical and the Pharmaceutical Professions in the year 1873.

COMPOSITION:—Silicate of Magnesia with Carbolic and Salicylic Acids.

PROPERTIES:—Antiseptic, Antizymotic and Disinfectant.

Useful as a **GENERAL SPRINKLING POWDER**, with positive Hygienic, Prophylactic and Therapeutic properties.

Good in all Affections of the Skin.

SOLD BY THE DRUG TRADE GENERALLY.

Per Box, plain, 25c.; Per Box, perfumed, 50c.
Per Dozen, plain, $1.75; Per Dozen, perfumed, $3.50.

The Manufacturer

JULIUS FEHR, M. D.

Ancient Pharmacist,
Established 1859.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Only advertised in Medical and Pharmaceutical prints.

Digitized by Google

METCALF'S COCA WINE

Always Uniform,
Therefore
Always Reliable.

. . . FOR FATIGUE OF MIND OR BODY . . .

Made from Fresh Coca Leaves and the Purest Wine.

RECOMMENDED FOR NEURALGIA,
SLEEPLESSNESS, DESPONDENCY, ETC.

As a Tonic and Invigorator it is always Safe, Agreeable and Certain, being prepared with the utmost skill and precision from the Freshest Coca Leaves and the Purest Wine obtainable.

RINGER recommends COCA LEAVES as of great value in Febrile Disorders, by restraining tissue metamorphosis, and for the same reason in Phthisis. For their decided anodyne and anti-spasmodic qualities, they have been successfully employed in Typhus, Scorbutus, Gastralgia, Anæmia, Enteralgia, and to assist digestion.

COCA WINE is probably the most valuable Tonic in the Materia Medica *when properly prepared.* With stimulating and anodyne properties combined, **Metcalf's Coca Wine** acts without debilitating, being *always uniform and therefore absolutely reliable.* For Athletes it is invaluable in imparting energy and resisting fatigue; Public Speakers and Singers find it indispensable as a "Voice Tonic," because, being a "tensor" of the vocal chords, it greatly strengthens and increases the volume of the voice; and to the elderly it is a dependable aphrodisiac, superior to any other drug.

Physician's Sample Bottles, by express, carriage prepaid, upon the receipt of **One Dollar.**

■ ■ ■

DR. ARCHIBALD SMITH—"PERU AS IT IS"—states that "Coca" increases energy, removes drowsiness, enlivens the spirits, and enables the consumer to bear cold, wet, great bodily exertion, and even want of food to a surprising degree with ease and impunity.

Theodore Metcalf Co.

39 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Established 1837

Digitized by Google

Electricity in Hernia.

Dr. James I. Marcley, in *Med. Record*, says: One would suppose that there would be very little "new under the sun" in reference to the management of hernia. I should hesitate to add to the volumes written on that subject during the past half-dozen years, were it not for the fact that I believe I have something both new and important to offer. It is to the management of recent strangulated and old irreducible hernia, that I desire to direct attention. I shall confine myself strictly and briefly to my own method of procedure, one which has given me considerable satisfaction, and which in strangulated cases has saved me much trouble, and the patient all risk of injury from taxis or operation. Many a case of strangulated hernia has been sacrificed, either because of the inability or the disinclination of the physician in attendance to operate, or because no competent help was within reach. This, in my opinion, need not be, since the "operation" which I propose is simple and open to all. All that is necessary for the successful treatment of recent strangulated hernia, is the possession of a fairly powerful (twenty to thirty cell) battery of low tension. The patient is first placed in the most convenient position for reduction, such as is generally advised in the employment of taxis, and medium size fine sponge electrodes, moistened in warm saline solution, are used. The anode is placed directly over the tumor, the cathode within a couple of inches, when the current is turned on, gradually increasing its strength until as much as can be borne is passing. To measure the current is not necessary, although advisable. This should be passed steadily for from two to five minutes, or as long as the patient (in the absence of an anesthetic) can bear it. On the removal of the electrodes, very gentle attempts at reduction should be made. If these are not almost immediately successful, reapply the sponges, and allow the current to pass as before. This should be repeated until reduction is easily effected. Taxis should be most gentle; no prolonged or rough handling is necessary.

Cardiac Disturbance Following Use of Alcoholic Stimulants.

Dr. W. C. Muse, of Baltimore, Md., says: I have used Cactina Pillets in tobacco heart and in cardiac disturbances, following the excessive and prolonged use of alcoholic stimulants. In both instances they acted admirably.

Labor.

Prof. Parvin says alcoholic stimulants should not be given to a patient during labor.

St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Regular Winter session begins September 11th, 1893, and continues six months.

This College is strictly a three-year school, thus meeting the requirements of the Association of American Medical Colleges and State Examining Boards.

Every Chair in the Faculty is filled with good teachers. Additions have been made to the already well equipped laboratories and the facilities for practical instruction largely increased.

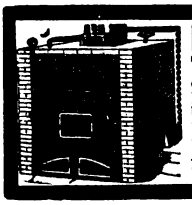
Under the charge of the different members of the Faculty, daily demonstrations of clinical material will be held; there being an abundance of such material at all times during the year. In addition to this, the regular clinics at the City Hospital will be kept up.

Laboratory instruction in all branches, daily quizzes in the different classes and clinical demonstrations are free.

MATRICULATION, $5. TUITION, $50.

For sons and brothers of physicians and sons of the clergy, $25. Send for catalogue and other information. Address,

DR. A. S. BARNES, Dean, 3013 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

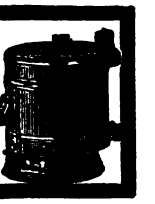


MODERN HOUSE HEATING AT LOW COST.

New Illustrated Manual of 100 pages now ready and mailed free. Containing full information on modern **Steam and Hot Water Heating, Ventilation,** etc., with valuable suggestions to those building or Remodeling their Heating Apparatus. Sole manufacturers of the **FURMAN BOILERS.** Agents in all principal towns and cities.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE. Address,

HERENDEEN MFG. CO., 28 Lyon St., GENEVA, N. Y.



Digitized by Google

Wayne's Diuretic Elixir.

COMPOSED OF THE PRINCIPAL DIURETICS, { BUCHU, JUNIPER, ACETATE OF POTASH, ETC.

Don't let your cases of genito-urinary troubles become dissatisfied at the tardiness of their progress towards recovery, but show your skill and give your patients what they need. To

Hesitate at this stage bodes no good to your clients. You have in Wayne's Diuretic Elixir the great desideratum.

Because you know that the value of the combination, Buchu, Juniper and Acetate of Potash, (the best diuretic known), was established by Prof. Edward S. Wayne, (for many years Professor of Chemistry, Ohio Medical College,) in his Elixir. This *Grand Tonic* to the reproductive organs and mucous surfaces can *only* be obtained by using

Wayne's Elixir the remedy indicated in Pre-Senility, Prostatic troubles, Irritable Bladder and Urethral inflammations, and it

Is a Specific in acute and chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Brick Dust and chalky deposits in the Urine, Gravel, etc., acute and chronic Bright's Disease, Lumbago, and the various forms of acute and chronic Rheumatism.

W. F. Glenn, M. D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, writes:—

"When I desire a mild diuretic effect continued for some time, I employ Wayne's Diuretic Elixir. I employ it in all irritation of the kidneys, bladder, urethra and prostate gland, and have found that it meets every indication. It is a combination of Juniper, Buchu, Acetate of Potash, etc., embracing the virtues of these drugs, and is more pleasant to the patient than the same remedies mixed in the drug store. I employ it not only for the virtues of its ingredients, for they are well known to physicians, but because of its careful preparation and pleasant taste. From the very highly satisfactory results obtained by me from the use of this preparation during the last few years, I am quite sure its use will be attended by no disappointment or regrets."

FREE TO PHYSICIANS.—*In order to introduce Wayne's Elixir to Physicians who are not employing it, we will, on application, send one bottle, regular size, price $1.00, free for trial to any Physician who will pay expressage. Address*

WAYNE ELIXIR CO.,
No. 175 Sycamore Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Digitized by Google

Headache.

Dr. W. G. Stewart (*Times and Register*) contributes an article with the above heading.

By headache is meant any pain in the head independent of location or cause. It is always symptomatic of some local or constitutional disorder. It is comparatively an easy matter to relieve a headache temporarily, but this is not accomplishing permanent results.

The causes are various, astigmatism, myopia, presbyopia, improper light and print, eye-strain and weakness of the eye muscles cause most of the cases met with in those who do much close work with their eyes. Excitement, worry, grief or prolonged mental activity will cause it, as will also, by reflex action, uterine diseases, indigestion, improper food, constipation and pathological secretion of bile. Uremia, syphilis, cancer, and the menstrual period are frequent causes—in fact, it is the ever-present symptom in almost all diseases.

VARIETIES—*Hemicrania, or migraine,* is an affection located on one side of the head only. Vomiting, throbbing pain in the temple and forehead, and occasionally rise in temperature are present. It is paroxysmal in character, each attack lasting one or more hours.

Nervous headache is most common in anemic women; short in duration and very severe. No increase in temperature, but great nervousness and after-prostration.

Congestive headache causes throbbing pain through the temples; congestion of the veins of the face and retina, soreness of the eyes, and giddiness.

Headache from eye-strain is usually in the frontal region and is accompanied by eye symptoms, such as pain, photophobia, smarting of eyes and imperfect vision.

A careful examination of the patient is necessary to distinguish between the above conditions, for the cure depends upon the accuracy of the diagnosis.

The Atmospheric Tractor in Obstetrics.

Dr. T. J. Shuell, in *Jour. A. M. Ass'n.*, says: I have used the atmospheric tractor for about a year, and have employed it in about twenty cases. It will do away with the tedious waiting of "dry labors"; it can be applied at the superior strait very readily when the first stage has been completed, and thus obviate the necessity of high forceps delivery.

It will revive the pains when they have grown feeble or altogether disappeared. It will prevent rupture of the perineum by assisting in enucleating the head during the interval between the pains. It does not act on the principle of an adhesive plaster applied to the scalp; the vacuum formed by the resiliency of the rubber, and by traction, holds it in close apposition to the bones of the cranium. Strange as it may appear its application, even without traction, will cause the head to descend. This point was illustrated in several of my cases; the head descending rapidly upon the application of the tractor without traction. I can explain it only on the principle that the atmospheric pressure was relieved from a part of the head, and the partial vacuum thus formed caused the head to move in the direction of the tractor.

The tractor can be used in breech presentations as well as in head presentations; I made a trial of it in two such cases where it materially assisted. It can do no harm. It will not mark the child; it will not tear off the scalp; it will not suck out the child's brains.

Strict antiseptic precautions may be used with it as well as with any other surgical instrument. The only difficulty I have ever experienced was in its application; the traction force, if care be taken to secure apposition at the beginning of a pain and traction during the rest of the pain, was all that I could desire. Where the external passages are narrowed (as in the case of primipara), or where the os is only partially dilated, it is difficult of application. Care must be taken not to attach it to the anterior lip of the uterus during incomplete dilatation.

By doubling the disc between the forefinger and thumb these difficulties may be overcome.

Diabetes.

Glycerine can be used in cases of diabetes as a sweetening agent without any ill effects.

Digitized by Google

The Perfect Purity and Solubility of

Van Houten's Cocoa

—(*BEST & GOES FARTHEST*)—

permit of its instantaneous preparation and render it Highly Digestible and Nutritious.

ALTERATIVE TONIC.

ELIXIR OF THREE CHLORIDES

(FERRI, HYDRARG ET ARSENICUM.)

FORMULA—Each fluid drachm contains: PROTO-CHLORIDE IRON, 1-8 GRAIN; BICHLORIDE MERCURY, 1-125 GRAIN; CHLORIDE ARSENIC, 1-250 GRAIN; ELIXIR CALISAYA ALKALOIDS.

RENZ & HENRY, CHEMISTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

INDICATIONS—Struma, Latent Syphilis, General Debility, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Cystitis, Chlorosis, Gleet, Chorea, Zymotic, Catarrhal and Dermatological Diseases, Anemia from any cause, etc.

KINDLY SPECIFY R. & H.'S

HENRY'S TRI-IODIDES

IS A SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. SEND FOR EVIDENCES OF ITS VALUE.

HELONIA TABLETS

VAGINAL

FOR THE CURE OF

LEUCORRHŒA

AND ALL

VAGINAL DISCHARGES.

EACH TABLET REPRESENTS

Ex. Helonias	½ gr.
Acid Tannic	2 gr.
Acid Salicylic	1 gr.
Ex. Opium	¼ gr.
Acid Boracic	3 gr.
Ex. Hyoscyamus	1 gr.

With Thymol, Eucalyptol and Alum.

A simple and efficacious method of treatment that does away with the uncertainty of medicated vaginal injections.

DIRECTIONS.—One or two to be inserted into the Vagina each night, followed by a warm water douche in the morning.

Put up in Elegant Shape for Physician's Prescriptions only.

FIFTY IN EACH BOTTLE; PRICE, $1.00.

GENTLEMEN:—I have practiced medicine quite a number of years, but I have never used a remedy that acted with such marvelous effects for good as your "HELONIA TABLETS." Leucorrhœa vanishes like magic. I am yours truly,

L. Adair Downs

NORTH CHEMICAL CO., 79 Maiden Lane, New York City. LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale by one or more of the Wholesale Druggists in Chattanooga, Tenn., Cleveland, O., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Columbus, O., Dallas, Tex., Detroit, Mich., Denver, Col., Des Moines, Iowa, Evansville, Ind., Ft. Worth, Texas, Indianapolis, Ind., Kansas City, Mo., Knoxville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn., Minneapolis, Minn., Nashville, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Omaha, Neb., Ottumwa, Iowa, Peoria, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., Quincy, Ill., San Antonio, Texas, St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., St. Joseph, Mo., Toledo, O., Waco, Texas, and Wheeling, W. Va.

Send for Samples and Literature, (mentioning the MEDICAL BRIEF).

Digitized by Google

Earache.

Steaming the ear will often give relief. Place the larger end or base of a cone of paper over the spout of the teakettle having the boiling water, and the apex of the cone as near the ear as possible, not to burn the patient, the patient lying with the affected ear downward with it sufficiently free to allow the steam to enter the canal. To be used from three to five minutes at a sitting, and as frequent as necessary.

Hernia of the Urinary Bladder.

Dr. H. Aue, in *Internat. Jour. Surg.*, says: The symptoms which accompany incarceration of the urinary bladder closely resemble those of intestinal obstruction. Soon after appearance of the incarceration, which is attended with more or less severe pain, singultus, nausea, vomiting, tympanites, pains in the abdomen develop; the pulse is more frequent, small, compressible; the breathing superficial; thirst, dry tongue, sunken eyes, etc. Besides these general symptoms there are more or less marked signs of vesical trouble. Urination becomes more difficult, painful and sometimes ceases. It must be remembered that in the vast majority of cases—contrary to Pean's view—hernia of the bladder is attended with intestinal disturbances; and occasionally, as in the author's case, the latter may be present while symptoms of vesical trouble are entirely absent.

Palpitation.

Dr. D. W. Holloway, of Half Moon Island, Tenn., says: I have prescribed Cactina Pillets in quite a number of cases of heart disease and have never been disappointed with them. One, a severe case of palpitation of the heart of thirteen years' standing, was completely cured by them.

Had Authority For It.

Pastor—My dear, you should not dance. It is very wrong.

Young Belle—But I know of one of the saints who approves of it.

Pastor—Impossible! Who?

Young Belle—St. Vitus.

United States Marine Hospital Service, Department of the Gulf, Port of Key West, Florida. Surgeon's Office.

THE NUTROLACTIS COMPANY:

The sample of Nutrolactis sent me in May acted admirably. In three days the mother's milk was changed from scanty, thin and blue in character, to copious, thick and white: and at once the child began to improve; in a week the mother gained a good appetite and began to bless the experiment.

(Signed), R. D. MURRAY, M. D., Surgeon.

Doctor: In such cases, Nutrolactis, the galactagogue, will serve you as it served Dr. R. D. Murray.

16-oz. samples sent to physicians who are willing to pay express charges on delivery.

Prepared by NUTROLACTIS COMPANY,

Cor. Warren and Greenwich Streets, - - - New York.

[Please Mention this Journal.]

Digitized by Google

Bath Cabinet. A CURE for Rheumatism, Liver and Skin Diseases, Etc.

Rolling Chair. A Priceless Boon to those who are unable to walk.

Reclining Chairs, Couches, Commodes, Back Rests, Bidets, and other

INVALIDS' FURNITURE.

Descriptive Lists Sent Free.

NEW HAVEN CHAIR CO., NEW HAVEN, CT

If you want to keep posted read the ads.

The Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital

OF CHICAGO.

TEMPORARY QUARTERS

757 AND 759 WEST HARRISON ST.

A SCHOOL FOR PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Tickets may be taken out with equal advantage at any time.

Write for Bulletin No. 8, for Fall and Winter, to

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN, SECRETARY,
Venetian Building, Chicago, Ill.

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

PLANTEN'S PERLOIDS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Empty Capsules of all Kinds.
Encapsuling Private Formulas a Specialty.
Correspondence solicited.
Send for Samples and Price List.

H. PLANTEN & SON,
224 William Street,
Established 1836. NEW YORK.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

WANTED—Physicians and Surgeons in good standing to represent the only appliance worn successfully by the lame with short limb.
Indorsed by the leading medical profession of the United States and Europe. Good Income, no exertion or expense. Correspondence invited. Address Chicago office, THE E. L. O'CONNOR CO.,
Dexter Bldg., 84 Adams St.

Doctor: Useful, Practical Truths.

Chronic endo-metritis.

We never knew a physician to claim he cured one case of this, hitherto very obstinate disease, using the treatment advocated by the most famous gynecologists, viz.: the sharp curette, vigorously employed or some powerful escharotic.

But, doctor, if you will try pencils of the solidified sub-sulphate of iron, locally, and the powerful re-constructive and uterine tonic, LIQ. EXT. GALEGA VERA, generally, as advised in an article published in *The Medical World* of March, page 86, you will obtain curative results, *to say the very least*, of a character, extremely satisfactory, both to yourself and your patients.

A re-print of this article will be mailed on request.

Descriptive literature of Liq. Ext. Galega Vera mailed free.

16-oz. trade size bottle sent to any physician who will pay express charges on delivery.

We will send by mail five [5] pencils of the solidified sub-sulphate of iron on receipt of twenty-five cents to cover cost [one or two cent postage stamps received] with minute directions for their successful use.

Alpha Drug Company,
P. O. Box 1627, Laboratory, 93 Warren Street, New York.

Sold by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., New York.

PLEASE MENTION THIS JOURNAL

Digitized by Google

Uncontrollable Pregnancy Vomiting.

Dr. Lecler reports (*Gaz. des Hop.*) a case of a multipara who, during the second month of her second pregnancy, was attacked by vomiting which resisted all treatment until the thermo-cautery was applied to the cervix. The vomiting disappeared next morning. The pregnancy ran its usual course. A brief labor was followed by delivery of a healthy child and normal convalescence.

Tonsillitis.

The etiology of acute tonsillitis is yet a matter of some doubt. While some authorities attribute it to a neurotic influence, the most observers agree that exposure to cold and damp air, especially after fatigue or free perspiration, especially in persons predisposed to the affection, is the principal cause for disease. Persons who have experienced one attack, are very liable to a recurrence whenever the same causes are encountered. Acute tonsillitis is closely allied to acute articular rheumatism, as any person observing a number of cases will ascertain. In the majority of cases some pain—oftentimes very acute—will be experienced in the joints of those suffering from tonsillitis. The morbid products in the blood which give rise to acute rheumatism, must assuredly be very similar to those which give rise to tonsillitis, for the two diseases are associated too often in the same person for a mere coincidence.

The Best Hypnotic.

Dr. A. Symon de Villeneuve, of Rue du Jeu-de-Paume-Quintin (Cotes-du-Nord), France, says: Bromidia is the best hypnotic and I have used it with most satisfactory results, in every sense of the word, in the following cases: 1st, with children suffering from cerebral excitement; 2d, with aged persons suffering from sleeplessness, nervous oppression, and, in fine, with various nervous diseases. I should state that when the patients awake I do not observe any of the various unpleasant symptoms which generally attend the use of preparations which are simply opiates, and are therefore to my mind inferior to Bromidia.

[From the St. Louis Clinical Record, February, 1881.]

Eucalyptol in Albuminuria.

BY WM. B. HAZARD, M. D.

Prof. Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

My friend, Prof Louis Bauer, M. D., has been engaged for some time investigating this comparatively new drug, and has engaged to report his results to this journal. In advance of a full report, he has kindly furnished the particulars of a case which was also under my own observation, and which excited my interest greatly. The patient seemed to be the victim of genuine Bright's disease, but it is more than probable that Prof. Bauer's diagnosis was the correct one.

CASE.—A gentleman, aged forty-five, was for several weeks engaged in the reconstruction of a building, and was thus constantly exposed to sewer gas. Very soon he was attacked with a pronounced form of malarial fever, and total disarrangement of his digestive apparatus. In delaying appropriate treatment his condition became more aggravated and serious.

When at last the patient came under our observation, moderate ascites and anasarca had been superadded. The general appearance of the patient denoted hydemic cachexia. The pallor of his skin was somewhat changed by a yellow tinge; liver and spleen enlarged but not tender. The vital functions were sluggish throughout, stool and urine scanty. The microscopic examination of the latter did not reveal any evidence of renal disease, but on the proper test precipitated a large quantity of albumen. Aside from these symptoms the patient was at no time entirely free of fever as indicated by the increase of temperature and pulse, but there were exacerbations of a very marked tertian type, which terminated without the usual supplementary critical discharges. The skin was altogether inactive.

These are, in the main, the pathological features presented. The patient could not comply with the advice to leave the premises, and the cause of his sickness could not, therefore, be removed. It should, however, be mentioned, that the progress of the work gradually lessened the effluvia from the sewer.

The first object of treatment was to arrest the febrile disturbance with large doses of quinine. This was only partially successful, even the addition of arsenic and iron did not break the fever until the sewer had been put in complete order. Up to this time no special attention had been paid to the dropsy, with the hope that with the effectual removal of the cause, its effects would spontaneously terminate In this expectation Prof. B. was not only disappointed, but the dropsical collection even increased and materially interfered with respiration. The percentage of albumen likewise augmented. Moderate purgation had no effect in giving relief. Hot air and variously medicated baths did not change the inaction of the skin. Various diuretics failed to increase the urinary secretions. "Thus," Prof. B. remarked, "I had almost arrived at my wits end, when it occurred to me to employ the diuretic action of Eucalyptol." It was prescribed in the shape of an emulsion, and the dose gradually increased from five to fifteen drops four times a day.

From the start, the patient realized the beneficial effects of the remedy. Above all, the albumen in the urine steadily diminished, and at the end of ten weeks' use of this remedy the patient was completely relieved of his dropsical symptoms. Repeated examinations of his urine have since been made, but not the slightest trace of albumen has been discovered.

Since then Dr. B. has treated two other patients in similar but less aggravated conditions, with Eucalyptol, and accomplished the same prompt and enduring benefits, and for these obvious reasons he feels warranted in commending this drug as a reliable diuretic to the profession.

It only remains to say, that the Eucalyptol which the doctor employs in his experiments, and which was used in the cases just referred to, was furnished by Messrs. Sander & Son, of Sandhurst, Australia. ST. LOUIS, 5 High Street.

(Continued in next issue.)

Samples of Sander & Sons' Eucalypti Extract, Eucalyptol, gratis, through Dr. Sander, Dillon, Iowa. Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., Agents. Look for the genuine product.

Digitized by Google

THE ANODYNE.

It gives me pleasure to say that I have obtained the happiest results from Papine in the treatment of a case of gastric irritability, which every other medicament was powerless to relieve. It seems to combine the best effects of opium with none of its bad qualities, producing, in all the cases in which I have tested it, *absolutely no nausea*, which, in a great many cases, is a positive bar to the use of opium or any of its preparations heretofore known.

J. EDWARD GREEN, M. D.
Macon, Ga.

I have prescribed Papine, with the happiest results, in a case of continuous pain in epigastric region. The case had been under the treatment of another doctor for several days, without benefit, when I was called. I gave several doses of Papine at proper intervals, when the pain subsided without any unpleasant symptoms. I use Papine very largely to avoid those unpleasant effects following the administration of opium or morphia, viz: intense headache, costiveness, nausea, etc.

H. D. LEH, M. D.
New Tripoli, Pa.

I have tried Papine. I find it possesses the medicinal virtues of opium, unalloyed with the drawbacks following the use of other forms of the drug. I tested Papine in my own case, having used many forms of opium during forty years, but only in acute attacks. It is not harmful like crude opium, morphine and other preparations, in delicate or irritable stomachs; on the contrary, it is acceptable as cordial. Also, the head is not made ill as it is by the other forms of opium that have come under my observation during most half a century. Papine is more prompt than morphine, except when the latter is used hypodermically. My wife has acute rheumatic attacks, and so-called "sick-headaches," and long ago decided she was unable to bear morphine or opium treatment. On hearing me extol Papine, she tried it unbeknown to me, and afterward reported, saying: "I believe it is indeed a good remedy, I can take it, for it does not make me sicker when I am sick."

C. S. ROBINSON, M. D.
Richford, Tioga Co., N. Y.

Personally I have tried Papine. I have chronic hereditary sick headache, or more concisely speaking, "Migrain." It has been my experience that all preparations of opium would repel from me an attack of headache, whenever I was tempted to use them at or near the close of an attack of the malady. I have used Papine, when I thought it worked very pleasantly, by cutting short an attack of headache, after vomiting had ceased, with no deleterious after-effects, a state of affairs not likely to follow the use of morphine or opium in my case.

A. H. CRAWFORD, M. D.
Buffalo, N. Y.

I have used Papine for over a year. I think there is no remedy equal to it to allay pain, produce sleep and quiet uneasiness. I find it especially adapted to old persons and children, where other opiates will not do at all. It has given me the best results in nervous sick headache. In fact it gives better results than any other remedy ever used. The only objection I have ever had was the cost. This you have remedied by doubling the quantity for the price.

Damascus, O. A. M. AILES, M. D.

I used Papine in several cases of headache with great satisfaction. In a case of intense pain over the entire forehead, in a female, I experienced the happiest results. This lady had used other opiates with the usual results following the administration of the known preparations of opium. Papine, in one drachm dose, afforded prompt relief, and was followed by quiet, sweet sleep, and she arose next morning feeling perfectly well. I shall continue its use.

THOS. H. URQUHART, M. D.
Hastings, Neb.

SPECIFY "BATTLE" WHEN PRESCRIBING.

Digitized by Google

Fissure of the Anus.

Dr. Daniel Morton, in *Med. Herald*, says: Fissure of the anus is a common affection of children who are months and not years old.

Fissure of the anus in babies often remain undiagnosed because the symptoms apparently point to the bladder, and because no examination of the anus is made.

The best treatment is dilatation under an anesthetic.

A New Method of Gastrostomy.

Dr. Frank states that most of the methods of gastrostomy proposed have the disadvantage of not enabling the fistula to be perfectly closed, thus preventing the out-flow of stomach contents. For this reason Hacker formed a fistula from the rectus abdominis, and Hahn established the fistula in the eighth intercostal space. Frank recently exhibited a case of carcinoma of the esophagus, in which he had performed gastrostomy by a new method. He incised the skin parallel with the border of the ribs, and drew out a large fold of the stomach. He then undermined the skin with blunt instruments, and drew the fold through a second opening established above in the eighth intercostal space. In this way the fistula is placed at a higher level than the stomach, and the fold is bent at the border of the ribs in such manner that no stomach contents can escape.—*Prager Medicin Wochenschr.*

Headache and Cerebral Congestion.

I have found Peacock's Bromides exceedingly efficaceous in headache and cerebral congestion, more so by far than the ordinary bromides.

JAMES MACMUNN,
L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S.,
Resident Med. Officer, Great Northern Hospital,
39 Cecile Park, Crouch End, London, Eng.

Pyemia and Septicemia.

An important diagnostic point between pyemia and septicemia, says Prof. Keen, is that in cases of pyemia we will have regular chills occurring; but in cases of septicemia we do not have any chills at all.

The PUREST and MOST ACTIVE PEPSIN
EVER INTRODUCED.

Webber-Pepsin, S.& D.

STANDARD

1 TO 6000.

A SOLUBLE, NON-HYGROSCOPIC, INODOROUS, PERMANENT PEPSIN.

Dose: ⅛ to 2 Grains.

The Webber-Pepsin will completely digest 6000 times its weight of coagulated egg-albumen in accordance with the conditions of the U. S. P. test or that of the National Formulary.

It is not a Peptone-Pepsin yet it is perfectly soluble, being free from mucus and inert putrescible matter, and is so palatable that the most fastidious patient will take it readily.

It is entirely free from septic contaminations, or other products of decomposition.

Physicians will appreciate these several advantages as possessed solely by the Webber-Pepsin.

Although further investigations based upon the Webber process have enabled us to produce Pepsin capable of digesting from 20,000 to 30,000 times its weight of coagulated egg-albumen, we have adopted 1 to 6000 as our standard for the Webber-Pepsin because this already far exceeds the digestive power of any other Pepsin yet introduced, and especially because the production of a Pepsin of a still higher digestive power disproportionately increases its cost.

The Webber-Pepsin is offered in Granular form and in Scales, but unless otherwise specified, we invariably furnish the GRANULAR form.

Samples furnished upon application.

Manufactured only by **SHARP & DOHME,**

Branch Houses: {NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

Digitized by Google

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Is Absolutely Pure and Soluble.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in its preparation.

IT has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot, or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

PROF. JAMES F. BABCOCK, the well-known chemical expert, for many years State Assayer for Massachusetts, recently purchased in open market a sample of WALTER BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA, and after making a careful chemical and microscopic examination, filed a certificate in which he says:

"I find that WALTER BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA *is absolutely pure.* It contains no trace of any substance foreign to the pure roasted cocoa-bean. The color is that of pure cocoa. The flavor is natural and not artificial; and the product is in every particular such as must have been produced from the pure cocoa-bean without the addition of any chemical, alkali, acid, or artificial flavoring substance which are to be detected in cocoas prepared by the so-called 'Dutch process.'"

Sold by Grocers Everywhere

Walter Baker & Co.,
Dorchester, Mass.

Digitized by Google

Lithemia.

The reason for the appearance of uric acid in the blood, and secondarily in the urine, may be three-fold:

1. An increased production from high living, immoderate use of animal foods, a diet rich in albuminoids, or even in fatty matter, although the latter is not directly an agent.

2. Imperfect oxidation of the nitrogenous foods, dependent perhaps upon the neurotic temperament, upon too little exercise, upon the use of alcohol, especially sweet wines, upon the use of "heady" wine and beer, upon the moderate and continuous use of tobacco, highly seasoned dishes, impaired glycogenic activity of the liver, or the supply of oxygen being relatively insufficient.

3. Impaired elimination by the kidneys.

An increase in the proportion of acids and acid salts in the blood tends to retain uric acid in it, hence, the acidity of the blood is high in winter, but lower in summer, because of the loss of acids in the summer in perspiration; hence, uric acid is stored up in the winter and excreted in summer, and this is presumably the explanation of why lithemia is more prevalent in the spring-time, even if it is customary for a winter vacation to be taken. Again, in vigorous nutrition in adult life acidity runs high. In coming to a clear conception of the importance of uric acid, it is also well to remember Haig's law, that all substances which form soluble compounds with uric acid, or increase its solubility in the blood, increase its excretion; while all substances which form insoluble compounds with it, or diminishes its solubility in the blood, diminish excretion. The excess of uric acid is stored up in the tissues; it is manufactured in the spleen, and that is the most important reservoir—in the nervous system, in the liver, and in the connective tissue. In only one disease, so far as I know—leucocythemia—does uric acid exist uncombined in the body.

Rheumatic Pain.

It is necessary to administer Cactina Pillets to patients who are suffering from any form of rheumatic pain, since valvular disease is almost invariably present in such conditions.

Diseased Kidneys.

In frequent acute attacks of cerebral hyperemia, or apoplexy, look carefully for disease of the kidneys.

The Empire Elastic Bandage.

Specially adapted for varicose veins, and superior to elastic stockings. The most elastic and absorbent bandage made.

Price, 3 in. x 5 yd., $1.00.

Is the best, cleanest, coolest, most comfortable and efficient supporter in the world. Try it.

Price, 8 in. wide, $2.50
" 11 " " 3.00

We send all our goods free by mail upon receipt of price, and refund money if not satisfactory.

EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
LOCKPORT, N. Y., U. S. A.

The Empire Umbilical Truss is an 11 inch supporter with button inserted at the navel. Price, $4.00.

C. M. RILEY, M. D. J. C. BROWN. C. E. HAZZARD.

ST. LOUIS PHYSICIANS' SUPPLY CO.

2301 and 2303 OLIVE STREET.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PHYSICIANS' and SURGEONS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

DIRECT TRADE OF PHYSICIANS SOLICITED.
CORRESPONDENCE WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. GIVE US A TRIAL.

Digitized by Google

CHIONIA AS A HEPATIC STIMULANT.

Am well pleased with CHIONA as a hepatic stimulant.
C. W. DARBY, M. D., Hatchett Creek, Ark.

CHIONIA is the much needed hepatic stimulant.
J. V. HOBBS, M. D., Everett's Sta., Ga.

I am convinced that CHIONIA is a valuable hepatic stimulant.
A. VON GUNTHER, M. D., Kidder, S. D.

As a hepatic stimulant CHIONIA is sure and certain.
E. R. COOK, M. D., Bovina, Miss.

I consider CHIONIA a fine hepatic stimulant.
J. A. HELM, M. D., Ganntown, Ill.

CHIONIA is the best of all hepatic stimulants.
E. WOOLFOLK, M. D., Thorn Hill, Va.

CHIONIA possesses great merit as a hepatic stimulant.
E. E. EADES, M. D., Oakland City, Ind.

CHIONIA stands at the head of hepatic stimulants.
C. S. WHITFORD, M. D., Hot Springs, Ark.

When a hepatic stimulant is needed, CHIONIA is the remedy.
J. M. WOLFE, M. D., Jacobia, Tex.

I have found CHIONIA to be a pleasant hepatic stimulant.
W. CUMMINGS, M. D., Bridgeport, Conn.

There is no better hepatic stimulant than CHIONIA.
R. R. GRIMES, M. D., Severy, Kan.

I can recommend CHIONIA as a hepatic stimulant.
A. C. POPE, M. D., Binghamton, N. Y.

CHIONIA is an excellent hepatic stimulant.
T. A. HAND, M. D., Morris, Ills.

I recommend CHIONIA to the profession as a splendid hepatic stimulant.
F. H. CHASE, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Repeated doses of CHIONIA acts as a splendid hepatic stimulant.
B. L. COLE, M. D., Berea, N. C.

I received surprising results with CHIONIA as a hepatic stimulant.
J. BEECHLER, M. D., Republican City, Neb.

As a hepatic stimulant, I am delighted with CHIONIA.
W. W. CAMPBELL, M. D., Austin, Texas.

As a hepatic stimulant CHIONIA acts like a charm.
E. A. QUINN, M. D., Retro, Tenn.

CHIONIA is a good hepatic stimulant.
C. A. WILSON, M. D., Big Run, Pa.

CHIONIA is a gentle but effectual hepatic stimulant.
W. BOOTH, M. D., Breathedsville, Md.

I regard CHIONIA as an excellent hepatic stimulant.
H. S. CROCKETT, M. D., Rural Retreat, Va.

I consider CHIONIA the best and most reliable hepatic stimulant.
T. R. HOOVER, M. D., Canadian, Texas.

CHIONIA is a specific hepatic stimulant.
S. MORGAN, M. D., Pleasant Dale, Neb.

CHIONIA meets all the requirements as a hepatic stimulant.
G. R. BRECKON, M. D., Caledonia, Mich.

PEACOCK CHEMICAL CO.

St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. **London, Eng.**

Digitized by Google

Sálo-Sedatus for Children.

Salo-Sedatus is the most satisfactory fever and pain remedy that I have ever used in cases of children and adults, its action being prompt and certain, and no bad or disagreeable effects accompanying or following its use. In cases of children we so often need a remedy to relieve pain, control fever and give rest, and we known that opium and morphine are not safe medicines for them. Since I have become familiar with Salo-Sedatus I never think of using anything else when I want to relieve pain, control fever or quiet excitement in cases of children, no matter what the class or name of the disease may be. For children I always use the trituration which I suggested and recommended to the proprietors. It is made in this way:

R. Salo-Sedatus.....10 grains.
Powdered Sugar.....1½ drachms.
Mix.

This is one part of Salo-Sedatus and nine parts of powdered cane sugar, or what homeopathics call the first decimal trituration, only they use sugar of milk for their triturations, instead of cane sugar. I make up, for my own use, from five to ten ounces at one time. Of this trituration, for a child from one to two years old, I give or order from three to five grains, and repeat the dose every one, two or three hours, as may be required, until relief is obtained. For children from three to five years old, I order from five to ten grains for a dose, and if these doses do not afford relief, make them larger, for it is perfectly safe, and *will relieve pain*, if given in sufficient doses, let it be in the head, stomach or bowels—no matter where—and it will control fever and prevent or stop convulsions. The bromides and other anodynes and antispasmodics commonly used, will not compare with this remedy in any way. It is pleasant for a child to take, will be retained upon the most delicate stomach, and will frequently relieve nausea and stop vomiting, in cases of children and adults, where there is great irritation and pain, when all ordinary remedies fail. I hope the profession, generally, will thoroughly test Salo-Sedatus, for it is certainly without an equal in its class, and its range of usefulness is very extensive. I find places for it every day in cases of children and adults, and should feel lost without it. I know it is reliable and safe. C. G. P———, M. D.

Inertia of the Uterus.

Dr. A. E. Colerick, in *Cal. Med. Jour.*, says: After the patient had been in labor several hours, and was verging toward the third stage, her strength began to fail, notwithstanding the tonics that were given to assist and support nature in the trying hours. The contractions of the uterus became more and more feeble, and as the os uteri was well dilated, we applied the dry cups (I use wide mouthed bottles), quinine bottles will do.

The first was applied low down upon the sacrum, and after the lapse of about ten minutes put on another a little higher up, repeating the process until three or four had been applied, the last one as nearly opposite the fundus of the uterus as possible. Soon after the cupping was resorted to, the pains were increased and the contractions of the uterus were vigorous, and the delivery was completed in a short time.

Brethren and sisters of the medical fraternity, try the dry cupping for inertia of the uterus before resorting to forceps, and you will seldom need them.

Leucorrhea and Blennorrhagia.

Dr. P. Meniere, Paris, France, says: I have tried S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis on the patients under my charge. According to the results obtained, I conclude that this product is destined to render the greatest services in cases of symptomatic vaginal leucorrhea, and in ulceration and granulation of the neck of the uterus. I was especially struck by the good and rapid effect obtained in granular vaginitis in pregnancy, and in vulvular vaginitis complicated with blennorrhagia.

Tough Meats.

Vinegar is seldom used on meats, and yet it might be very wisely, for it has the properties of softening and even dissolving the muscular fibre. Take, for instance, meat that is very tough. Lay it in a deep dish, cover it with diluted vinegar, allow it to stand over night, and the next morning it will be found as tender as possible. This process is improved if a few caryophilli are dropped in the diluted acetum.

Digitized by Google

AFTER THE REMOVAL OF ALCOHOL - -

In the treatment of the inebriate, a stage of profound exhaustion and neurasthenia comes on. An unmasking, as it were, of a nameless variety of neuralgias and states of irritation, both physical and psychical, which tax therapeutic resources to its utmost to meet. Functional changes and perversions that are intense, complex and very changeable, associated with organic lesions, both obscure and well defined, not only difficult to diagnose, but more difficult to treat. These are termed, in general, states of brain and nerve exhaustion, and the usual remedies are quinine, strychnine, electricity, baths, nutrients, and other general remedies. The materia medica is constantly searched for tonics that will lessen this neurasthenic stage, and enable the patient to regain in some measure his lost control of mind and body, and rise above the mental depressions so common and agonizing. The experience of the medical profession proves that Celerina meets these wants more positively than any other remedy.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,

A full size bottle of CELERINA will be sent FREE to any Physician who wishes to test it if he will pay the express charges.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

Bloodless Amputations at the Hip Joint.

Dr. N. Senn concludes (*Chicago Clin. Rev.*) that preliminary dislocation of the head of the femur and clearing the shaft of this bone of all soft tissues down to the proposed line of amputation through an external straight incision requires less time, is attended by less hemorrhage and shock than when this part of the operation is done after circular amputation, as advised by von Esmarch and others. The external straight incision is the same as von Langenbeck's incision for resection of the hip joint, differing only in length. After dislocation of the femur the soft tissues are tunneled with a hemostatic forceps, which is entered through the external wound on a level with the trochante minor to a point on the inner aspect of the thigh behind the adductor muscles and about two inches below the ramus of the ischium, where a counter opening two inches in length is made. Bloodless condition of the limb should be secured by elastic compression or vertical position prior to tying the elastic constrictors. An elastic tube three-quarters of an inch in diameter and about four feet in length is grasped with the forceps in the center and drawn through the tunnel made by the forceps. After dividing the elastic tube in the center the base of the thigh is constricted by drawing firmly and tying the anterior constrictor in front of the anterior section, while the posterior constrictor after being drawn tight behind the posterior section the two ends are crossed and then made to encircle the whole thigh, when the ends are again drawn firm and tied or otherwise secured above the anterior constrictor.

A long and a short oval cutaneous flap should invariably be made in all amputations at the hip joint. In preference a long anterior and a short posterior flap should be selected. The transverse section through the muscles should be somewhat conical in shape, the apex of the cone corresponding to the tunnel made by enucleation of the upper portion of the shaft of the femur. Resection of the end of the sciatic nerve and ligation of all vessels that can be found should be done before the removal of the constrictors. The femoral arteries should be secured by a double catgut ligature half an inch apart, the one on the proximal side including also the accompanying vein. The posterior constrictor should be removed first, and all hemorrhage arrested by ligation and compression before the anterior is removed. The upper part of the wound corresponding to the acetabulum should be drained with an iodoform gauze tampon, and the remaining part of the wound by one or more tubular drains.

The Habit of Variety.

An eminent contributor to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* writes: In all the affairs of life it is well to cultivate the habit of variety. To mingle with people having different tastes, opinions and pursuits, is better than limiting ourselves to those only who are strictly congenial. To see other countries, states and cities, with their various distinctive features, is better than always remaining at home. To know something of other standards of right, and other ways of life, is better than limiting our vision to our favorite point of view. The benefit of all this will be specially manifest in mature life and old age. It will keep the mind young, the feelings fresh, the sympathies warm and the whole nature open to improvement, and thus while the years bring the richness of experience they will also bring the continual delights and benefits of a wide and generous outlook.

Acids and Alkalies.

There are times when acids are really needed by the human system. The same may also be said of alkalies; but continued or indiscriminate use of them is likely to do harm. It has been found that acids precipitate mucus, and favor the flow of bile upward into the stomach. They also increase the amount of pepsin in the gastric juice, but not its acidity, and diminish the flow of that juice, in consequence of which active digestion is disturbed. Alkalies, on the other hand, dissolve the mucus pepsin. It will be seen from these statements that vinegar, lemon juice and other acids, also alkalies —many of which are used in the kitchen —are sure to prove injurious unless very carefully employed.

Digitized by Google

CONGESTION.

IT is wonderful, when one comes to think of it, how many diseases are caused by congestion, and also how many diseases can be cured by relieving or removing the congestion. When there is too much blood in the head, causing what is called cerebral congestion, or congestive headache, we have an infallible remedy—one that is always handy, always pure, and always of uniform strength. This valuable remedy is known to every physician in America and Great Britain as PEACOCK'S BROMIDES. If this preparation fails to relieve, one always knows that either the diagnosis is wrong, or a substituted preparation has been used; therefore the genuine PEACOCK'S BROMIDES is an infallible test as to the character of the headache. The same is true in regard to uterine congestion, congestion of the lungs, throat, kidneys, bowels, etc. If, then, so many diseases are caused by congestion, it naturally follows that, the cause being one —congestion; the cure is one—to remove the congestion; the remedy is one—PEACOCK'S BROMIDES, together with whatever collateral treatment that may be indicated.

Digitized by Google

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Is Manifestly The Standard Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

We say "manifestly" because it has more generally the indorsement of the medical fraternity than has any other preparation of cod liver oil.

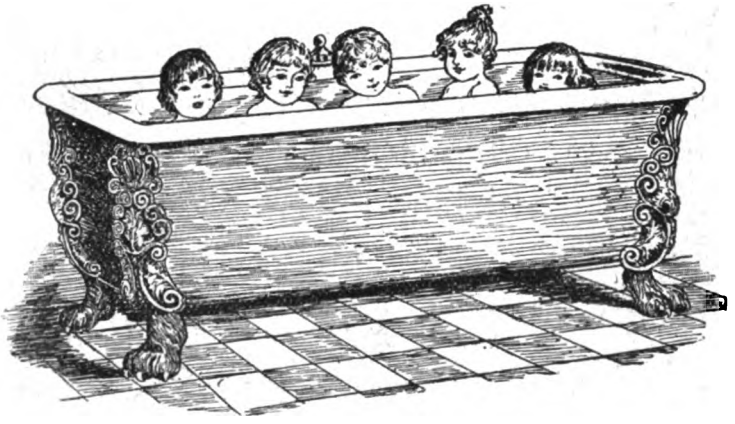
Physicians have found by personal observation that it is a reliable emulsion—probably Scott's Emulsion is prescribed more often than all other forms of cod liver oil combined.

To tell physicians who have prescribed it why this is so, is unnecessary—to those who have never given it a test, we shall be pleased to deliver a sample free.

FORMULA: 50% of the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil; 6 grs. Hypophosphite of Lime; 3 grs. Hypophosphite of Soda to the fluid ounce

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING,
Cor. New Chambers, Rose and Pearl Sts., NEW YORK.

THE OUTLOOK



Indicates that the Porcelain - Lined Bath is the coming tub. There are ten going into use now where one was used five years ago. The reason for this is, that they have stood the test of time and have proven their great durability. The fact of their being the most clean, sanitary, and inviting was never doubted. We guarantee them. Catalogue free.

Standard Manufacturing Co.,

BOX 1454 O, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Digitized by Google

INDEX ON PAGE 992.

THE HYPNOTIC.

BROMIDIA (Battle) is very largely used in France, in fact, ***IT IS THE STANDARD HYPNOTIC*** in all the Parisian Hospitals. French physicians, also, find its use indispensable to control the disturbance of the nervous system caused by La Grippe.

Dr. Delmis, in *Gazette Des Hopitaux*, Paris, France, says:

"The records of influenza show a certain number of cases of death produced by this functional disturbance of the nervous system being carried to the extreme.

It is very evident, after what we have said, that the nervous troubles connected with influenza demand the serious attention of physicians. In addition to the means used for lessening nervous depression, they should not fail to employ those which realize the following two-fold indications:

1. To calm the symptoms of pain.
2. To enable the patients to obtain quiet and refreshing rest.

In both of these respects, a medicine that has rapidly acquired a widespread and very legitimate celebrity throughout the whole world, BROMIDIA, will almost infallibly render the most signal service. Let us merely add, a fact that has been verified by all who have used it, that BROMIDIA is perfectly supported by the stomach and very easy to administer."

BATTLE & CO.

CHEMISTS' CORPORATION,

2001 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

176 New Bond Street, LONDON.
5 Rue de la Paix, PARIS.
Karnthner Ring, 18, VIENNA.
80 Montagne de la Cour, BRUSSELS.
18 Corraterie, GENEVA.
9 and 10 Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
28 Nieuwe Hoogstraat, AMSTERDAM.
26 rue Bab-Azoun, ALGIERS.
160 Friedrich Strasse, BERLIN, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

Intra-Nasal Medication.

Dr. J. Leonard Corning, of New York, thinks that remedies applied to the mucous membrane of the nose will be speedily absorbed, and will produce their characteristic effects very rapidly, particularly if the jugular veins be compressed at the same time. It is probable that absorption of the remedy takes place by way of the vessels that penetrate the lamina cribrosa, and that it reaches the brain in a much more concentrated form than when given hypodermically and mixed with a large amount of blood.

His method of procedure is as follows: After thoroughly cleansing the mucous membrane, the medicament is introduced in solution through the nostrils by means of a dropper or atomizer, the patient lying upon his back.

After the lapse of ten or fifteen minutes, the second step of the operation may be proceeded with. This consists in restricting the lumen of the internal jugular vein by means of small dry cups over the course of the vessels, one on each side of the neck on a level with the thyroid cartilage.

The cups, which are joined together in front by an adjustable steel band, are about two inches long and half an inch wide; they are made of metal—silver or steel—and are held in place by an elastic strap, which passes around the neck, and is secured in place by means of a buckle. The air in the cups is then rapidly exhausted by means of an air-pump and vacuum chamber, which exert themselves upon the interior of the cups through the intermediation of small, non-compressible India-rubber tubes.

Compression may be maintained for twenty minutes or more if necessary.

The writer details several cases, showing effects of this treatment. In one, the patient had suffered severely from headache, probably due to nervous syphilis. Under large doses of iodide of potash he improved very greatly, and, after several months, discontinued his visits. After a time he returned, complaining of an unusually severe paroxysm. Morphine one-eighth and atropine one one-hundredth grain were injected into the nostrils, and ten minutes later, there being no diminution of the pain, both jugular veins were compressed in the manner above detailed, with the result of entirely relieving the pain. In all the other cases treated, relief was prompt and well marked.

This method promises to be of great value, and we hope to hear more of it.—*N. Y. Medical Record.*

Emulsified Oil.

Dr. R. T. Hillman, in *Ga. Eclec. Med. Journal*, says: I use much of this emulsified oil, and find it in some cases a carrier of other drugs, as well as a good remedy. It is also a good application for cuts, bruises, etc., and may possess a sense of that healing virtue of the good Samaritan's oil that was poured into the wounds of the unfortunate Jericho traveler. Here is the prescription:

R.	Oleum Ricini	10 ounces.
	Oleum (Spts.) Terebinth	6 drachms.
	Oleum Sassafras	3 drachms.
	Tinct. Opii Camph	1 ounce.
	Acacia Pulv	3 ounces.
	Aquæ Puræ q. s.	2 pints.

Mix first the acacia and water, to this add the oil sassafras and paregoric, then add the turpentine to the oil and mix the two. Shake.

I do not remember anything equal to this in typhoid fever with distended and constipated bowels. Its action is mild and soothing and with little or no griping, relieving often the tenderness and securing rest for the patient when other means fail. In infantine colic it is my standby, and with the addition of a little pink root fld. ext. becomes a good vermifuge. It substitutes every place of the castor oil except as buggy grease, and is more pleasant to the palate.

In infantile colds, when all the mucous membranes are busy making and throwing off cold, a dose of the emulsion will soon relieve and clear the stuffed and obstructed tubes, awaking at the same time the kidneys to normal action.

In gonorrhea, add to it the balsam copaiba, and I believe there is no better internal remedy. The dose is half an ounce for the adult, to be repeated until bowels respond.

Dysmenorrhea.

Dysmenorrhea, the congestive kind, with stomachache, and excruciating headache and pain in the back, which is often seen in young girls and women with displacements, can often be relieved by Celerina and Aletris Cordial combined in equal parts.

Digitized by Google

SAVED AT ELEVENTH HOUR.

WHEATLAND, TEXAS, Sept. 29, 1891.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

GENTS:—In the ten years that I have been actively engaged in the practice of medicine, I have never, until now, written a testimonial to the value of any medicine; but such is the debt of gratitude I owe to FEBRILINE and the genius that formulated its composition that I deem it a plain duty to say that the life of our only child—a girl two and one-half years of age—was doubtless saved by using, at the eleventh hour, LYON'S TASTELESS QUININE in breaking up an attack of Malarial Fever of so obstinate a type that it set at defiance every other preparation of Cinchona and its Alkaloids, available to such cases.

Every dose of Cinchona Alkaloid, given or injected in any and every combination, was immediately ejected, and the fever had obtained such a hold that a fatal condition seemed imminent. At last I thought of FEBRILINE, a dose which I had never prescribed. Not one dose was ejected by the stomach, and after the third dose of five-grain preparation, a profuse diaphoresis occurred coincident with a rapid decline of temperature to subnormal, the comatose condition vanished and convalescence was rapid. I have since used it in my practice constantly, and with unvarying good results. As a febrifuge, *per se*, as well as an antiperiodic, I consider it, for children, *par excellence*.

Yours truly,

G. V. HALE, M. D., (Jeff.) LL. B.

SAMPLES SENT FREE BY MAIL.

Digitized by Google

Tumor Albus.

Dr. Luton (*Wien. Med. Presse*) has employed subcutaneous injections of copper phosphate with good results, the following two solutions being used: Crystalized phosphate of sodium, seventy-five grains; distilled water and glycerine, each one ounce. Acetate of copper, fifteen grains; distilled water and glycerine, each five drachms.

These two solutions are mixed and the mixture should be shaken before using. It is usually injected with a hypodermic syringe deeply into the thigh behind the greater trochanter, covering the puncture with collodion after injecting. The injections are made at intervals of fourteen days. They are not painful, though in some cases pains set in after two or three days. The immediate consequences of this treatment resemble those of tuberculine. In a short time the local condition begins to improve. The articular pains decrease and disappear after a few days, mobility of the joint increases and becomes complete, if the lesion is not too far advanced. If the pains last longer than fourteen days a second injection is made, and so on. As soon as the pains have completely disappeared, the patient may leave the bed. The method has the advantage of not compelling the patient to be immobilized.

Burns.

S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis is antiseptic, quite shielding, and withal comforting when applied as a dressing to the traumatism of burns, whether the excessive heat be that of liquids or solids. One of the best qualities of Meyer's ointment in the management of super-heated lesions, is in the venice turpentine it contains. S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis is terebinthinate. If the medicine be made barely alkaline, by the admixture of carbonate of soda, the quieting qualities of the balsam are intensified. If an emulsion of Pinus be made by the introduction of vaseline and a non-irritating alkali, the unguent is charming to use as a dressing for burns.—*Eclectic Medical Journal.*

ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIC ELIXIR.

A MODIFIED AND IMPROVED FORM OF CHEMICAL FOOD.

A solution of the phosphates of Iron, Sodium, Potassium and Calcium, in an excess of Phosphoric Acid. Each fluidounce represents:

Phosphate Sodium	12	grains.
" Potassium	4	"
" Calcium	4	"
" Iron	2	"
FREE Monohydrated Phosphoric Acid	16	"

Each fluidounce is approximately equal to (30) thirty grains of Monohydrated Phosphoric Acid, FREE AND COMBINED. Unsurpassed in excellency and palatability.

An invaluable remedy in the treatment of

Nervous Exhaustion, Incipient Paralysis, Deranged Digestion, Melancholia, General Debility, Renal Troubles, Etc.

DOSE.—The average dose is a dessertspoonful (2 fldrs.) diluted with water, to be taken immediately before, during or after meals. **PINTS, $1.00.**

MANUFACTURE ALSO

ROBINSON'S

Hypophosphites, Nutritive, Tonic, Alterative.
Hypophosphites and Wild Cherry Bark, A very Valuable Combination.
Lime Juice and Pepsin, Valuable Digestive Agent.
Aromatic Fluid Pepsin, Dyspepsia, Indigestion or any Digestive Disorders.
Wine Coca, Nerve Stimulant. **Elixir Paraldehyd,** Hypnotic, Sedative, Anodyne.
Colorless Hydrastis.
Please specify **ROBINSON'S.** Sample furnished gratis, if parties wanting them pay express charges.

ROBINSON-PETTET CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists, **LOUISVILLE, KY.**

Digitized by Google

THE BEST ANTISEPTIC.

FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

LISTERINE

Formula.—*Listerine is the essential antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria and Mentha Arvensis, in combination. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-boracic Acid.*

Dose.—*Internally: One teaspoonful three or more times a day (as indicated), either full strength, or diluted, as necessary for varied conditions.*

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially adapted to internal use, and to make and maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, irrigation, atomization, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE—INDIVIDUAL PROPHYLAXIS.

Physicians interested in LISTERINE will please send us their address, and receive by return mail our new and complete pamphlet of 86 quarto pages, embodying:

A TABULATED EXHIBIT of the action of LISTERINE upon inert Laboratory Compounds;

FULL AND EXHAUSTIVE REPORTS and Clinical observations from all sources, confirming the utility of LISTERINE as a General Antiseptic for both internal and external use; and particularly

MICROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS, showing the comparative value and availability of various antiseptics in the treatment of Diseases of the Oral Cavity, by W. D. MILLER, A. B., PH. D., D. D. S., Prof. of Operative and Clinical Dentistry, University of Berlin, from whose deductions LISTERINE appears to be the most acceptable prophylactic for the care and preservation of the teeth.

Diseases of the Uric Acid Diathesis.

LAMBERT'S

LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

KIDNEY ALTERATIVE—ANTI-LITHIC.

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm of "Lithiated Hydrangea" represents thirty grains of FRESH HYDRANGEA and three grains of CHEMICALLY PURE Benzo-Salicylate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis, it is INVARIABLY of DEFINITE and UNIFORM therapeutic strength, and hence can be depended upon in clinical practice.

DOSE.—One or two teaspoonfuls four times a day (preferably between meals).

Urinary Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Cystitis, Hæmaturia, Albuminuria, and Vesical Irritations generally.

WE have had prepared for the convenience of Physicians **Dietetic Notes,** *suggesting the articles of food to be allowed or prohibited in several of these diseases.*

These Dietetic Notes have been bound in the form of small perforated slips for Physicians to distribute to their patients. Mailed gratis upon request, together with our latest compilation of case reports and clinical observations, bearing upon the treatment of this class of Diseases.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY,

2101 LUCAS PLACE, SAINT LOUIS.

RHEUMATISM.

DIETETIC NOTE.—A fruit and vegetable diet is most favorable for patients with chronic rheumatic troubles.

Allowed.—Beef and mutton in moderation, with horse-radish as a relish; fish and eggs, green vegetables and fruit, especially lemons. The skimmed milk diet has been advocated by some authors.

Avoid.—Starchy and saccharine food; all malt liquors, wines and coffee.

Digitized by Google

Venesection.

Dr. Dewees, in *Med. Herald*, says: Venesection at the time of parturition in certain plethoric morbid conditions, is a safe, easy, prompt and effectual means of

1. Relieving the sufferings of parturition.
2. Relieving the rigidity of the os uteri, perineum and adjacent soft parts.
3. Facilitating the delivery of both the child and the placenta.
4. Preventing irregular or spasmodic contractions of the uterus.
5. Preventing such accidents as have occurred from rigidity of the os uteri, the perineum and adjacent soft parts, and the irregular spasmodic contraction of the uterus, namely: Rupture of the uterus; laceration of the cervix, perineum and sphincter ani; protrusion of the cervix before the head of the child, which in some cases had to be divided before delivery was effected, inflammation and gangrene of the soft parts from too long pressure of the child's head, by the prolonged, frequent and repeated violent contractions of the uterus; atony of the uterus, which has succeeded even after the soft parts and os uteri yielded and the child was delivered by instrumental aid, an hemorrhage supervened which frequently proved fatal.

Vaginismus.

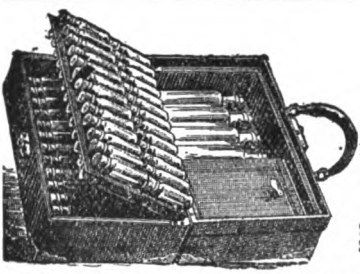
Dr. Strong, in *Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*, says: Vaginismus causing reflex pelvic pain is relieved by completely removing the hymen and underlying subcutaneous tissues, extending the dissection down to the outside skin, including all the portion lying between it and the fourchette. A glass tube, short enough not to touch the uterus, and grooved deeply enough not to compress the urethra, is then inserted, and worn day and night at first, afterward only at night, and inserted once during the day.

Ocular Paralysis.

It is not uncommon in cases of diphtheria to have ocular paralyses as sequelæ. The most common ocular paralyses are those affecting the pupil, and the muscle of accommodation.

How to prevent danger from ANTIPYRETICS.

All antipyretics are cardiac depressants, hence the philosophy of giving cardiac tonics at the same time. To prevent danger to your patient, give one or two CACTINA PILLETS with each and every dose of antipyrine, phenacetine, acetanilide or other antipyretic.

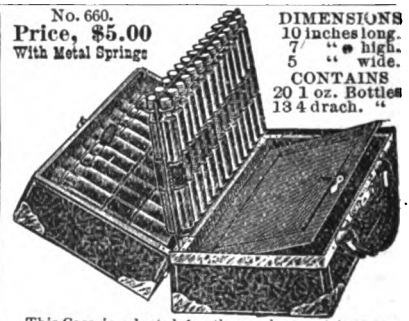


No. 600.
$7.00.
With
Metal Springs.

DIMENSIONS.
12 inches long.
7½ " high.
5¾ " wide.

CONTAINS.
26 three drachm vials.
26 one ounce vials.
4 three ounce vials.

This case is not covered with light leather, pasted on, but is covered with Heavy Grain Leather, stitched on by hand, and will not peel off when wet. It is also lined with leather, not cloth and paper. It has the best nickel lock and trimmings. Sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine, and if not as represented need not be accepted. I do not pay express charge. Send for Catalogue of other Cases.



No. 660.
Price, $5.00
With Metal Springs

DIMENSIONS
10 inches long.
7 " high.
5 " wide.

CONTAINS
20 1 oz. Bottles
13 4 drach. "

This Case is adapted for those who want to carry more instruments and not so many bottles; it has a covered space for instruments, etc., 9 in. long, 6 in. wide, 1 1-4 in. deep; is covered with Black Seal Grained Leather, Nickel Corners and Name Plate, Nickel Flange and best lock with key, and is a very handsome durable Case.

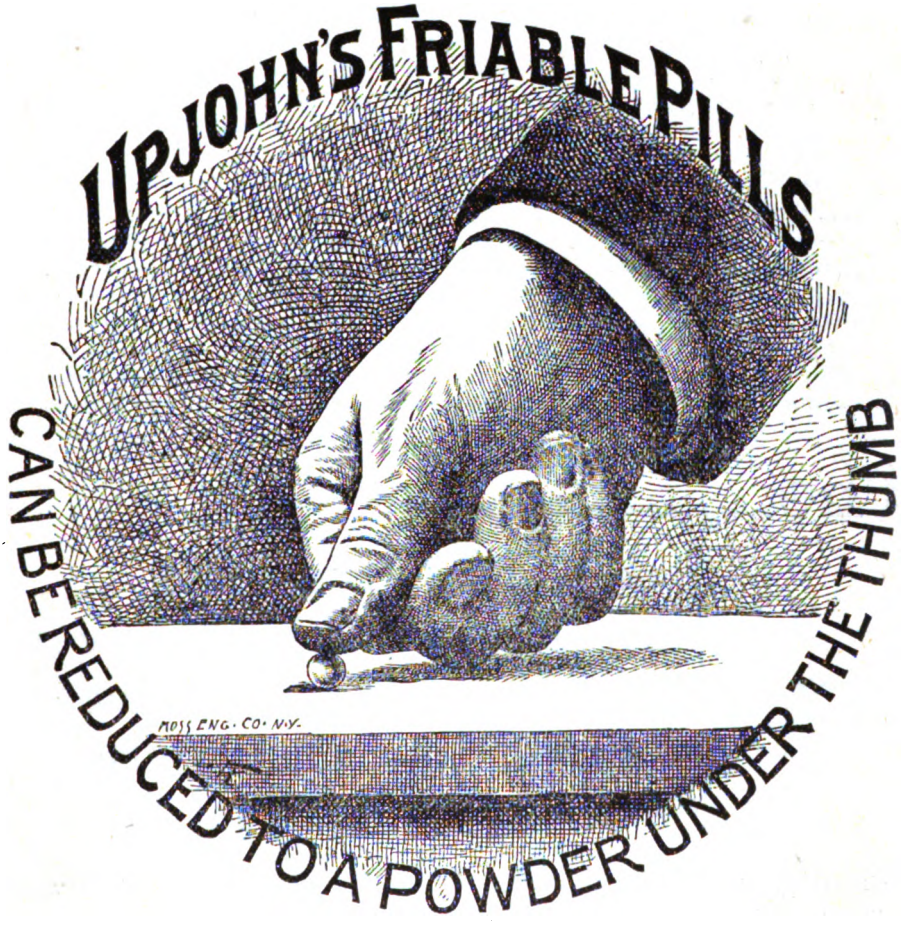
ST. LOUIS LEATHER WORKS, 703 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

THE LARGEST

Exclusive Pill Manufacturers in the World

More than FIVE HUNDRED kinds of PILLS and GRANULES constantly in stock. Send for list.



PRIVATE FORMULA.—With our 30,000 feet of floor space we have unsurpassed facilities for the execution of large private formulæ, at favorable prices. Submit formula for quotation.

THE UPJOHN PILL & GRANULE CO.,

60 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK. KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Google

Cancer.

Dr. H. C. Dale, in *Chicago Med. Times*, says: I wish to call the attention of the profession to a greater use of the chian turpentine, for after an extended experience and observation of the use of this drug in cancerous disease, and witnessing its good results, I am convinced that no other one remedy at our command will yield anywhere near as much good, and that it is worthy of more consideration at the hands of the profession. You will sometimes find that the pill or capsule will answer better than an emulsion, causing less gastric irritation, but when the emulsion is well borne I continue it well along in the case.

A Diphtheria Preventive.

Prof. J. H. Stringfellow says: I have been prescribing preventive medicine for diphtheria for many years and have never had a second case develop. When diphtheria appears I have made it a constant practice to put all those exposed to infection upon Listerine taken in drachm doses at each meal; and during the three years of la grippe I ordered my family and all my friends' families to use it after each meal, as long as there were any cases in our city. I did not once fail in preventing both diphtheria and la grippe when Listerine was taken faithfully. In several instances persons being called from home neglected the Listerine preventive treatment and returned in a week or two with la grippe fully developed. I believe that the only safe quarantine against cholera is to quarantine the alimentary tract, and for this purpose I shall trust to Listerine; it will prevent diphtheria and la grippe, and I feel sure it will prove equally efficient in the preventive treatment of cholera.

Lead Lotion.

The practice of indiscriminately prescribing a lotion of sugar of lead for the eyes, especially among the laity, is very much to be deprecated. If there be any ulceration or abrasion of the cornea, the lead is deposited there, something like paint, permanently impairing vision. We have much better and safer stringents.

The

Diarrhœa of Dysentery,
Diarrhœa of Typhoid Fever,
Diarrhœa of Consumptives,
Catarrhal and Dysenteric
Diarrhœa of Malaria

ARE ALL promptly relieved by the Astringent, Antiseptic and Hæmostatic properties of . . . . .

DERMATOL.

SCHULZE-BERGE & KOECHL,

Sole Licensees for the United States,

79 Murray Street, New York.

Write for Literature on the Subject.

Digitized by Google

ALETRIS CORDIAL

Is an emenagogue, not abortifacient. It cures congestion of the uterus and ovaries, and favors the occurrence of the menstrual discharge. It is also especially appropriate when the amenorrhea depends upon anemia. It regulates menstruation, and is useful in all the derangements of menstruation, namely, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and metrorrhagia, provided these disturbances be idiopathic. By curing menstrual disease, a common cause of sterility, it will also cure the sterility. It is also recommended in erosion of the cervix and vulvar eczema.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full size bottle of ALETRIS CORDIAL will be sent FREE to any Physician who wishes to test it, if he will pay the express charges.

See Page 1021.

Digitized by Google

The Intra-Uterine Syringe.

Dr. C. F. Spangler, in *Internat. Jour. Surg.*, says:

The advantages presented by the intra-uterine syringe are: 1st. That a sufficient quantity of a selected fluid is at the command of the manipulator, which is carried to the fundus of the cavity, and in its egress therefrom comes in contact with the entire uterine surface, enabling the gynecologist to impart any desired impression. 2d. That it is the only method by which a medicinal application can be efficiently made in the presence of hemorrhage.

Prevailing prejudice engendered by the tendency of injections to produce uterine colic and a few fatalities due to the improper manipulation of the syringe, has retarded its general acceptance as a therapeutic agent. But when the precaution to dilate the cervical canal is observed, to enable a prompt return of surplus fluid, and when the fluid injected is of a character to immediately blunt or destroy the nerve-end organs, painful results will not ensue.

Mild iodine solutions, owing to their diffusibility, are more likely to be followed by painful and even dangerous symptoms than the stronger.

I have obtained the best results from a mixture composed of equal parts of Lugol's caustic solution of iodine and carbolic acid crystals.

The action of a liquid of this strength is to exert a destructive influence on the diseased epithelium, promoting its exfoliation. It is thrown off in sheds with the discharges, or is expelled en masse after one or two weeks.

There is usually a feeling of malaise, soreness and nausea experienced for some hours, and a sanguinolent discharge exists for some days. The ultimate results, however, indicate that a membrane is reproduced possessing all the required normal characteristics.

On Stomach Fermentation.

Gases from the stomach have seldom been examined, and then such as were evacuated by eructation, or by fermentation of material previously removed from the stomach. By means of a simple apparatus gas was removed from the stomach and analyzed. In the bottom of an inverted Woulf's bottle filled with water, through which the fluid removed from the stomach passed, the gases were collected; thence they were removed through a glass tube and analyzed by Hempel's method. Fifty-five analyses were made in nineteen cases of disease of the stomach.

In eleven cases of dilatation of the stomach large quantities of hydrogen (7.64 per cent) and carbonic acid (19.58 per cent), besides varying quantities of oxygen and nitrogen (from swallowed air) were found. The presence of such gases is no great rarity. In three of the cases there was stricture of the pylorus following gastric ulcer; in ten cases probably and in four certainly, carcinoma of the pylorus was present.

The hydrogen is chiefly produced by the so-called butyric acid fermentation. The presence of hydrochloric acid even up to 0.2 per cent does not prevent this fermentation. In the absence of hydrochloric acid a larger quantity of carbonic acid gas was produced by the action of torula cerevisiæ.

In six cases no hydrogen was found. These were cases (of dilatation of stomach) with and without carcinoma, and cases without dilatation. In them was found mostly air, the oxygen partly absorbed with varying quantities of carbon dioxide. By this method in a comparatively short time, a decision can be reached as to whether gas filling a stomach arises from fermentation or swallowed air.—*Prager Med. Wochensch.*

Headache.

The headache of old people is very frequently due to the eye-strain brought about by the use of too weak glasses, or from the neglect of astigmatic corrections. It is true, they have lost the power of adjustment through the hardening of the lenses, but they have not lost the ciliary muscle, and the fruitless strain to see with an improper glass is quite as painful and often as harmful to the eyes as earlier in life. It is in these cases you will find the solutions of homatropine of signal service. It should be used in from four to eight grain solution three times daily until the ocular irritation subsides, and then the proper glasses chosen.

Digitized by Google

NO CLASS

Of men in any community is entitled to more respect than are the Physicians. They usher us into the world, receive our confidences, counsel us, cure us, and, when the iron tooth of time overtakes us, they close our eyes and start us on the journey from whose bourne no traveller returns.

This book is not big enough to hold all the testimonials which we have received from Physicians recommending our Abdominal and Uterine Supporters as the best they have ever used. We have always sold them at $2.50. Our price never has been $10.00. Our price never has been $5.00. Nobody but "McIntosh" objects to our selling them at $2.50. Let the galled jade wince.

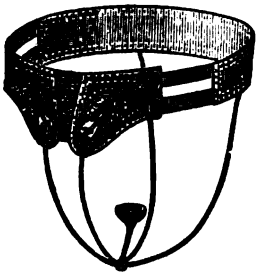
Ours are made of undyed leather. They do not stain from perspiration. Black leather does.

Don't be hoodwinked. Get value for your money. They are Light, Cool, Comfortable, Self-adjusting. By their use, Procedentia, Prolapsus, Ante or Retroversion are successfully treated. Largest selection of scientifically made Pessaries 1¼, 1½, 1¾ inches diameter.

Send for price list.

THE HASTINGS TRUSS CO., 224 SOUTH NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS.



No. 1.—Price of Belt Pessary and two sets tubing, $2.50. Belt only, $1.50.

Send for Prices of Elastic Stockings. Liberal discount to dealers who purchase in quantities.

No. 3.—Price of Belt Pessary and two sets tubing, $2.00. Belt only, $1.50.

DÉVIATION DES RÈGLES.

ALETRIS CORDIAL (Rio) is, perhaps, the most important remedial agent yet known. It is *THE* remedy for the wrongs of menstruation, by restoring normal functional activity to the uterine apparatus. Prolapsus, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhea, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Subinvolution, Metritis, Ovarian Neuralgia, etc., all yield to its beneficial influence. Physicians find a certainty in its action as a uterine tonic, that is peculiar to no other remedy. A special indication for its use *IS THE DRAGGING SENSATION* in the lower bowels. It quickly restores the strength and waning vitality of chlorotic girls and pregnant women. Habitual miscarriage and the excessive nausea of early pregnancy are effectually prevented by its timely and continued use. In a word, it restores tone to the uterine system, and thus relieves all abnormal conditions.

Digitized by Google

Infantile Uterus.

No therapeutic measure to-day offers so sure and complete results in maldevelopment of uterus and appendages as electricity, scientifically and timely applied. Faradization may be depended upon to perfect development of the muscular tissue, and for its stimulating effect on the involuntary fibres of the walls of the blood vessels.

The galvanic current, if properly applied, produces a determination of blood to the parts, thereby affording pabulum for development of tissue and improving the nutrition.

Faradization may also be so altered as to produce a sedative effect on the nervous and muscular tissues. Hence we have in this element—electricity—all the requisites for development, and means by which physiological conditions are almost identically produced and relieved.

It accomplishes what rest, diet, massage and drugs can not. Its benefits are permanent and may be confidently relied upon to produce unfailing results. It is easy of application, giving little or no pain, and without danger. Its future in gynecology, I am satisfied, is great from the standpoint as a potent means of developing feeble organs. Its best results are to be obtained in youthful subjects whose tissues are in a plastic state, and especially not in those in whom a maldevelopment has existed sufficiently long to produce atrophy.

This treatment to be successful must be frequently applied and extend over a period of months. No one can question the correctness of the position taken in this article as to uterine development who has ever seriously considered the injurious effects of modern forms of female dress, and the mental work required, and the limited amount of exercise taken.—*Jour. A. M. Ass'n.*

Anal Dilatation.

Dilatation of the anus affects more profoundly the respiration, and consequently the capillary circulation, than that of any other of the lower openings of the body. In health, nature secures a daily flushing of the capillaries by the passage of large, solid masses of fecal matter. In cases of chronic constipation and chronic diarrhea, the system fails to receive its daily benediction of renewed vitality, and consequently suffers from a lack of it. The rectal plugs may be made to act as a substitute for natural dilatation in such cases, and unaided by other measures, will often restore the habit of the bowel to a normal state, after which their use can be abandoned. The dilators can be used daily in such cases until they have established a satisfactory reaction and the habit becomes normal, or until the irritation which they sometimes induce causes a feeling of pressure at the base of the brain, or local soreness, when their use should be suspended for a time until such irritation has passed away, after which they can be again employed and their action continued until health is restored, or they fail to be of further service to the patient.

Rectal dilators may be employed not only by physicians, but may be entrusted to the keeping of intelligent patients to be used at their own discretion. The use of a rectal dilator when one is tired is more invigorating than stimulants. They are also of service in resuscitating a patient from an epileptic seizure, or a fainting fit, from opium or other poisoning, and from drowning. They are remarkably efficacious in aiding a newborn infant to its first gasp of breath, and in establishing reaction after prolonged illness, as typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, gastritis, etc. They are good for a tired brain and a tired body, and are perhaps superior to any other general or remedial agent as an invigorating tonic. In severe cases, as those of convulsions, it is well to use the larger sizes at once, allowing them to remain in position at the discretion of the attending physician.

A Thief.

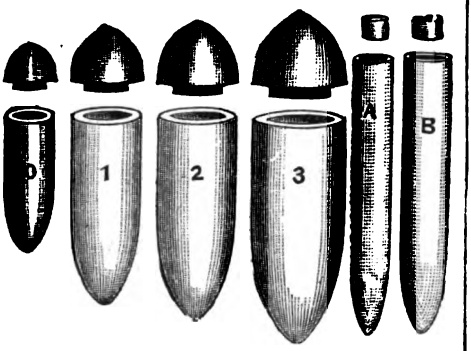
A writer in a drug journal says he can not see any particular harm in substituting, when he believes he can make a preparation "just as good" as the one prescribed by the physician. The fellow no doubt can not see any particular harm in stealing—for the fact is that any one who substitutes is really a thief, and sometimes a murderer, for by substituting he steals the manufacturer's good name, injures the doctor's reputation, and often murders the patient.

Digitized by Google

HOLLOW SUPPOSITORIES,

With Conoidal Self-sealing Stoppers.

All made from pure Cocoa Butter.

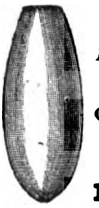


The object of this invention is to supply Physicians, Druggists, Veterinary Surgeons and others with HOLLOW SUPPOSITORIES of various sizes and shapes, to meet every probable demand, and into which they can put any kind of MEDICINE or NUTRIMENT, thus producing firm, smooth, EVENLY MEDICATED Suppositories, that are cheaper and more reliable than those made by the old method.

Nos. 0,—1.—2,—3 are provided with conoidal stoppers. The stoppered ends are to be inserted, when the contraction of the sphincter ani will force the suppositories up into the rectum without the use of a suppository syringe or any other appliance whatever.

SOLID SUPPOSITORIES.

MEDICATED.



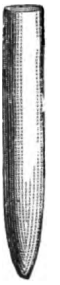
NELATON'S SUPPOSITORIES

Promptly relieve Constipation and Piles.

FORMULA.

Calomel, 1 gr.; Fl. Ext. Stramon, ¼ gr.; Ext. Belladonna, ¼ gr.; Butter of Cacao, 27 grs.

Box of 16, 50 Cts. Box of 40, $1.00.



RICORD'S URETHRAL BOUGIES

Cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Etc.

FORMULA.

Zinc Sulph.,1-50 gr.; Pb. Acet.,1-25 gr.; Morphia Sulph., 1-25 gr.; Ext. Belladonna, 1-25 gr.; Ext. Eucalyptus Glob., 1 gr.; Iodole, ¼ gr.; Butter of Cacao, 12 grs.

Price, ½ Gross, - - - - - $2.25.

A sample dozen of any size named will be sent free on application by mentioning the "Medical Brief."

HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesale Druggists. - - - 218 Greenwich Street, New York.

RUPTURE. RUPTURE. RUPTURE.

The ONLY Truss worn with ease night and day, retaining the rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain.

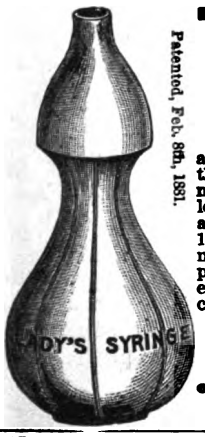
Improvements have been made in the Elastic Web; the Truss is also fitted with a new patent loop which makes it impossible for the truss to slip.

Letter A		*Letter B*		*Letter D*	
Single Truss	$2 50	Single Truss	$5 00	Single Truss	$10 00
Navel Truss	2 50	Navel Truss	5 00	Navel Truss	10 00
Double Truss	4 00	Double Truss	8 00	Double Truss	15 00
Children's Trusses	$3 50.	Children's Navel Truss	$2 00.		

☞Enclose the amount of price of Truss selected, with 10c additional for postage, if to be sent by mail. A discount of 50 per cent, that is, one-half off from above prices, to Physicians and Dealers.

IMPROVED ELASTIC TRUSS CO.

Send for Circular. Only Office, 822 and 824 Broadway, Cor. 12th Street, New York.



THE "LADY'S" SYRINGE

Is the only Perfect Vaginal Syringe in the world.

Being constructed upon the principle of **injection** and **suction** (a plan generally admitted by the medical profession as the only correct and efficient one) it **cleanses** the vaginal passage of all discharges to **perfection**, and enables the patient to **hold** medicated injections in close contact with the **cleansed** mucous membrane sufficiently long to get the benefit of the therapeutic action of hot water, emollients, narcotics, astringents, disinfectants, styptics, etc. Other advantages of the Lady's Syringe are: 1st.—Its simplicity of construction, it has no piston, extra nozzles, valves, washers, nor screws, which may get out of order, or may be lost, but consists simply of one piece of fine, soft rubber. 2d.—On account of its simplicity of construction it is very easily cleansed, and 3d.—During injections not a drop of fluid need be spilled on clothing, etc.

Descriptive Circulars are mailed Gratis by

The GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,

of New York, St. Louis, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Paul, San Francisco, Washington, D. C., Montreal.

Digitized by Google

English Bullheadedness—The Maybrick Case.

The indecency of the haste with which the jury rushed to its conclusion clearly indicated the triumph of the judge in the effort he made to dictate their verdict to them, and the contempt with which the British juror regards his responsibilities in the jury box when he becomes the automaton of the judge. The melancholy feature in this case is to be found in the fact that the *insanity of the judge* relieved him from all responsibility to the law and to the prisoner, superadded to which is the further equally melancholy fact that British criminal jurisprudence is handicapped by more insuperable obstacles to a fair trial than clogs the wheels of the law in any other government within the confines of civilization. One is the low grade of intelligence accepted at Nisi Prius in the average criminal juror. The jurors that tried Mrs. Maybrick were selected from the very lowest walks of life, in which neither culture nor character is indigenous. Born and reared under institutions in which titles, irrespective of merit, regulate rank, caste is the legitimate offspring of conditions which indurate the sensibilities of the haughty and dastardize the spirit of the humble. Emanations from the ermine—the *ipsi dixit* of a robed judge from the throne of the bench, fills jurors with more awe than did the Delphian oracles of old, the listeners to its priests.

No Ecumenical council is necessary to make a British criminal judge infallible. British law assumes that. His decisions in civil cases can be reviewed and his errors corrected; but in criminal trials, when only a human life is at stake, the once uttered flats of the Medes and the Persians were not a whit more irrevocable than are his. Why this is so is susceptible of but one of two solutions, to wit: either a deplorable depreciation of life, liberty and honor, or an execrable exaggeration of the potency and puissance of the "almighty dollar," neither of which alternatives can promise protection or escape responsibility to their victims.

Old governments and institutions are proverbially jealous of progress. Antiquity with them is sacred—innovation, iconoclastic. From time immemorial it has been the privilege of the British judge, alike in civil and criminal cases, to analyze the evidence, and indirectly, and even directly too, express extrajudicial as well as judicial opinions about it in a tone, friendly or unfriendly, in consonance with his whims, fancies and feelings. This is a relic of barbarism, and is obnoxious to objections self-suggestive.—A. H. DAWSON, in *Humanity and Health.*

Symphyseotomy.

Dr. J. E. Kelly, of New York, read a paper at the recent meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, in which he said that the anatomical consideration of the subject had special reference to the cartilages and muscles. The yielding of the cartilages after section was followed, as the fetus advanced, by rotation of the pubic bones upon the ossa innominata. After the tissues had been divided to the symphysis the section should be made downward and behind the symphysis, rather than upward and backward. By this method there was less danger of injuring the vessels, which ran immediately under the symphysis. The increase in space which was gained by the operation was least in the anteroposterior diameter of the pelvis. As to the joints, the separation was least at the sacro-iliac synchondrosis. An extreme separation of three inches at the symphysis was attended by a separation at the synchondrosis of only three-sixteenths of an inch. The damage to other structures by the operation was not serious. The elasticity of the muscles and ligaments of the pelvis during labor could be counted upon as contributing at least half an inch to all the diameters as obtained by pelvimetry. The operation could be divided into four stages: the preparation of the surface, division of tissues down to the symphysis, division of the cartilage, and division of the infrapubic ligament.—*N. Y. Medic. Jour.*

The Best Tonic.

Dr. J. T. Benton says: Cactina is unquestionably the best tonic in the materia medica. Give your patient one or two Cactina Pillets every two hours, and the result will astonish you.

Digitized by Google

PEACOCK'S BROMIDES

(SYR: BROM: COMP: PEACOCK.)

Each fluid drachm represents 15 grains of the Combined C. P. Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, Ammonium and Lithium.

Uses: Epilepsy, Uterine Congestion, Headache, and all Congestive, Convulsive and Reflex Neuroses.

This preparation produces results which can not be obtained from the use of commercial Bromide substitutes.

DOSE.—One to two FLUID drachms, in WATER, three or more times a day.

SAMPLES SENT TO ANY PHYSICIAN WHO WILL PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.

PEACOCK CHEMICAL CO., - ST. LOUIS.

CACTINA PILLETS.

Safe and Efficient Cardiac and General Tonic.

Indicated in **ABNORMAL HEART ACTION**, such as tachycardia, palpitation, irregularity, feebleness, slowness and every form of debility. For the cardiac weakness and nervousness **CAUSED BY** the use of tobacco, tea, coffee or alcohol, Cactina is **SPECIALLY** valuable and should be used **UNTIL** the heart and nerves regain their normal vigor. **TO PREVENT CARDIAC DEPRESSION**, it should be given **WITH** all antipyretics, anodynes and hypnotics, and **AFTER** all hypodermic administrations of morphia. It has no cumulative action, and is agreeable to the stomach in all conditions.

☞Each Pillet represents one one-hundredth of a grain of Cactina—the active proximate principle of Cactus Mexicana.

DOSE. *One Pillet every hour, or less often, as indicated.*

PRICE, PER BOTTLE (100 PILLETS), 25 CENTS.

Samples Mailed Free to Any Physician Sending His Address.

SULTAN DRUG CO., : St. Louis and London.

Digitized by Google

Vomiting of Debility.

Dr. Smith cites a case where a British officer suffered intensely from obstinate vomiting and great debility as a sequence of malarial fever. He tried all known agents reputed as useful in such conditions, but they only had a passing effect. As a last resort, he tried strychnine in large doses, and was surprised to find that within twenty-four hours it had controlled the condition and continued to control it effectually, so that after a few weeks the patient, who was almost like a living skeleton, became fit to go about and do light duty. The movements of the stomach in the above case seem to have been due to the derangement of the centers which preside over it, whereby the stimulus of food, which in health excites the physiological rhythmic contractions of that organ, in the diseased and inevitable condition in question was suffice to excite the act of vomiting.—*British Med. Journ.*

Electrolytic Action in Removal of Certain Neoplasms.

Dr. Donald S. Campbell, in *Jour. A. M. A.*, says:

The achievements of electrolysis in the destruction and absorption of general neoplastic matter, wherever situated, have of late been presented with considerable force by various electro-therapeutic observers, as an electro-chemic agent of great value, which the more skeptical now admit.

But that it is capable of producing electro-chemic changes in every form of new formation, as in non-inflammatory growths, has not been clearly shown from the various clinical statements thus far reported. And that it is capable of inducing chemical changes in morbid organic structures, am impressed with a doubt. But the time may soon arrive when we may be able to combat them as readily as we can a common inflammatory growth. Yet are we sufficiently acquainted at present with the quantity of electrical dosage required to disturb and arrest the development of morbid fungi, without inducing increased manifestations of their functions and growth? Since the inflammatory new formations are chiefly caused by some chemical or mechanical injury, the process of growth usually ceases on their removal; while in the non-inflammatory growths, where a sort of special predisposition of the tissues exists, to enable these irritants to excite their development, a wide difference of tissue character is exhibited, which apparently defies every powerful remedial agent at our command to eradicate. Indeed, the fact remains, that on each and every excitement their functional developing properties generally increase. But, since electrolysis has proved itself to be a powerful destroying agent in all classes of inflammatory growths, and an agent of exceedingly rare value in every form of chronic hypertrophied conditions, we may assume, at least, that it is capable of combating morbid organic matter, though some of our best electro-therapeutists construe differently.

Delayed Menstruation.

One teaspoonful every hour or two of Aletris Cordial is the most certain means of bringing on the menstrual flow when delayed by passive congestion, cold or other similar cause, and acts similarly with the lochial discharge after parturition. Dragging pelvic pains from the same causes may be relieved by the same preparation.

Murmurs Heard in the Neck.

In view of the great difference of opinion amongst authors and teachers as to the diagnostic significance of the venous and arterial murmurs in the neck, Dr. James K. Cook's conclusions, after an examination of fifteen hundred persons, are of more than ordinary interest. He concludes as follows:

Conclusions: The important deductions from the foregoing statistical study of these vascular phenomena may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Hemic bruits are rarely heard in healthy persons.

2. They are not often heard in persons not showing a considerable degree of anemia.

3. They are heard in ninety per cent of persons showing a well-marked degree of anemia.

4. They are, therefore, of great significance in the diagnosis of this condition. —*Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences.*

Digitized by Google

A Refreshing Tonic and Reconstructive.

While the most prominent use for the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is in the treatment of Consumption and Scrofula, in which its tonic and tissue-building properties render it particularly efficacious, yet it has other and quite varied uses, based upon these same properties. One of the most marked of these is its use as a tonic reconstructive in hot weather.

Many persons have fair health during the cooler months of the year, yet suffer greatly from debility during the long, hot summer. The relaxing effects of the heat itself, besides the loss of the salts of the tissues, through the excessive colliquative perspiration, prove exceedingly depressing to the vital powers. Not only is this condition of extreme debility very depressing in itself, but it also predisposes the victims to attacks of disease which they would otherwise be able to resist. Thus, towards the latter part of the heated term, we have a long list of protracted, exhaustive fevers, for the fatal issue of which the extreme debility of the patients is largely responsible.

In all this we may see another demonstration of the value of the phosphorus salts of lime and soda as tonic and vitalizing agents in the animal economy, and also a definite clue to the proper remedy for the condition described, as these tissue-salts are largely wasted in excessive perspiration. This remedy is the pure Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda (McArthur's). By its tonic properties, refreshing, revitalizing and invigorating the entire system, it restrains the excessive perspiration, and the consequent waste is checked. But it also furnishes the system with healthy tissue-food to replace with new and vigorous cells the necessary waste incident to the ordinary physiological processes. Thus the system is kept all the time up to a prime condition of physical strength and mental exhilaration, and germs of disease find little encouragement for invasion.

It would be advisable that those who "do not bear hot weather well" should resort each year to a course of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and thus fortify the system against *certain* exhaustion and *possible* malignant disease. Direct them to put a teaspoonful of McArthur's Syrup occasionally in a glass of cold water, as a drink, and the "insatiable thirst" will be more easily relieved. Recommend this, also, to your consumptive and scrofulous patients, and those afflicted with diseases characterized by exhausting discharges and great debility, and they will report the summer as the most refreshing season they have ever passed.

The McArthur Hypophosphite Co., Boston, Mass., will send, upon request, interesting matter about the value and uses of the Hypophosphites.

Digitized by Google

Cocaine.

The local anesthetic is much misused and misunderstood. A freshly made two per cent solution of the hydrochlorate of cocaine is usually used. When dropped into the conjunctival sac it produces smarting for a minute, followed by contraction of the blood-vessel and "whitening" of the eye, partial dilatation of the pupil, and local anesthesia. To get the full anesthetic effect, use it four or five times at intervals of three minutes. Cocaine, if used some length of time, produces a dryness and partial desquamation of epithelium of the cornea.

The principal use of cocaine is in surgery of the eye. In all operations for cataract, in operations on the iris and cornea, a solution of cocaine is dropped into the conjunctival sac.

In removing tarsal tumors from the lids, a few drops of a four per cent solution may be injected at the base, rendering the operation almost painless.

In operating for strabismus, and in doing tenotomies, cocaine is almost entirely used; the patient being entirely conscious adds much to the success of the operation.

It is much misused in the treatment of chronic inflammation of the eye. In chronic forms of conjunctivitis and trachoma, it should not be given to the patient to use three or four times a day, because it makes the "eyes feel so good," as it causes a dilatation and relaxation of the blood-vessels and tissues favorable to the conjunctivitis.

Would Not Kill.

An English scientist advises that people caught in a thunderstorm should permit themselves to become thoroughly drenched with rain. Then it would be impossible for lightning to kill them. The wet clothing would offer such ready conduction to the electric fluid that the body beneath would be safe.

Neuroses.

In all neuroses, in which the cause has not been completely determined, don't forget to examine the nostrils for stenosis, cartilaginous or bony "spurs."

IATROL

IS AN INODOROUS, ANTISEPTIC POWDER.

SUPERIOR TO IODOFORM.

A postal card, mentioning the BRIEF, with your address will bring a large sample FREE.

CLINTON PHARMACEUTICAL CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists, **SYRACUSE, N. Y.**

TRADE MARK.

COD-LIVER GLYCERINE.

(GLYCEROLE MORRHUÆ.)

A Summer Remedy.

A Concentrated Glycerine of the active properties of Cod Liver Oil. A scientific product: not an emulsion, nor mixture. Mixes with water or any Prescription. Pleasant as Glycerine.

RECONSTRUCTIVE. DIGESTIVE.

For pulmonary and wasting diseases, and acute intestinal disorders. Highly recommended by Profs. Bernays, Carpenter, Love, Briggs, French, and many others. Exclusively used in many Hospitals. Literature and Physician's Aluminum Pocket Piece sent if you mention the MEDICAL BRIEF; or your name and address engraved on Pocket Piece for 25 cents. Mail sample sent for 15 cents, postage.

Kept by all leading Drug Jobbers. Have your Druggist order it. **Price $1.00, $8.00 per dozen.**

COD-LIVER GLYCERINE COMPANY,

Manufacturers Medical Oil Glycerines. **ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.**

Digitized by Google

"CAP'N CUTTLE."

"The nature of the Sickness found,
What is the Remedy?" —*Troilus and Cressida.*

In Cholera Infantum and summer diarrhœal disorders "the nature of the sickness," in its incipiency, is most frequently a *functional weakness* of digestion. The organic changes consequent upon inflammatory action, are sequelae resulting from the continuance and extension of this deficient functination. This, we take it, constitutes the "pith and marrow" of the causation of the trouble. Then: "What is the remedy?"

Lactopeptine will greatly aid in restoring such weak functions to their normal vigor, by furnishing the digestive juices with the natural ferments which they lack. If you are not familiar with the use of Lactopeptine in these cases, Doctor, like

Cap'n Cuttle, "make a note of it."

Send for "LACTOPEPTINE CALENDAR." Just out.

The N. Y. Pharmacal Association,
YONKERS, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

The Closure of Defects in Bones.

In a communication emanating from Prof. Trendelenberg's clinic, the author describes a new procedure for hastening repair in cases of defects in bones. It consists in filling the osseous cavities with some firm material which will act as a substitute for the destroyed tissue. For this purpose plaster of Paris was tried in the case of a child four years old, who presented a defect of the tibia, of the size of a hazel nut, which had resulted from removal of a carious focus. The cavity was disinfected with sublimate solution, wiped out with iodoform gauze, and filled with a mixture of plaster of Paris and five per cent carbolic acid solution. The cutaneous wound was then closed, and a cure effected in three weeks.

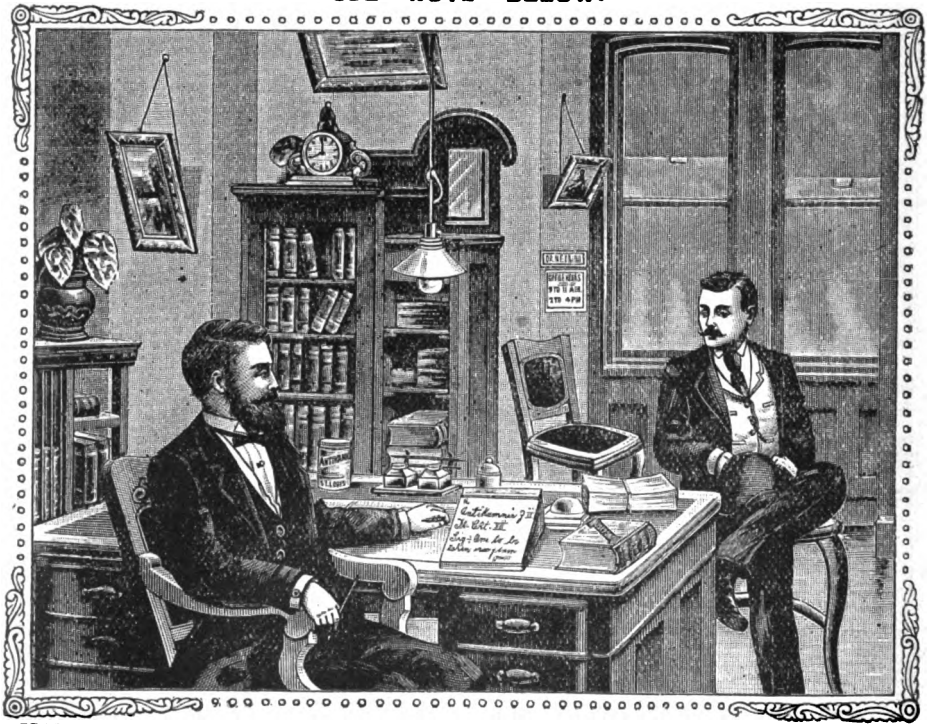
The author regards this procedure as useful in bone tuberculosis, and for the treatment of bone defects remaining after extraction of sequestra in cases of abscesses of bone, osteomyelitis and osseous tumors. To disinfect the cavity it is filled with olive oil, which is heated to the boiling point by insertion of the Paquelin cautery. In this way all recesses of the cavity are disinfected.

The advantages of the method are that the period of healing in these cases is considerably abridged; that excellent scars result, and that protracted suppuration is avoided. The only difficulty experienced in this procedure is to thoroughly remove all diseased tissue and carefully disinfect the wound. In cases where extensive suppuration with formation of fistulæ exists, the method should not be resorted to until the disease of the soft parts has been cured. It is likewise contraindicated where an existing bone tuberculosis is directly connected with tuberculous affection of the joints, or where the osseous defect is very extensive and the healthy bone substance seems too weak to give the bone the necessary degree of firmness.—*Beitrage fur Klin. Chir.*

Uterine Congestion.

John Mather, L. F. P. S. Haddington Laboratory, Haddington, Scotland, says: I find Peacock's Bromides of great service in uterine congestion.

SEE "NOTE" BELOW.



NOTE.—Physicians Furnishing Address will be sent Samples and Literature FREE, by The Antikamnia Chemical Company, St. Louis. Responses will secure continuous favors.

Digitized by Google

DYSMENORRHEA

H. D. La Plant, M. D., Sayre, Pa., says: Aletris Cordial has made splendid cures in my hands, have prescribed it many times, and with few exceptions always get better results than expected. One case in particular that well repaid me, was that of a young lady, Miss H., aged 20 years. Was one of the greatest sufferers at the time of menstrual period, especially just before the flow started, words could not begin to express it. Morphia and even chloroform were her only relief until Aletris Cordial was used, and from the first, improvement began, and now is only aware of them when her garments are soiled. Miss V., 24 years, suffered from first, always confined to bed three or four days with pain, passed only clots which were black and bad smelling. Heard of above case and came to me, tried Aletris Cordial and now says she will never be without it. I might easily relate many similar cases but they would only be repetition of what has already been said, which ought to satisfy any and all of its merits. But this I might add, I do not take all for granted that comes along, and it was only after all usual remedies had failed, that I gave Aletris Cordial what I believe a fair trial. Fifty or more cases have been benefited with it in my hands.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full size bottle of ALETRIS CORDIAL will be sent FREE to any Physician who wishes to test it, if he will pay the express charges. *See Page 1021.*

Digitized by Google

Dosage.

Chloride of sodium, or common table-salt, in ten to twenty-grain doses, is a tonic and alterative; in doses of from one to two drachms, an astringent and anthelmintic; and one to two ounces of it in six ounces of water makes it an emetic.

Sulphate of sodium in a large dose is a purge, and in very small and frequently repeated doses it is a diuretic.

Digitalis in a large dose is an emeto-cathartic, and in minute doses given at short intervals it is a diuretic.

The well-known arsenical solution of Fowler, in one-half to one-drop doses every half hour, during three or four consecutive hours, will relieve the vomiting following a debauch; and it is also of great usefulness, in such small amounts, in the uncontrollable vomiting of pregnancy.

No physician doubts the efficacy of the fluid extract of ergot in excessive menstruation; but what surely is just as true, although it may appear contradictory, is the great improvement obtained in cases of amenorrhea not dependent on anemia, with drop doses of the same preparation every two or three hours at the time of the menses.

It can not be denied that ammonia, alcohol, and ether, given in moderate amount, excite cardiac action, and in large quantity they arrest the heart in diastole.

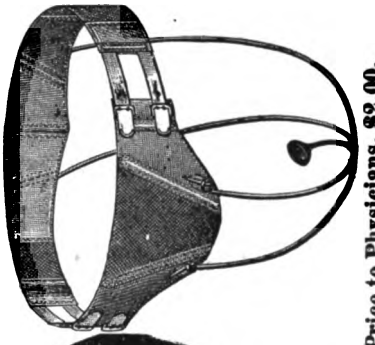
Very minute quantities of atropia render the pulse slow, and large quantities make it exceedingly rapid.

Moderate doses of digitalis slow the pulse, while large ones quicken it.

Miscarriage.

Philadelphia Medical Times says: In a case of miscarriage we made a trial of Aletris Cordial. The woman had carried a child five miles on a hot day. Hemorrhage and pain followed, and when we arrived the fetus (two months) was hanging from the womb by the membranes and cord. Aletris Cordial was given, the pains and hemorrhage ceased, and in about twelve hours the placenta came away entire, without any further trouble.

FLAVELL'S IMPROVED UTERINE SUPPORTER.

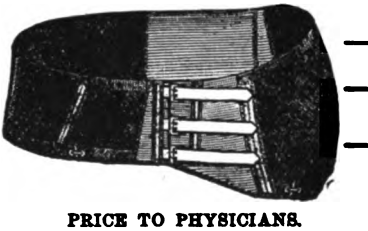


Price to Physicians, $2.00.
SATISFACTION ASSURED.
DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING.—Give circumference of abdomen two inches below the navel, and state if for Prolapsus, Anteversion or Retroversion.

FLAVELL'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

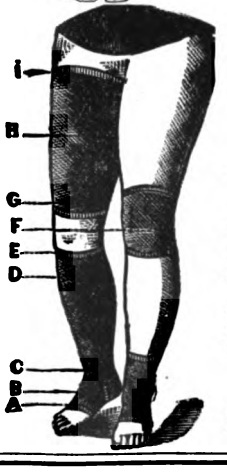
DIRECTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT.

Please give exact circumference of body at K. L. M



PRICE TO PHYSICIANS.

Silk Elastic, - - - - Each, $2.75
Thread Elastic, - - - " 2.00



Elastic Stockings, Etc.

PRICES TO PHYSICIANS.

	Best Silk—Each.	Best Thread—Each.
Stocking from A to E, - - - -	$2.50	$1.50
" " A to G, - - - -	4.00	2.50
" " A to I, - - - -	5.50	4.00
Knee Cap from E to G, - - - -	1.50	1.00
Legging " C to E, - - - -	1.50	1.00
Anklet " A to C, - - -	1.50	1.00

Directions for Measurement.—Give exact circumference and length in all cases. We allow for expansion.

Goods sent by Mail upon Receipt of Price or Express C. O. D.

G. W. FLAVELL & BRO., Manufacturers,

1005 Spring Garden Street, PHILADEEPHIA, PA.

Digitized by Google

SOZODERMA

OR

SARGENT'S ANTISEPTIC THYMOLINE . . . . . SOAP.

An Agreeable Disinfectant for the use of Physicians and Surgeons.

Sozoderma Soap has for its active principles chemically pure Thymol, and is a most efficient substitute for the mal-odorous preparations hitherto used for the washing of putrescent sores, the removal of cutaneous eruptions and exfoliations, and the ablution of the hands after the use of the dissecting knife, or the manipulation of the sick, especially those suffering with skin diseases.

Sozoderma Soap will remove microbic germs, which unavoidably fasten themselves upon the cuticle of medical attendants, operators in sick chambers, and the wards of hospitals and surgeries.

Thymol is analogous to camphor, is homologous with phenol or carbolic acid, but a much more agreeable and pleasant disinfectant; it arrests and corrects putrefaction, and can be relied upon as a remedy to counteract a putrescent tendency.

After a clinic or anatomical demonstration no cleanser is so effective and agreeable.

Sozoderma Soap is far superior to the super-odorous carbolic soaps used so largely by medical men and surgeons, which are in the highest degree obnoxious to the sense of smell.

Physicians can not too strongly recommend the use of **Sozoderma Soap** to their patients, as a means of restoring health to a diseased cuticle. For inflammations, scald head, milk crust and other scorbutic maladies of children, it will be found equally efficacious. Physicians after a round of visits, to the wards of hospitals or the handling of objectionable cases, will find this soap a most pleasant deodorizer and disinfectant.

A sample cake of **Sozoderma Soap** will be mailed free on application by mentioning the MEDICAL BRIEF.

The regular size (4 oz. cake) is sold by all reputable druggists and general dealers, or will be mailed by us on receipt of the price, **25 Cents.**

HALL & RUCKEL,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

216, 218, 220 Greenwich Street, NEW YORK.

Digitized by Google

Dipsomania.

Dr. Mann recommended the following in the treatment of dipsomania; it acts as a tonic and sedative, and antagonizes the effect of alcohol in the various structures of the body, including degenerative changes in the brain.

R. Quinia Sulph..... 2 grains.
Zinc Oxide..... 2 grains.
Strychnia Sulph..... 1-40 grain.
Arsenic..... 1-100 grain.
Capsicum..... 2 grains.

M. et ft. pil. No. 1. Sig.: One pill three times a day.

Together with this pill, Dr. Mann uses in his private hospital for sixteen days the following hypodermatic dosimetry:

R. Strychnia Nitrat..... 1 grain.
Aquæ Dest..... ½ ounce.

M. Sig.: Eight minims daily for eight days; four minims daily for another eight days.

To quiet the morning nausea of alcoholics, two or three drops of wine of ipecac on the tongue, fasting.

The patient is kept in bed for the first few days, and nourished with milk and meat-juice. Hydrotherapy and electrotherapy are employed. To induce sleep, the following sedative is administered at night for a few days:

R. Tinct. Opii Deod..... 1 drachm.
Ext. Hyoscy. fl..... 1 drachm.
Chloral Hydrat..... 1 drachm.
Pot. Bromid..... 1 drachm.
Tinct. Capsici..... ½ drachm.
Tinct. Aconit. Rad..... 5 minims.
Aquæ Menth. Pip.....ad..... 4 ounces.

M. Sig.: Two tablespoonfuls at bedtime for a few days only, freely diluted with water.

If the patient is very much excited and is bordering on delirium tremens, the following is useful for two or three nights:

R. Hyoscin, Hydrobromat..... 1 grain.
Aquæ Dest..... 9 drachms.
Spt. Vini Rect..... 1 drachm.

M. et ft. hypodermatic solution. Sig.: Dose from five to ten minims *pro re nata*.

The diet table in Dr. Mann's hospital consists of milk, eggs, oysters, meats, fish of all kinds, buttermilk, and koumiss, *plus* a minimum amount of the cereals. Vegetables and starchy foods allowed only very sparingly, the idea being to rely on a diet which requires the least vital force and oxygen to digest, assimilate, and appropriate it, and to have ingested into the body such material as will, when brought under the influence of oxidation, yield energy, which is the expression of vital activity, and give the largest working power for the amount of food taken.

By such a plan of treatment, patients are sent out with restored health, the craving for alcohol gone, the lost will-power restored, the shattered nervous system built up, and with a concentration of energy, physical ability, and mental activity obtainable by no other plan of treatment.—*Med. Bulletin.*

A sign seen in the substitutor's shop—"*Prescriptions accurately confounded.*"

Diphtheria.

Dr. Stewart, in *Lancet-Clinic*, says: Diphtheria is an insidious disease. The child may run about and give no symptoms, except, perhaps, complain of difficulty in swallowing, and that is one thing which so often causes us to be unable to do anything, for the toxic principles have been set free and the throat is involved generally. Scarlet fever and follicular tonsillitis both begin suddenly. The child will vomit, the temperature run up to 103° or 104° F., the throat become red. If we see no membrane, we are apt to think of scarlet fever, and if we wait twenty-four hours the eruption will be out. It does not take long for the eruption to appear in scarlet fever. In the onset of the disease there is a very wide difference between diphtheria and tonsillitis or scarlet fever.

I saw one case in which there was a tonsillitis with patches and no attempt at confluence. These disappeared in twenty-four hours, as is usual, but when they disappeared the true diphtheritic membrane appeared on the fauces and the child died of diphtheria.

Another point of very great importance to me is that almost as soon as you can find a patch on the fauces or tonsils of a child with diphtheria, you will find the cervical glands enlarged. These glands are soft and give you the impression at once of being freshly invaded. A child with a low degree of temperature and only patches on the fauces with enlarged post-cervical glands should be regarded as in a very suspicious condition, and I would treat the child for diphtheria. On the other hand, if the child become suddenly sick, with red fauces and fever, I would look for scarlet fever. Again, if patches appeared suddenly, I would expect tonsillitis, and in seventy-two hours the patient would probably be all right.

Digitized by Google

FRELIGH'S TABLETS,

(Cough and Constituent),

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

Pulmonary Phthisis.

FORMULÆ.

Cough Tablets.

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

Morph. Sulph. ($\frac{1}{60}$ gr.), Atropiæ Sulph. ($\frac{1}{600}$ gr.), Codeia ($\frac{1}{30}$ gr.), Antimony Tart. ($\frac{1}{15}$ gr.), Ipecac, Aconite, Pulsatilla, Dulcamara, Causticum, Graphite, Rhus-tox, and Lachesis, fractionally so arranged as to accomplish every indication in the form of cough.

Constituent Tablets.

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

Arsenicum ($\frac{1}{30}$ gr.), Precipitate Carb. of Iron, Phos. Lime, Carb. Lime, Silica, and the other ultimate constituents, according to physiological chemistry, (normally) in the human organism, together with Caraccas, Cocoa and Sugar.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS PER DOUBLE BOX.

Containing sufficient Tablets of each kind to last from one to three months, according to the condition of the patient.

A Connecticut physician writes:

"I am now using your Tablets on a patient (young lady), who had had three quite severe hemorrhages the week previous to the beginning of the same. She has taken one box only, has had no return of the hemorrhage, and has gained four (4) pounds since beginning treatment, besides all rational symptoms have improved wonderfully. I will add that I had tried Ol. Morrh., Syr. Hypophos. Co., etc., with no apparent benefit."

A Virginia physician writes:

"Enclosed find Postal Note for another double box Freligh's Tablets. I used the sample box in three cases, with decided benefit in one, slight improvement in second, and while they did not improve the third case, it being in very advanced stage, there was an amelioration of the distressing symptoms."

A Massachusetts physician, in practice 25 years, writes:

"Send me two double boxes Freligh's Tablets. I have tried the sample box with most excellent results."

A Michigan physician writes:

"I am more than pleased with them. They have not disappointed me once. Dr. C., for whom I ordered a box, writes me that he is much improved, and speaks in praise of them. He has genuine Tuberculosis, and while I do not think he can recover, yet I firmly believe that the Tablets will prolong his life."

SPECIAL OFFER.

While the above formulæ have been in use, in private practice, over 30 years, and we could give testimonials from well-known clergymen, lawyers and business men, we prefer to leave them to the unbiased judgment of the profession with the following offer: On receipt of 50 cents, and card, letter head, bill head, or other proof that the applicant is a physician in active practice, we will send, delivered, charges prepaid, one of the regular (double) boxes (retail price, Three Dollars), containing sufficient of each kind of Tablets to test them three months (in the majority of cases) in some one case. Card, letter head, or some proof that the applicant is a physician in active practice, MUST accompany each application. Pamphlet, with full particulars, price list, etc. on request.

A PHOSPHORIZED CEREBRO-SPINANT.

(FRELIGH'S TONIC.)

Our Special Offer is still open, to send to any physician, on receipt of 25 cents, and his card, or letter head, half a dozen samples, delivered, charges prepaid. Each sample is sufficient to test for a week in one case.

As we furnish no samples through the trade, wholesale or retail, for samples, directions, price lists, etc., address,

I. O. WOODRUFF & CO.,

Manufacturers of Physicians' Specialties,

Digitized by Google

Galactorrhea and Mastitis.

Dr. J. T. Hall, in *Internat. Jour. Surg.*, says: Reviewing in my mind the causes of such an overflow of milk, the most plausible theory that I could think of was that it was due to an over-accumulation of fluid in the system, and the idea struck me that if I could drain off this fluid through the kidneys, I certainly would diminish the flow. The more I considered it the more satisfied I was that my view was at least a plausible one; and by the time I reached home I had determined to put this theory into practice. I selected acetate of potassium as the most powerful diuretic, giving it in full medicinal doses every hour or two, and on the third day the husband returned saying that the milk had dried up so there was not enough for the child. I told him to go back and tell his wife not to take any more of the remedy for a while and the milk would return, and then take it as she needed it, which she did and had no more trouble; and, as a matter of course, I got her practice with her influence.

The idea then occurred to me why not use the acetate with the addition of aconite to control inflammations after confinement, where there was likely to be trouble from mastitis. I have used it in many cases since then, and, as I said before, I have never had a case of bealed breast occur in my practice.

Enlarged Prostate.

True *hypertrophy* of the prostate is a disease of old age, and one of the troublesome and annoying conditions that but few old men are free from. After fifty-five years of age most men suffer with hypertrophy of the prostate. It seems to be one of the idiopathic conditions of old age. It may always be relieved, and the enlargement rendered less troublesome, by the use of Sanmetto, teaspoonful four times a day.

Pneumonia.

In pneumonitis, don't forget to try turpentine, five to thirty drops in capsule or emulsion every three hours. Do not fear strangury.

PAVARA PILLS

are prepared especially for the treatment of Constipation. They are tasteless, harmless, and *produce natural movements of the bowels, without pain, nausea, or any inconvenience.* Thousands of physicians use and prescribe them. These pills have a world-wide reputation for being the *standard remedy* for

Constipation.

For **constipation during pregnancy,** these pills are a perfect remedy. **Formula** printed on outside label. A large bottle (150 pills) will be mailed to **any physician,** for trial, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Prepared by C. L. TOPLIFF, New York. P. O. Box 991. — Depot, 115 Fulton Street.

Digitized by Google

A TALK ABOUT TONICS.

DEAR DOCTOR:

You have given your patient Calisaya, Gentian, Columbo, Iron, and other tonics, and he has failed to improve. Why? Because you can not improve general nutrition except by toning the heart and nerve centers. Hence, when your patient needs a tonic—give a cardiac tonic—give the best cardiac tonic—give a cardiac tonic that tones the heart by its action upon the sympathetic nervous system through the cardiac plexus. Therefore, give your patient two or more Cactina Pillets every two hours whilst awake for several days or weeks as indicated. You will be pleased with the result, so will your patient; but you must see to it that the Pillets are taken regularly. Why? Because regularity in using a cardiac remedy is absolutely essential in order to get the physiological results of improved circulation, innervation, digestion and assimilation. When desired, you can combine Cactina Pillets with other medicines, as they are compatible with all drugs, soluble in all fluid mixtures, and beneficial in all conditions.

They are also ethical, because each Pillet represents a known quantity—one one-hundredth of a grain of Cactina, the active principle of Cactus, and therefore definite in strength and therapeutic power.

SULTAN DRUG CO., CHEMISTS,

108 and 110 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A. 12 Coleman St., LONDON, ENGLAND

Digitized by Google

Removal of Foreign Bodies in the Nose.

Dr. F. Huber gives the following practical information on this subject (*Arch. Ped.*): In cases where it is difficult to grasp the object with a small blunt hook, scoop or properly curved forceps, the following device has served me well. The plan is a modification of that adopted in plugging the posterior nares.

A small sized Nelaton catheter, to the distal end of which a long silk ligature is attached, is carefully and slowly passed into the nares until it reaches the pharynx; the gagging induced forces the catheter out of the mouth, it is then seized and the ligature pulled through, about eight inches being allowed to remain outside of the nose.

A small wad of absorbent cotton fastened to the buccal end, is slowly drawn upward into the posterior nares and along the inferior meatus. The foreign body, particularly if a tack or object with jagged edges, is generally caught and dragged out of the anterior nares with the cotton.

The appearance of the nasal mucous membrane after the removal of the offending body is apparently one of severe ulceration. Under simple instillation of lukewarm salt water (three-fourths of one per cent), or weak boric acid solution, the parts readily and quickly assume their normal appearance.

Alcohol in Age.

With advancing knowledge, there is no longer any justification for the supposition that alcohol fosters vital heat or imparts vital force; for science has demonstrated that the sensations which seem to indicate this in either case are opposed to the fact; that alcohol lowers the temperature, lessens the powers of resistance, and at the bottom is not a stimulant at all, but rather a paralyzant.

"Let There Be Kittens."

"Who makes the kittens, Jackie?" "Why, God makes them, Ethel. He doesn't make them as He does babies, one by one, but He just says, 'Let there be kittens,' and there are kittens."

A Powerful Uterine Sedative

Particularly efficacious in Engorgement, Inflammation and Induration of the Uterus, in Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Prolapsus Uteri, Hysteria, Melancholia, Vomiting of Pregnancy, Habitual Abortion, and Uræmic Eclampsia.

Caulocorea

It is not a nauseous compound, but an elegant elixir. It is a practical Emmenagogue, a safe and reliable Parturient, Antispasmodic, Diuretic, and Tonic.

Formula.—Caulocorea is composed of the active principles of Caulophyllum, Thalictroides, Viburnum Opulus, Prunifolium, Dioscorea Villosa, Mitchella Repens, Aletris Farinosa, combined with Spts. Ætheris Comp. and Aromatics.

A Pound Bottle—Free

to any physician who will pay express charges and say this journal induced him to write. It is prepared solely for the use of physicians, and advertised only in medical journals.

Caulocorea Manufacturing Co.

PORTLAND, ME.

Digitized by Google

WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD.

FORMULA:

Water and Volatile Substances.
Salts, especially Alkalies and Earth.
Milk and Vegetable Fats.
Milk Albuminates and Vegetable Albuminates, 18%.
Soluble Carbohydrates.
Cellulose in small quantity.

So treated and peptonized that only a small change is requisite to transform it into living blood in the Infant Child, or Invalid.

AS A NUTRITIOUS FOOD.

For Infants and Children—A reliable substitute for mother's milk, and sure preventive against cholera infantum.

For Invalids—Persons suffering with, or recovering from low fevers, those afflicted with cancer, or with any intestinal disorder, will prove nourishing and comforting.

For Dyspeptics—Palatable and digestible.

For the Aged—Strengthening and pleasing.

For Nursing Mothers—Nourishing and sustaining.

REQUIRES VERY LITTLE PREPARATION.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

For Infants, Children, Invalids, Dyspeptics, the Aged, and Nursing Mothers.—Dissolve one even tablespoonful in a half pint of cold water and boil for two minutes, *continually stirring to prevent burning*, and strain. Should be luke warm when taken. A reliable substitute for mother's milk. **Does not Constipate.** To increase the already appetizing flavor, four tablespoonfuls of good milk could be added before boiling, but it is quite unnecessary. Small quantity of sugar can be added to suit taste, but this is not necessary.

KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES.

I take pleasure in stating that the chemical and pharmaceutical preparations made by Wm. C. Wagner, are worthy the confidence of all persons who have occasion to buy the best articles. As Mr. Wagner is a well trained chemist, a graduate of the Heidelbergh College of Pharmacy, and a skillful Druggist, his products are well worthy of a trial in the public institutions, as well as by practicing physicians.

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Late Sanitary Supt. of the Metropolitan District, New York, U. S. A.

Prepared by WM. C. WAGNER, Chemist,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT TO PHYSICIANS ON APPLICATION.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Digitized by Google

Plaster of Paris.

The method of testing the quality of plaster of Paris is by taking a small pinch of the powder between the thumb and finger and gently rubbing it; if small particles of grit are felt, it indicates that parts of the plaster have already absorbed water, and it is therefore unfit for use. The same test may be observed by taking a pinch of the powder again and placing the fingers under water, and then rubbing in the same way as before. If, however, in both of these tests no grit is felt, and, under water, a thin, creamy substance is formed, which is easily rubbed off the fingers, the plaster is in a proper condition for use. Where plaster has been kept for a long time, or where it is gritty, its condition can be very greatly improved. It may be re-dried by putting it in a metal dish, such as a pie plate or iron pot, and placing it in an oven of a hot fire or over a gas jet. As soon as it becomes heated it will be observed that a process identical with boiling water is taking place. When this ebullition has entirely ceased, the powder is freshly kiln-dried. If the method of testing is again resorted to, it will be found that the gritty appearance and feeling will have disappeared, in a very large measure leaving only the fine dry powder ready for use. If there are any lumps remaining, they may be removed by the use of a sieve. From what has been already said, it will need be but a reminder that the plaster of Paris must always be kept in a hermetically sealed jar, or in a very dry place.

Ingrowing Toe-Nail.

R. Muriatic Acid .....1 drachm.
Nitric Acid .....1 drachm.
Chloride Zinc.....1 ounce.

M. Sig.: Apply one drop to the affected part once a day.

This gives instant relief to the pain caused by ingrowing toe nail.—*Ex.*

No Visible Means of Support.

"John McDuffy, charged with vagrancy. What can you say for yourself?" "Not guilty, your Honor." "What is your business?" "A Professor of bacteriology." "Ten dollars and twenty days—no visible means of support."

MARION-SIMS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The REGULAR SESSION begins on Wednesday, September 13, 1893.
The COURSE is graded to extend through a term of three years, and comprises instruction in all branches of medicine.
LABORATORY work in Chemistry, Histology, Pathology, Physiology and Bacteriology, with clinical instruction in Medicine, Surgery, Gynecology, Obstetrics and special branches.
A HOSPITAL, owned by the Faculty, adjoins the College and furnishes abundant clinical material. Clinics held in six other hospitals attended by members of the Faculty.

FACULTY.

Y. H. Bond, M.D., Gynecology.
Jacob Geiger, M.D., Surgery.
Carl Barck, M.D., Eye and Ear.
J. R. Lemen, M.D., Physical Diagnosis.
Hugo Summa, M.D., Pathology.
I. N. Love, M.D., Diseases of Children.
O. E. Treutler, M.D., Chemistry and Materia Medica.
B. M. Hypes, M.D., Obstetrics.
A. H. Meisenbach, M.D., Surgery.
T. B. Taylor, M.D., Dermatology and Venereal.
H. W. Loeb, M.D., Nose and Throat and Physiology.
R. C. Atkinson, M.D., Pract. of Medicine.
A. C. Bernays, M.D., Anatomy.
H. C. Dalton, M.D., Abdominal Surgery.
G. F. Hulbert, M.D., Pract. of Medicine.
C. G. Chaddock, M.D., Nervous Diseases.
Given Campbell, M.D., Bacteriology.
W. C. Jones, A.M., Med. Jurisprudence.

FEES:—First Year, $60; Second Year, $55; Third Year, $55; Examination Fee, $25; Three Years, in advance, $150.

For information and the Annual Announcement, address,

T. B. TAYLOR, M. D., Secretary,
303 North Grand Ave.

Y. H. BOND, M. D., Dean,
Page and Grand Aves.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

A GREAT REMEDY.

THE

URIC SOLVENT

Will recommend itself in all diseases having their origin in an excess of Uric Acid in the system, particularly in INCIPIENT BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, HEMATURIA, CYSTITIS, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ANGINA PECTORIS, and AFFECTIONS of the HEART.

Ten years in the hands of the profession with great satisfaction.

12-ounce Bottles, $1.00. All Druggists.

For Special Hand-Book, free, address,

The New York Pharmaceutical Company,

BEDFORD SPRINGS, MASS.

A SCIENTIFIC PROCEDURE.

When you are first called to a patient, remember, that it is always a safe practice in every disease, to improve the nutrition of the heart and nerve centers, therefore, commence treatment by administering two Cactina Pillets every hour—This method will give you ample time to properly diagnose the disease, and to prescribe whatever other medicines may be indicated—It is also well to remember, that the experience of the profession teaches us to sustain the heart during the continuance of all debilitating diseases, and also during convalescence.

SULTAN DRUG CO., 110 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Digitized by Google

GASTRIC DERANGEMENTS.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Unlike all other forms of phosphorus in combination, such as dilute phosphoric acid, glacial phosphoric acid, neutral phosphate of lime, hypophosphites, etc., the phosphates in this product are in solution, and readily assimilated by the system, and it not only causes no trouble with the digestive organs, but promotes in a marked degree their healthful action.

In certains forms of dyspepsia it acts as a specific.

Dr. T. G. COMSTOCK, of the Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis, says: "For some years we have used it in a variety of derangements characterized by debility, as also in chronic gastric ailments. It is approved of, unanimously, by the medical staff of this Hospital."

Send for descriptive circular. Physicians who wish to test it will be furnished a bottle on application, without expense, except express charges.

Prepared under the direction of Prof. E. N. HORSFORD, by the

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CH. MARCHAND'S

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.

(MEDICINAL) H_2O_2 (ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.)

MOST POWERFUL BACTERICIDE AND PUS DESTROYER.
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.
UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, PURITY, STABILITY.
RETAINS GERMICIDAL POWER FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
TAKEN INTERNALLY OR APPLIED EXTERNALLY WITH PERFECT SAFETY.

Send for free book of 72 pages, giving articles by the following contributors:

DR. PAUL GIBIER, Director of the New York Bacteriological and Pasteur Institute. "Peroxide of Hydrogen and Ozone—Their Antiseptic Properties." *Medical News* of Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. GEO. B. HOPE, Surgeon Metropolitan Throat Hospital of New York. "Some Clinical Features of Diphtheria, and the Treatment by Peroxide of Hydrogen." *New York Medical Record.*

NOTE.—Avoid substitutes—in shape of the commercial article bottled—unfit and unsafe to use as a medicine.

Ch. Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (Medicinal) sold only in 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles, bearing a blue label, white letters, red and gold border, with his signature. Never sold in bulk.

PHYSICIANS WILLING TO PAY EXPRESS CHARGES WILL RECEIVE FREE SAMPLE ON APPLICATION.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Charles Marchand

☞ Mention this publication.

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

Digitized by Google

THE

MEDICAL BRIEF,

—A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF—

PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

J. J. LAWRENCE, A. M., M. D., - - - PROPRIETOR.

9th and Olive Sts., ST. LOUIS.

Terms—$1.00 a year, in advance. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

VOL. XXI. ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST, 1893. No. 8.

Embolism Following Laparotomy.

BY F. BYRON ROBINSON, B. S., M. D.,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Prof. Gynecology in Post-Graduate School, Gynecologist to Woman's Hospital, to Post-Graduate Hospital, to Charity Hospital, and to Columbia Dispensary.

"The setting of a great hope is like the setting of a sun." Such is the sentiment one experiences where great efforts and much anxiety is expended in some severe laparotomy, especially when the patient has passed the ordinary line of danger and suddenly dies from embolism.

By embolism is meant the arrest in some portion of the blood-vessel of a solid body. In general parlance an embolus is the stoppage of a blood-vessel by a detached piece of a thrombus. The thrombus generally consists of fibrin derived from the blood in injured or infected veins. Lymphatics may contain large and extensive thrombi, especially in puerperal cases.

The general starting point of a thrombus is either an injured or an infected vein or a lymphatic channel. The lining membrane of the vein or lymphatic injured or inflamed tends to irritate the passing fluid and the fibrin of the blood coagulates. The thrombus, the author believes, should be considered as arising on infected ground. It gradually increases in size by the addition of fibrin. One may observe them several inches long in the pelvic veins, femoral veins, uterine lymphatics, or attached to the heart valves.

Now, the thrombus increases in length, centrally, often until its end reaches another branch of the vessel, when a portion of the thrombus may break loose from the main body and float on in the blood current until arrested by lung, spleen, kidney, liver or cerebrum. The detached fibrin will float in the blood until it is arrested by vessels which have a smaller calibre or lumen.

Of course, an embolin may be any solid body floating in the blood current which has gained entrance.

A thrombus generally breaks away from its anchorage, not from its length, but from its liquefaction or softening due, probably, to infection of the mass. Thrombi are common in the pelvic veins of infected puerperal women. The most notable thrombus may be seen in phlegmasia alba dolens—the so-called milk leg. However, the most typical and constant thrombus is found at the placental site, infectious or non-infectious.

The danger of a thrombus lies in:

Digitized by Google

(*a*) Its liquefaction from infection and spreading by the blood current forming metastatic foci or abscesses. (*b*) Its detachment and arrest in the blood stream.

The embolus may be dangerous from infection or mechanical obstruction.

If a thrombus breaks away at the placental site, it then becomes an embolus, and it may now pass up the ovarian vein to the renal (left side) or vena cava and then it floats to the right auricle; from the right auricle it passes into the right ventricle, then into the lungs by way of the pulmonary artery. It will obstruct generally toward the periphery of the lungs. The reason that an infected puerperal woman is in great danger of embolus is because the ovarian vein is much increased in its lumen due to gestation.

The author lost one case of labor six days after delivery from embolus. The woman was doing well and felt so strong that she wanted to sit up. She was propped up with pillows, and she had just got quieted from the movement required to raise her up, when she suddenly died in a few minutes. She had had a little temperature and a good pulse.

It is notable how an embolus follows the patient's disturbed positions.

Laparotomy, or operative procedures in the pelvis, may produce similar conditions to puerperal infection. Thrombus often follows operative procedures, and even embolus which does not disturb the patient, but a fatal embolus is rare after laparotomy.

I have known quite a number of women die from embolus subsequent to laparotomy. I lost a patient from pulmonary embolism following abdominal hysterectomy. I had just completed twenty-two very severe consecutive laparotomies without a death, when this death came from embolus like a thunder clap.

The lady was twenty-four years of age. She had a large uterine sarcoma. Dr. Franklin H. Martin kindly consented to aid me in the case.

On opening the abdomen the pelvis and lower abdominal cavity was found full of a dense mass of solid old adhesions. Dr. Martin and myself worked as fast as possible for three and one-half hours to tear apart the adhesions and to remove the uterus by abdominal hysterectomy, we used the elastic ligature of Kleeberg.

The patient rallied well and went on quite nicely for five days. At the end of five days she slept very quietly for five hours and then woke up. She seemed to be doing excellently. After awaking, she changed her position in the bed, and nothing was noticed until some forty minutes after she awoke, when suddenly she became blue, struggled a little, and died in some ten minutes—a sad ending of any laparotomy.

It is an accident which we can not foresee nor prevent. The adhesions in this case were so extensive that trauma no doubt had reached many pelvic veins.

Her pulse was about 100, and her temperature only about 99.2° per rectum.

It is probable that the plexus pampiniformis, which was especially large on the left side, and also especially traumatized by the operation, gave rise to a thrombus.

I particularly observed that the left ovarian vein was very large.

It is probable that the thrombus broke up and its parts floated up the ovarian vein to the renal vein, then passed to the vena cava and on to the auricle and ventricle of the heart and by way of the pulmonary artery to the lungs. Of course, it might have gained the lung by way of the iliac and vena cava and not have gone through the ovarian vein.

This case teaches a lesson that patients subjected to laparotomy should be very quiet for some time—say three weeks after the operation.

It would appear from post-mortem observation that seventy per cent of emboli pass to the lungs; that about twelve per cent pass to the kidneys; the spleen suffers perhaps eight per cent of cases; the liver may be five per cent and the brain perhaps three per cent of cases. The stomach suffers some from embolus and the heart.

A short time ago my friend, Dr. A., performed laparotomy for appendicitis. The woman did well until the third day, when she began to turn quite yellow and died on the fifth day intensely jaundiced.

In this case the icterus and death may be explained by an embolus passing to the liver. The autopsy developed inflammation surrounding the cecum to a

Digitized by Google

slight degree. A thrombus no doubt formed in the ileo-celic vein. It liquified, broke down and passed to the liver by way of the superior mesenteric and portal veins. It likely in this case infected the liver.

It is probable that a thrombus arises from infection or inflammation of the lining of a vein or lymphatic. It begins to break down in the center because the most bacteria accumulate in the center of the thrombus. Thrombi and emboli are common, but fetal embolus is rare. Emboli create many non-fatal infections in the lungs, kidneys, spleen and brain, which an autopsy reveals. Infarcts occur in so-called endaortitis.

Treatment of Fever: A Study.

BY DR. CHARLES E. PAGE, BOSTON, MASS.

It is seldom that a man who confesses to ever having had typhoid fever can obtain insurance in any reputable life insurance company. If he does succeed in so doing, it is because he has a remarkably good history otherwise, for it is believed that one-fourth of all who have had that disease die finally of consumption. That this tendency, as well as all the evils growing out of such a sickness, is due to errors in treatment is not difficult to believe when one has looked carefully into the subject by light of recent literature on the results of the cold bath method contrasted with those of the ordinary antipyretic treatment, or of the "fatal expectant plan," as Dr. Baruch styles it.

Among the recent converts to the bath treatment is Dr. Geo. L. Peabody, of New York, who is as well qualified to describe the still prevalent treatment in typhoid fever as any other man in the profession, after an ordinary life-time in its practice. In a paper read before the Practitioners' Society of New York, December 6th, 1889, Dr. Peabody said: "The results in the treatment of typhoid fever continue to be so bad in general in this country as to constitute a chronic opprobrium to the art of medicine here. We do not seem to be capable of approaching the low rate of mortality which has rewarded the efforts of the medical profession in many cities of Europe. * * *

"Those who still adhere to the expectant plan of treatment," he continues, "are still in the large majority here. *The expectant plan seems in a general way to make us quite content with our bad results, and to lead us to expect the patient to die if he becomes gravely ill.*" [The italics are mine.]

Dr. Peabody describes the routine procedure in hospital and private practice, and thus comments upon it:

"This method of treatment—if it be proper to call that a *method* which seems to lack all true system—is often dignified by its advocates by the appellation *rational*. In fact, however, it would be difficult to devise a more irrational method than the symptomatic method, carried to its logical issue."

Dr. Peabody then gives the history of fifty cases treated by himself, "chiefly in the New York Hospital and the Bellevue Hospital."

In twenty-seven of these cases he tried a somewhat modified plan, which seemed to produce rather more favorable results, but still death resulted in five of these cases—about twenty per cent. Dr. Peabody says of this, "the results are certainly better than those which have followed the expectant plan of treatment in any year in this hospital." But directly he says of it:

"It would be a source of great regret to me to give the impression that I consider this method of treatment as to be compared with the bath method, *i. e., the effect of cold water applied to the surface of the body.* [The italics are mine].

"It seems to me," he continues, "that any one at all open to conviction by statistics can not but admit that the recent statistics of Brand make a marvelously good showing for the cold-water treatment. After reading these statistics it would seem as if all other plans were of insignificant value when compared with this one."

In corroboration of the foregoing, Dr. Peabody says: "In the past few weeks I have subjected eleven cases in Bellevue Hospital to treatment by this method, and with very gratifying results. *These patients all got well.* [The italics are mine]. They were all adults, only one as young as twenty years, and most of

Digitized by Google

them made of the very poor material which seeks admission to the public hospitals in this city. In most of them the temperature was persistently high, and they came under treatment late in the disease, *i. e.*, after it had lasted between one and three weeks."

An article on the treatment of typhoid fever, in the *Medical News*, says that Dr. J. C. Wilson, one of the ablest students of fever in this country, furnishes the results in sixty-four cases treated at the German Hospital of Philadelphia since February 1st, 1890, by himself and Drs. Trau and Wolff, by the cold bath according to Brand, without a death.

He meets the objections against this treatment as follows:

First, the statistics are questioned. This can no longer be sustained. A large number of independent observers have fully confirmed the general results obtained by Brand.

Second, it is asserted, *a priori*, that the typhoid of this country is not sufficiently severe to demand such treatment. The statistics which I have presented sufficiently disprove this statement. Furthermore, it is impossible to foresee the severity of any particular case at the outset, but the Brand treatment tends to make every case a curable one.

Third, it is not true that patients in this country do not bear cold-water treatment as well as the French and Germans, and it is a matter of surprise that this, even if true, could be seriously urged as an objection to a treatment incontrovertibly shown to be as efficient as the one under discussion.

Fourth, it is inconvenient, and demands an amount of experience and labor on the part of physicians and attendants not easily to be had in private practice. Objections of this nature can not stand against the lowered rate of mortality.

Finally, the opposition of the patients themselves, and of their friends, may be urged as an obstacle to any attempt on the part of medical men to introduce the treatment into private practice. This is no real objection; it is a mere difficulty that will vanish so soon as the profession generally recognizes in the method an efficient means of saving many lives, and lends its weight to the advocacy of the plan among the people.

"These remarks," concludes the editor of the *Medical News*, "are intended to contribute to that desirable end."

The Paris edition of the *New York Herald*, September 21st, 1890, contains an article which refers to Brand's method in acute diseases. The writer says: "Although Brand's method had a hard time in gaining the confidence of physicians in France, it is now giving satisfactory proof of what it can do, and is destined to become the most efficient treatment for the majority of infectious diseases with high temperature and nervous symptoms."

"This means," says Dr. Baruch in the *Medical Record*, "that it is on the point of entering into common practice; for physicians will appreciate it more and more when they try it regularly and resolutely; without being hampered by preconceived ideas."

Yet it is to be feared that the present generation of doctors will furnish only here and there one fully equipped in this regard. It is only the "born physician," the man with a mind naturally constituted for the work of observing nature, and, withal, inclined to scepticism concerning unnatural methods, who is likely to speedily appreciate so radical an advance from the routine treatment.

No one, as it seems to me, can go to the bottom of this matter without reaching the conclusion that the stock treatment in typhoid fever, in most acute diseases, in fact, where high temperature is a prominent symptom, is the crying evil of the day; and yet, it seems impossible to rouse the profession to a sense of its importance. Only here and there one—chiefly among the front-rank men in the profession—has abandoned the old method and taken up the bath method with enthusiasm, using it as the first, instead of the last resort, and several important hospitals make it their chief reliance, as the Pennsylvania, the University, the Episcopal and the German hospitals in Philadelphia, the Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, the Bellevue and one or two more in New York, but still, so far as the profession in general is concerned, the treatment and high death-rate remain the same. It has to be admitted that the people, in their utter ignorance as to the harmfulness of the old, and the helpful-

Digitized by Google

ness of the "new" treatment—if such an appellation is appropriate for a treatment that has been in successful use for hundreds of years, albeit only by a few individuals in every generation—the people, I say, play into the hands of those family doctors who are as ignorant as they themselves are. They have such faith in the man who happened to be selected as the family physician, that no matter whether the patient lives or dies it is all the same, so far as concerns their opinion of him, and as a result of this it follows that the longer and more distressing the sickness, live or die, the better the doctor fares. He not only earns an honorarium corresponding to the length of the sickness, but his reputation is also correspondingly increased. If the patient is tough enough to pull through, his recovery is attributed to the doctor's skill, and the many weeks of constant daily visiting have been the best possible advertisement, keeping the neighbors, friends and gossips talking about the doctor's kindness, faithfulness and skill! If the case terminates fatally, it is all the same, practically, the popular verdict being that "if *he* couldn't save him no one could!"

On the other hand, let us suppose that the case has been treated in a way to abort it, or to bring about a comfortable condition, with little occasion for fuss or bother, and a speedy restoration to health. The doctor may not hope for much credit for attendance in a case that proved only "a very mild case!" Worst of all—and I am speaking of my own experience in a large number of instances—the cold-bath doctor gets the worst kind of adverse advertising, the neighbors, and very likely some members of the family, scouting such unusual treatment, and when the patient is up and well, and himself praising the treatment, the malcontents keep on with poisoned tongue, "It was only a mild case, after all, or the treatment would have killed him, out and out." Every physician who has made this departure (speaking of private, not hospital, practice), will bear me out in this presentation of the matter.

The impetus which has been given to the bath method within the past three years, and which has resulted in the conversion of several of the most conservative members of the profession in New York and elsewhere, is largely due to the exertions of Dr. S. Baruch of New York, who is fully alive to the many hindrances to its general introduction, having often in his own private practice to put the matter squarely before the friends of a typhoid fever patient, telling them that the bath method leaves very little chance for a fatal issue, not more than three to six chances in the one hundred, while the ordinary treatment gives twenty-five to thirty-five chances against recovery in every one hundred, and that if they choose to take the responsibility, he will adopt the regular treatment if they prefer it, which statement generally brings the patient and friends to reason. Dr. Baruch has remarked concerning antipyrin and similar drugs so freely used in fevers, "that their chief merit seems to be that they enable a typhoid fever patient to die with a fairly normal temperature!" The fact of the matter is that these drugs, which, as we of course know, do reduce the temperature rapidly, do so, as very few at all comprehend, *by lowering the vital forces* of the patient and, therefore, *lessening his chances of recovery*. They are administered in the mistaken notion (it is not worthy of being called an *idea*) that the fever is the disease to be combatted, instead of what it really is, viz: the *natural cure*, aiding in the elimination of the foul matters constituting the true disease.

The cold bath is not given upon any such theory,—that is, it should not be, and is not by its originator nor by its chief advocates, but for its influence upon the heart and nervous system, and all-around good effects which tend to restore the lost balance of the entire system, and, therefore, indirectly to lower the temperature by removing the disease.

It is, without a doubt, a wise measure for the physician to give a placebo, and appear to place great stress upon the importance of the "medicine," else there will always be great danger of losing the patient into the hands of some other doctor, who may do him harm instead of good, so throughly saturated are the people with the superstition, that, having by all sorts of means poisoned themselves sick, it becomes the business of the doctor to *poison them well*. And if he

Digitized by Google

will withhold all food until the bowels are in condition for intestinal digestion, that is, until the intestinal tract is in a practically healthy state, the temperature approaching and remaining steadily near the normal, and the patient unmistakably hungry, there will be need of comparatively little of the cold bath treatment even, and *none whatever for "stimulants,"* and every curable case will go on to a successful issue with comfort to the patient and every one about him. This plan adopted at the very beginning of every febrile attack would make short and happy work of a large proportion of even those cases that, under the food and drug-slugging treatment, terminate fatally. One effect of the fasting is to close the bowels. No diarrhea can withstand the effects of a prolonged fast, and my maxim, close the mouth to close the bowels, as I have proved in hundreds of cases, is a safe one to adopt. After the evacuations cease there will be no return of the function till feeding is resumed, and not then for a number of days (unless the resumption is premature), but this is not to be regarded as either constipation or stoppage or any other thing save *rest and healing*, and the bowels will resume business in regular order in good time. Consider, then, the folly of administering a purge, or even an enema, except in regard to the latter there may often be found occasion for throwing up a moderate quantity of cold water as a pleasant douche to the congested intestine, and, at the outset of any sickness there may be occasion for emptying the lower bowel, and, again, in late stages of *dysentery* the free use of warm, slightly acidulated (acetic acid being the best to use) water will be of great service, but the point I wish to impress in this connection is, that the true idea is, in general, to restore the health of the intestinal tract, when it will perform all its varying functions satisfactorily. That much of what I have said is "preaching over the heads" of the greater proportion of practitioners I am well aware, although it is so simple and so true that one who understands it wonders how any other idea could ever have been conceived in the premises by really thoughtful students of dietetics. Its very simplicity and naturalness is, indeed, the reason for its non-prevalence among a class of men who begin their medical education by a still hunt for the unnatural and complex. It is true to-day, as it was when the perplexed pupils at Cambridge first heard the sentiment from the lips and the very heart of the most useful of all the men who have ever taught at Harvard Medical School, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in 1861, that "the disgrace of medicine has been that colossal system of self-deception in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankering minerals, the vegetable kingdom robbed of all its growth, the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison-bags of reptiles drained of their venom, and all the conceivable abominations thus obtained thrust down the throats of human beings suffering from some fault of organization, nourishment or vital stimulation."

Therapeutics from an Unprejudiced Standpoint.

That conservatism which is, properly, slavery, can scarcely be subservient to possible beneficence. Its existence seems to be excusable only under that vast comprehensiveness which infolds imminent optimism, and who knows that that beautiful figment is not more a blossom of the heart than an outgrowth of vigorous logic? The helpful utility of such conservatism is denied by the final conclusions of philosophy, by the verdict of practical aggregates, and above all by the spirit and trend of the world's highest civilizations.

By a law as inexorable as fate, social and moral inaptitudes are finally dissipated, this consummation constituting the major premise in the grand syllogism which events are constructing, and which as a millenial rainbow will span our moral firmament. The truth of this is finding illustrations in all enlightened communities. It is seen specifically in modern heresy trials, and in the humanizing effects of the "higher criticism." It is specially seen in the rapid disintegration of the medical code of ethics, and the consequent elevation of medical morals.

This brings me to the consideration of a question that has been evolved from the present status of medical ethics. There

Digitized by Google

is a large class of liberally inclined physicians of the old school who are convinced that certain secret remedies are *therapeutically* worthy of a place in their armamentariums. In letters to me many have said substantially this: "I like the remedy, but it goes terribly against the grain to use a secret preparation. I want to know *what* I am giving. I have never been accustomed to using a compound whose formula is not common property," etc. In answer I would say: "I know how to sympathize with you, for once I felt the same way. I am well over it now, for I realize that all drugs are secret remedies. The very simplest drugs are secret remedies. Catnip has ultimate principles that the sharpest chemist never dreamed of. You use peppermint and are not worried about its elements, remote or proximate. Each one of these elements possesses a medicinal personality the same as does each ingredient of Dover's powder. If you knew the constitution of these simple drugs, would it modify your opinion or use of them? Is Dover's powder any more serviceable to you because you know what it is made of?

Doctor, we use remedies as *wholes*. If I ever knew what paregoric is composed of, I don't now; and since such knowledge would be purely ornamental, I shall not waste fifteen *practical* minutes in acquiring it. Life is too short, and our heads are too small, to make such an expenditure of time and labor consistent with the well-being of our patients. It is more—*vastly more*—than we can do to learn the spheres of drug action after they have been prepared for us by our pharmacists. I don't care what a remedy is composed of, nor do I care who made it, provided it is *reliable*. If the devil originated it, and it would help to save my patient's life, I would use it and let the devil go to h—l.

If a lawyer may badger his witness into insanity, may exhaust the subtleties of finesse, may exhume forgotten and irrelevant decisions, may overawe by insistive eloquence, bathos, pathos and sophistry—may in fact polish the most deadly lie into the semblance of truth for a client whom he knows to be guilty; if he can do all this without being disbarred for unprofessional conduct, what may *not* the physician do to save the life of his patient. May he *not* so much as choose his own associates; may he *not* use a good remedy without reference to what it is made of; *must* he trim, and palter, and tremble under the codic whip, while his patient is dying?

The spirit of the times is in perfect alignment with liberal medicine, and it construes it to be the duty of all physicians to kick every ethical restraint out of sight. This is a ram-headed fact, and it is butting the eternal daylights out of ethical podaugurism.

As to using secret remedies, all doctors do this. The allopathickest allopath that ever allopathed does it right along. He *must* do it, or sink into the sub-cellar of back-numberism. I submit a partial list of drugs, some of which he uses every day, the code to the contrary notwithstanding. These are either patented, or prepared under patented methods, or are trademarked and proprietary, or are secret in composition or elaboration, or are protected by the manufacturer's name. Here they are: Bromo-Caffeine, Viburnum Compound, Papuma, Lacto-Peptine, Malto-Viburnum, Oulo-Kutun, Norwood's Veratrum, Antisepsine, Succus Alterans, Bromo-Soda, Lacto-Preparata, Salicylic Acid, Cactina, Celerina, Siluria, Asepsin, Ferro-Salicylate, Cascara Cordial, Aletris Cordial, Firwein, Lactated Food, Maltine preparations, Chrystaline Phosphates, Antikamnia, Bromidia, Ingluvin, Febrina, Papine, Malto-Pepsin, Sanmetto, Chloroform (controlled by patent process), Iodia, Tongaline, etc., etc. Fifty more could be named, but there is no use of thus consuming space. *The code of ethics explicitly and emphatically forbids the use of these.* Do you feel, gentlemen, that it is characteristic of a high type of manhood to daily violate the code you defend? Can any one of you do this and look your conscience in the face without blenching? It has come to be a question of professional success under personal freedom, *versus* clinical failure under slavery. Which will you choose, remembering the piteous appeals of the sick—remembering that it is your most sacred and supreme duty to help your patient by *whatever* means; and remembering, finally, that you are a freeman—an *American!*

The remedies named are all good, and many secret remedies not named are

Digitized by Google

equally worthy. That you use them is an evidence of your good sense, if it is not an evidence of your independence. Dear doctor, as you prize moral consistency let it be an evidence of both.

It is not necessary to explain to the intelligent reader the advantages of this secretism. He knows that it protects the people and the doctors no less than it does the manufacturer. If this had not been explained hundreds of times, his own common sense would soon work it out.

I would sum the matter up about thus:

1. Prospective business success is the prime stimulus to special and exhaustive effort.

2. Competition by numerous irresponsible and badly equipped rivals means cheapness at the expense of the suffering sick, since it handicaps the legitimate specialist.

3. Competition in a specialty by a *few* well equipped and honorable firms invites rate cutting and drug deterioration, provided one firm is competent to supply the demand.

4. This is not to discourage business enterprise, since the number of special drug lines is sufficient to justify the existence of as many manufacturing houses as could fairly flourish under promiscuous conditions.

5. Whence it appears that monopoly in a drug specialty is not only compatible with the highest interest of the people, but is *demanded* by humanitarian considerations.

6. Such monopoly involves secrecy as to constituents or mode of composition, from which it is unavoidably deducible that pharmacal secrecy is right.

7. It is conclusive that the highest pharmaceutical excellence depends so wholly upon secrecy, that the sop thrown to the profession by some pharmacists—an incorrect formula published for the benefit of the rigorously code-bound—is morally justified, and is a species of deception that is venial.

8. In line with the foregoing truths, and with medical legitimacy, is the grand cardinal fact that no true and honorable physician will patronize or encourage secret nostrum venders who sell directly to the people, instead of to the medical profession alone.

Cleves, O. W. C. COOPER, M. D.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

I have become more than ever convinced of the efficacy of Peacock's Chionia in all diseased and torpid conditions of the liver. I have recently been treating an intractable case of dyspepsia. The case did not seem amenable to the usual treatment; and, from certain symptoms and a sallow complexion peculiar to liver troubles, I made up my mind that that organ was particularly at fault. Administering at first a purgative dose of calomel, I prescribed Peacock's Chionia, in one-drachm doses twice a day. For the dyspepsia I had given at different times hydrastis, bismuth, zinci oxid. and pepsin, and acidi hydrochlor dil., tinct. valerian, bismuth. The patient could not say that any relief was experienced until she had taken the Chionia for two or three days, when she began to improve, and her manners and expressions from day to day indicated that she was gradually being relieved of the distressing symptoms which had caused her much suffering for weeks and months. I might add that her dyspepsia was that of the atonic form, with the unpleasant sensations, burning, gnawing, sense of constriction, pain after eating, general debility and nervousness, with palpitation and headache. I am inclined to the belief that Peacock's Chionia played an important role in the treatment of this case. Rest assured that I shall prescribe it when indicated.

BELCHER HYDE, M. D.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Another "Infallible" Germicide.

Here is another "infallible" germicide, presented by a physician of wide repute, who ought to know whereof he speaks: No living germ can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours, is the conclusion announced by M. Chamberland as the result of prolonged research and experiment in M. Pasteur's laboratory. It is said to destroy microbes as effectually, if not as rapidly, as corrosive sublimate. Even the scent is fatal to microbes; and M. Chamberland says a decoction of cinnamon should be taken by persons living in places affected by typhoid or cholera.

J. J. S. DOHERTY, M. D.
New Haven, Conn.

Digitized by Google

Some Recent Experiences in Laparotomy Work.

BY JOHN H. M'INTYRE, A. M., M. D.,
Consulting Surgeon St. Louis City Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon St. Louis Female Hospital.

I make no apology for the title of this paper, for the reason that it often happens that a correct report of a few interesting cases affords more of real interest than a dry, long-winded disquisition on some abstruse subject.

It has been well said that an accurate knowledge of the pathology and physical characteristics of abdominal and pelvic troubles, coupled with an accurate practical knowledge of the many and varied complications to be encountered, will enable the experienced operator to sail safely, as it were, between Scylla and Charybdis, and thus avoid many accidents and otherwise fatal results.

During the past few months it has happened that I have had to deal with an unusually large proportion of complicated cases, and I have realized more than ever the force and truth of the above proposition.

And I wish here to emphasize the plea for exact knowledge and careful, painstaking work, which leaves nothing to regret, nothing to apologize for, nothing to do over again, for it is a fact that unfinished and incomplete operations are almost always disastrous to the patient.

Case 1.—Mrs. C. W., aged forty-nine, five feet two inches high, mother of one child. Enormously distended by an ovarian tumor of six years' growth, which had been repeatedly tapped under the belief that she was suffering from ascites; the last tapping being done eighteen months previous to operation.

An incision was first carried from the umbilicus down almost to the symphysis pubes, when the tumor was found densely adherent to the abdominal wall. As I was operating away from home and without trained assistants, I was not surprised to receive admonition freely given that the removal of the growth was an impossibility, and I had better proceed to close the wound without further delay. Instead of heeding this well-meant advice, I extended the incision upward five or six inches above the umbilicus, so as to get a point of "cleavage," when by dint of careful work I succeeded in freeing it from the extensive anterior attachments. Many ligatures were used and several pieces of densely adherent tumor wall were cut away and left, taking the precaution to peel off the secreting layer.

The persistent effort was rewarded by the removal of a multilocular growth of over forty pounds weight. The abdominal cavity was freely irrigated, and the Keith drainage tube introduced, the external wound closed with silkworm gut sutures. Recovery uneventful, and she is now in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Case 2.—Tillie S., German-American, single, four feet nine inches high; weight, seventy-five pounds; aged sixteen years and five months; dark brunette. From three years of age had suffered constantly and persistently with an offensive leucorrheal discharge. First menstruation occurred at the age of twelve, which was followed by a suppression lasting one year; before the year was ended she had many convulsions, which continued at irregular intervals since that time, the "nervous symptoms" were well marked, together with much spinal irritation and ovarian pain. She suffered much from nausea and indigestion, was totally unable to retain meat on the stomach for two years past, and many times required large and repeated hypodermics of morphia. For many months she could not stand upon her feet without assistance.

Her affliction had been regarded as spinal irritation, which was gradually producing paralysis of the lower extremities.

On December 20, 1892, she was admitted to the Caledonia Hospital for Women, and on the 22d laparotomy was done and large pus tubes and cystic ovaries, which had to be dug out of a mass of adhesions, were removed from both sides.

On the second morning after operation, she told me she would go through one hundred operations to have the ease and comfort which she then enjoyed. Her recovery was steady and rapid. She ate roast beef on the tenth day after the operation, and took a generous meat diet every day thereafter.

She returned to her home in the city

Digitized by Google

on the twenty-sixth day, and a short time ago walked into my office with a light, elastic step, and seemed the embodiment of comfort and happiness.

Case 3.—Mrs. R. K., aged thirty-eight, American. Was admitted to my private hospital during the month of May of last year, bringing a letter from her physician in Nebraska, who stated that she had an ovarian tumor. She had for several months previous been in bad health—sallow skin, night sweats, chilly sensations followed by daily exacerbations of fever. The protuberant abdomen, which certainly indicated in size a tumor of about thirty pounds weight, did present many characteristics of being ovarian, yet it was lacking in some essential features of fluid being enclosed within a sac. After some deliberation I became convinced that it was a case of tubercular peritonitis, and determined to give her the benefit of a section. The primary incision was made with unusual care, and upon coming down on the peritoneum it was found to be enormously thickened and a coil of adherent bowel immediately underneath the line of incision. The peritoneum being opened, a jet of fluid spurted out; the peritoneum was incised to the extent of the external wound, the patient turned on her side and all the fluid allowed to run out, the last of which was at least a pint of pus which had been lying in the bottom of the pelvis. Upon passing my hand into the abdominal cavity, I found the distended transverse and descending colon adherent to the abdominal wall from side to side, the intestines were extensively agglutinated and matted together, and had also formed attachments to peritoneum in such a way as to give the appearance of fluid contained within a sac. The peritoneum, intestines and omentum were everywhere thickly studded with immense numbers of white and yellow tubercles, in size from that of a millet seed to that of a buckshot.

The cavity was thoroughly irrigated with hot distilled water, and a glass drainage tube introduced; the tube giving fluid for five days, was removed and a rubber tube introduced which was removed at the end of twenty-four hours. She made an excellent recovery, and now from a condition of hopeless invalidism, she has become a strong, healthy woman. This is further attested by a letter received from her physician during the past week that "Mrs. K. is still in the enjoyment of good health."

Case 4. Mrs. A. K. aged twenty-two, American, height five feet eight inches, brunette. First and only confinement three years ago. For two years past has been a confirmed invalid. Had much uterine and left ovarian pain. Nervous symptoms well marked; is much emaciated and presents a pale and waxy appearance. For the past six months has had constant uterine hemorrhage, for the control of which she received much medication from several medical gentlemen, one of whom curetted the uterus six weeks before she came under my care.

The hemorrhage was so profuse that she rapidly ran down from a normal weight of one hundred and thirty-eight pounds to ninety-five pounds, when she was admitted to my private hospital. Bimanual palpation detected a retro-uterine tumor about the size of a Tangerine orange, which undoubtedly was causing and keeping up the hemorrhage.

Section with removal of both ovaries and fallopian tubes to bring about the menepause, was advised and promptly accepted; this was done on the second morning after her admission, the left ovary being cystic, and the tube full of pus. The hemorrhage was controlled from the start and she made a most excellent recovery, her temperature not reaching 101° at any time. She returned to her home on the twenty-sixth day after operation and has not menstruated since, but she has gained twenty pounds of flesh, and is now well and happy.

A few days ago I examined her very carefully and could not find the slightest trace of the tumor.

My experience records the fact of satisfactory results in several cases of tubercular peritonitis, only one (Case 3) being here reported as illustrating the results to be obtained by operative interference, the results being surprisingly good.

Although the operative treatment of this affection was stumbled on by accident, as the result of mistaken diagnosis, the results have been such that it is proven to be not only justifiable, but it is our bounden duty to give those otherwise

Digitized by Google

hopeless cases the only real chance for cure, viz: abdominal section, thorough flushing with hot, distilled water, followed by drainage.

Referring to Case 4, the ovaries and tubes were removed, not on account of any disease that might affect them primarily, but solely to bring about the menopause and thereby stop the uterine hemorrhage, yet a fallopian tube filled with pus, and a cystic ovary existed. I have found this condition so often in cases of hemorrhage, that I believe it to be the rule rather than the exception.

614 Olive Street, St. Louis.

Time and Tonics in Sexual Weakness.

Probably the two greatest obstacles to successful treatment which lie in the path of the sexually weak young man is the false notion that time will remedy abuses which have produced nervous perversions, and the equally absurd notion that tonics which improve the general bodily health will bring the abused parts back to a state of health. These means have been tried, together and separately, and despite the failures which have been made, the wish seems to be father to the hope, to the extent of justifying so many of the profession in pinning a deal of faith to both. Just why a belief that time will restore this particular form of structural change and pathological functional activity can only come from a failure to properly appreciate what the normal state is. A tonic can but subserve certain purposes. All the tonics can not overcome the onslaught of a disease whose march must be checked, if at all, by special and concentrated effort. The nervines and nerve stimulants can not be effective in these cases, for the actual condition rather demands nerve sedation than nerve excitation. Rest can not cure any affection in which there is a degree of irritability in amount and effect equal to structural change.

In the following case, submitted as an example bearing upon these two points, special attention is called to the thoroughness with which both of these two common modes of mistreatment were tried.

A. B., a single man, aged thirty-five, sought treatment for sexual weakness. His history did not differ materially from all of this class. At a comparatively early age, while at school, he contracted the habit of masturbation, which habit he followed for a number of years. Having the enormity of the crime against himself brought forcibly to his mind, he determined to stop. Soon after he began to study for the ministry, his professional choice being largely influenced by a desire to atone for a sin whose enormity the passage of time made no less. After a time special evangelical work called him to another State, and then it was that he concluded to consult an eminent physician for the relief of the effects of the abuse. The medical man listened to his narrative, and then assured him that there was not the slightest call for any treatment at all, and that a rest was all the parts needed. So positive was the counsellor that, acting upon his advice, upwards of two years were spent in doing nothing but let nature take her course. In the meantime there was no abuse, no excess of any kind practiced or indulged, and yet the signs of weakness were still there, ever before the mind in all their fearful uncertainties, and with all their doubtful endings. The emissions, particularly, kept up with more than normal frequence, and with the usual depressing effects.

After upwards of two years' trial of the do-nothing plan, another medical man of wide renown was seen, and he, after hearing of the failure of the rest plan, said a course of tonics was needed, and he started out with nux vomica and phosphorus. These and others were tried in all sorts of doses and forms. For weeks and months tonics were given and taken, and, despite all, the bad symptoms did not abate, but seemed to keep step with the procession. Bitter tonics and the irons made the appetite perfect, but the emissions were as frequent as ever, if not more so. After a year's treatment the patient quit, thoroughly disheartened, and feeling almost without hope. Three years had been devoted to recovering sexual health, and yet he felt that he was no nearer the end than when he started. The last medical man, as a comforting last bit of advice, urged the patient to get married and settle down.

The reader who is acquainted with this class of cases need not be told of the

Digitized by Google

mental state of the patient. It was the same old story over again. Inability to study with satisfaction, and dread to work at all where memory was to be taxed, made life all the burden he could well bear. A course of treatment, not approaching in time the others had, gave the encouragement which premonitory improvement always gives, and the outcome was that relief and satisfaction which alone can come in the restoration of natural functional activity.

A medical friend writes to ask me to explain what I would call a cure in a bad case of sexual weakness. He was prompted to ask this by having a prospective patient offer to give him a fine fee if he would make him "as good a man as he ever was." I would decline all such offers. Patients of this kind will insist on being the judge, and unless the fee is secured in advance it is seldom forthcoming, and the rule is to have trouble in aiming to reach a standard set by ignorance, and for this reason I would not advise any contracts. A cure means the return of the parts and the physiological action of the same to a state in accord with the healthy standard. There is no calling back the lost vigor in the sense of recovering from a wound. To restore the parts "as good as ever" might mean a regeneration bordering on the miraculous. The mill does not grind with the water that is past, and the restoration of the sexual organs to a condition of healthful activity is a cure well worthy of the name. That it can be done should be enough for suffering men to know. That the place to look for certain help is in the regular ranks should be our especial pride. To be able to perform the work should be the effort of every lover of his kind and every medical man.

JOHN A. DEARMAND, M. D.
Davenport, Iowa.

Diagnosis and Treatment Wanted.

Minister, American, aged fifty-seven. Family history good, excepting mother was dyspeptic. He has always had eructation of gases and a sour stomach. Was at one time greatly afflicted with piles. Said he cured them by flushing bowels with hot water. Has not been troubled much with constipation. About nineteen years ago had an attack of typho-malarial fever, which lasted three weeks. Since then has been well, excepting the stomach trouble, which, he says, has troubled him but little. Was slim and tall until the age of forty years, when he commenced to grow stout, gaining from about one hundred and forty pounds to one hundred and eighty pounds. Has always been a hard student.

The present attack of sickness came on the morning of May 1st. The preceding day he had preached three times, and was feeling as well as usual. A short time after rising May 1st, and while standing erect, he felt a sudden pain in the head, followed by numbness in hands and feet, and a feeling of sickness all over. This passed off during first day of attack. About noon I met him on the street; he told me his trouble, and said that he was then feeling much better, and that he would let me know how he got along; but I did not hear anything more from him until the 4th, when I was called in and found him in bed, and suffering from severe pain in head, in scalp and integument of forehead, which was also tender and sore, pain in back of neck and down the spine, in sacral region, in stomach and over stomach, and later over heart. He imagined he was going to have brain fever or apoplexy.

No disturbances of sight or hearing; pupils normal. Had one and half to two degrees of fever during beginning of attack, but lasted only a short time. Pulse was a little fuller and more frequent during fever, but as that left it came down to eighty per minute. On an average, every seventh beat would intermit, but this became more irregular as he got better; sometimes a minute would elapse before there would be an intermission, and again an intermission would occur in the second or third beat. Found no valvular lesion nor murmur of heart.

Respiration normal. Tongue coated and flabby, some thirst, throat dry but not parched. Skin soft, perspiration moderate. Anorexia, eructation of gases, and a sour stomach little dilated.

Had been constipated for a few days previous, but had taken a dose of podophyllin, which had given him six or seven free watery evacuations, and had made him feel worse.

Urine was, for the first three or four

Digitized by Google

days, normal in amount, but then commenced to increase in quantity, and the act was repeated with abnormal frequency, he having to rise five or six times during the night. Did not get to measure quantity passed. Examination found it slightly acid, sp. gr. 1015, straw color, trace of albumen, no chlorides, no sugar. There was not, nor has there been, any pain or difficulty in urinating. He has noticed that, for the last four or five years, after a day in the pulpit on his feet, he has pain in *sacral* region, and the following night has to get up four or five times to urinate, and that this trouble is growing on him. There is a decided loss of sexual power.

The abdominal and thoracic organs, excepting as I have stated, were, to my examination normal.

My treatment was:

For pain used hot water fomentations and compresses, also—

R. Phenacetin ..... 5 grains.
Caffeine Citrat..... 2 grains.
M. Sig.: One powder every two hours when in pain.

These proved quite soothing, and relieved the pain for about an hour at a time. Gave at first:

R. Bismuth Subnit.....10 grains.
Digestive Powder.....10 grains.
M. Sig.—One powder after taking nourishment.

Gave him bicarb. of soda to neutralize stomach; found it gave considerable relief. Then followed it with a powder of—

R. Sodii Bicarb ..... 5 grains.
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite..... 5 grains.

This gave five or six free passages. This was followed by a dose of castor oil. The relief from this was temporary. I now gave—

R. Bismuth Subnit ..... 10 grains.
Salol..... 2½ grains.
Morphiæ ..... ⅛ grain.
M. Sig.: One powder every four hours.

Allowed liquid diet of soups, broths, milk and lime water, followed by Liquor Pepsini. Tried sodii bromidi to quiet pain, but was disappointed in it.

Will some one give me his diagnosis, prognosis of the tendency to frequent urination after standing in pulpit, and what caused sudden onset? Criticise my treatment, give his, and course of treatment in future. E. L. Goss, M. D.

Sheffield, Iowa.

This case sounds like one of chronic myelitis, but it is possible that the trouble is purely functional, and associated with dyspeptic vertigo. The hygienic treatment is important. Mental rest, bathing, massage. Patient should eat oftener, and very little at a time, of the most nourishing and easily digested food.

About once a week give the following:

R. Ol. Tiglii..... 1 drop.
Sach. Lactis..... 5 grains.
M. Make into one capsule. Sig.: One dose.

As a general and stomachic tonic:

R. Tinct. Nucis Vom ..... 5 drachms.
Acid Hydrochlor. Dil..... 5 drachms.
Cactina Pillets..... 100 pillets.
Glycerini..... ad..... 4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times daily.

Papine will relieve the pains effectually. Sanmetto will help the bladder trouble, and faradization will also be found useful. —[Ed.

Treatment Wanted.

Will some of the readers of the Brief suggest a plan of treatment for the following case:

Tanner by trade, about sixty years old. His hands have been troubling him for over twelve months and are getting worse all the time. The back of his hands and fingers will look very red and burn for a while; then it will scale over, a crust as it were will form. It seems as if the outer skin is dead and turns dark, and continues to spread. It is nearly all over both hands now. His fingers will crack very easily, especially in cool weather. On the inside of his hands and fingers the skin is very hard; has no feeling in it at all. He also complains of his feet and ankles burning, but they have no scale or crust on them.

He has a dizzy feeling in his head, and sometimes it gets so bad he can not walk alone. His pulse and temperature are about normal. Sometimes his bowels will act very freely three or four times in half a day. Sometimes he can go for a day without any desire to pass water, but when he does, there is the usual amount.

He has to eat the very lightest kind of diet, for everything will not agree with him.

Will some one be kind enough to answer this by letter or through the Brief.

John E. Flowers, M. D.

Doraville, Ga.

Digitized by Google

Blood Poisoning.*

I am not able to tell you just how many diseases there are in which blood poisoning occurs, or may occur; neither am I able to tell you the signs by which you may always know that the blood is poisoned. If the germ theory of disease is correct, there are not many diseases in which the blood is not more or less contaminated. The blood is said to be contaminated in all malignant and incurable diseases, in all the exanthemeta, in all contagious maladies, in all diseases in which inflammation occurs. If this is true we may safely say to a patron who is complaining—your blood is poisoned, and you need an antidote. But such diagnosis would soon do a country doctor up, as he would soon be called "Old blood poison." I have a competitor who is called by his patrons "Old Malaria," because he so often makes this kind of a diagnosis.

The diseases in which I most frequently find what I consider blood poisoning are: typhoid fever, puerperal fever, and erysipelas. The surgeon has many septic troubles to contend with, and the results of modern asepticism go a long way in proving that blood poisoning is not a myth, but an entity to be dreaded, and one that often makes us feel our littleness and inability to cope with disease. Every constitutional remedy, besides a great number of local remedies, is given because of the belief that the blood is poisoned. For syphilis, mercury; quinine for malarial troubles, and the host of internal remedies given for their constitutional effect, all goes to prove that physicians believe in blood poisoning and antidotes. And if it (the blood) is poisoned, with as many kinds of poison as there are kinds of antidotes.

Surely you will not expect me to describe all these in detail. If I were able to do so, it would take me so long that you would all be at home before I got well started. So I will report my case and you can judge, after hearing the report, whether my diagnosis was correct or not.

December 17th, 1892, I was called to W. W. Dyer. He was a shoemaker by trade, aged fifty-six years. Health and family history heretofore good (except that he would occasionally dissipate a little). He had been sick three weeks. Dr. W. E. Harris, of Oran, treated him first; Granny Rehart treated him the second week of his illness; then Dr. C. C. Harris, of Benton, Mo., was called, he treated him the third week. The patient was painted with tincture of iodine and iron to such an extent that I could not tell much about the color of his flesh. His left eye, arm and leg were involved. His eye was so much swollen, and protruded so, that the lids did not meet by perhaps an inch space. The arm had ceased to give him pain; the eye, although full of pus, was not complained of; the ankle joint was swollen and painful; the muscles of the leg and foot were separated by the pus burrowing between them; the bowels moving every few moments. The circulation frequent and feeble; the temperature subnormal; the tongue heavily coated, but broad (not pointed as in typhoid conditions). The patient had been and was still delirious, at times picking at the bedding, drowsy, muttering. I think these symptoms indicate that the blood of this man was at least not in a healthy condition.

I took charge of this case under protest for several reasons: 1st. I did not want to take charge of a case that was likely to die on my hands at any moment. 2d. I did not want to have anything to do with Dr. C. C. Harris, who is irregular. 3d. I did not like to be fourth choice, Mrs. Rehart being second. But, as the patient had always paid me for services, and his wife came for me and was in much sorrow, I could not refuse. She told me that Dr. Harris was sick and not able to visit her husband. I agreed to take charge of the case until the doctor could come. He did not come for several days, not until I notified him that the case was better and that I wanted to turn it over. When he came he told the patient and friends that I had treated the case as well as he could have done, which was saying a good deal for me. He also said that *he* and I would soon have the patient up. I did not think so for two reasons: 1st. I did not intend to treat the case in connection with him. 2d. I thought the patient would likely die in spite of all he or I or anyone else could do.

*Read before the S. E. Mo. Medical Association.

Digitized by Google

Dr. Harris had given the patient tincture of iron and had ordered the iodine for the leg and arm and a lead wash for the eye. I opened all the pus cavities I could find in the eye, leg and foot. I applied a solution of carbolic acid in glycerine to the leg and foot, over this absorbent cotton, and completed the dressing by applying a roller bandage.

Let me say right here that a roller bandage rightly applied is a great blood purifier. Microbes are rather aristocratic, they enjoy large, roomy houses; but when you begin to crowd them by pressure they do not stay long. I had not much trouble in treating this man's leg and foot. The eye and bowels gave him trouble. I have never learned to apply a bandage to the eye, nor to the bowels, but I expect the doctor *who can*, is successful in treating his cases.

I gave this man my favorite remedy for septic conditions of the blood—a saturated solution of hypo-sulphite of soda in water, a teaspoonful every three hours. He seemed to improve from the start, but on the fourth day of my treatment, I noticed a circulation so feeble that I thought heart failure would soon close the scene. I gave the patient two drops of fluid extract of nux vomica and the same dose of fluid extract of belladonna. In a few moments reaction set in and the circulation was soon as much too full as it had been too weak. (This was the day the doctor came.) During this reaction the temperature reached 102°, the highest I found. Next day it was subnormal again and remained so for three weeks. When taken in the mouth, but when taken over the hypogastric region it would sometimes reach normal.

I must not neglect to tell you about the consultation which was forced on me. We, the doctor and I, first talked of the bandage. He said the bandage was all right except that it was not put on tight enough. He removed it before retiring for consultation and reapplied it so tight that the circulation was shut off. The man suffering greatly. After leaving the room, I told him that he had overdone the matter, that no man could stand a bandage that tight. "Well," said he, "if he insists on having that bandage removed, you remove it and reapply tighter than ever." I could not agree to this, but told him the case was his and he could do as he pleased with it. He said, "*No, sir, by God*, this is *our* case, and if he dies I take my share of the responsibility, and will tell it publicly it was our case." He said, "You go ahead with the case. He is not going to die. He is better than I ever expected to see him, and the damned old fool is going to get well." I thought the doctor was off in more ways than one, but his prognosis was nearer correct than mine.

I went back from the consultation to see how the bandage was doing. I did not have to remove it, the patient's wife had taken this much responsibility upon herself. I substituted a rubber bandage for the cotton roller, but with the absorbent cotton beneath it. It seemed to act too much like a poultice, so I did not use it but went back to the cotton roller, which I continued until the patient was discharged.

Toward the last there seemed to be a tendency to anchylosis, for the prevention of which I used liniments and massage.

I used many remedies, both new and old for the bowel trouble; salol, vegetable charcoal, coto bark, salicylate of sodium, bismuth. So many, I am not sure which did the most good, but gave coto bark and opium the credit.

I am not a believer in opium in the diarrhea accompanying septic troubles, having more faith in saline cathartics, which I used freely in this case. I give them when the bowels are distended with either gas or fecal matter.

I am not well enough up in the anatomy and physiology of the eye to describe the conditions I found, technically. I detected pus in the eye, opened the abscess just inside the lower lid near the nose. This abscess and one just beneath the upper lid seemed to be connected by a sinus. The fistulous opening below would fill and distend, and I clipped it off with scissors often. The eye cleared up and seemed at one time as if it would be useful but it relapsed and is of no benefit to the patient.

I do not know what particular microbe was the cause of this man's blood poisoning; but am glad he is now able to make a living for himself and family. I would like to hear from the members on this

Digitized by Google

subject, and I would also like to hear from them on the subject of consultations with irregulars. Revision of the code is now the principle topic among the leaders in the profession. I need not tell you that I am an *old code* man and do not want any changes made in it whatever. I thank you for your attention. W. P. HOWLE, M. D.

Oran, Mo.

A Child a Frog!

I was called on Sabbath morning of April 23d, 1893, about seven o'clock, to see Mrs. M. in her ninth confinement. I inquired of her husband, who delivered the message, her condition. He requested me to lose no time in reaching his home. I did as he requested me.

When I arrived I found the patient in a distressed condition, apparently. I proceeded to get the history of the patient. I found that it was exactly time for her confinement according to her count, but she had not been natural for the last three months. I made a digital examination and found the os slightly dilated and plugged tightly with the placenta. I discovered that I had a case of placenta previa to deal with. The patient had given up all hopes of living. I found her pulse from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty per minute. I thought it best to hasten delivery. I sent a messenger a short distance for my friend, Dr. J. W. Tracy. He agreed with my diagnosis. We proceeded to deliver her and did so about ten or half past ten o'clock. It was unknown by me that anything had happened to her while in the family way. I expressed myself as soon as I saw (the supposed to be child) that she had given birth to a *bull frog*. It is almost a perfect frog. Its feet and hands are that of a person's. I have it on exhibition to the profession and some others.

The patient said she got frightened at a bull frog when she was two and a half months pregnant. One of her own children threw it in her face. Pregnancy seemed natural up to four and a half months. At this period she felt quickening of the child. From four and a half to six months it was so active she withdrew from company, as she could not keep it concealed (the motion of the child). She often spoke to her friends about her child being so active. She increased in size from pregnancy up to the sixth month, when she began to diminish. At delivery she was the same size she was at three month's pregnant. Motion was not felt after the sixth month. This occurrence is attracting much attention in this neighborhood.

Best wishes for the friends of the BRIEF. J. G. HORD, L. I., M. D.

King's Mountain, N. C.

Operation for Vesico-Vaginal Fistula.

I was called to operate on Mrs. B., who is about twenty-five years old, and who was confined in August, 1889. Had a very tedious and difficult labor, being her first, which resulted in the above trouble. She has been confined twice since that time. I learn her second confinement was more tedious than the first, and that she was finally delivered with instruments of a dead child.

I was called to see her on the fourth of September, 1892, and delivered her of a large and healthy boy without any trouble. She did well in this confinement, and decided when again well to be operated on for the above trouble.

On November 18th, 1893, I operated, with the valuable assistance of Drs. P. and J. H. Taylor, of Providence, Ky., and Dr. J. W. Aldridge, of this place. I performed the operation according to Skene's method. The results were *nil*, she getting up on the third day after the operation was done. However, it came so near closing up that no urine passed through the opening when she occupied the recumbent position, but when up and on her feet, there was a dribbling of the urine through the opening.

On March 27th, 1893, with the same assistance (Dr. LeJ. Sigler added), I again operated. Patient put to bed with instructions not to so much as raise up in bed for two weeks. On the eleventh day I removed the stitches and found the wound closed up nicely. There was some little cystic trouble, but this was soon removed by the ordinary remedies.

Will say in conclusion, that this patient had not passed urine through the urethra for nearly four years.

Clay, Ky. W. I. MOORE, M. D.

Digitized by Google

THE MEDICAL BRIEF

J. J. LAWRENCE, A. M., M. D.
PROPRIETOR,
NINTH AND OLIVE STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Vol. XXI. August, 1893. No. 8.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

United States and Canada, - - - per annum, $1 00
Foreign (Postal Union), - - - - " 1 50
These rates include postage.
Advertising rates sent on application.

Write *only on one side* of the paper.
See how *short* and *plain* you can write.
THE MEDICAL BRIEF *will not* be sent ANY LONGER THAN PAID FOR.
Write articles intended for publication, and matter for editor, *on separate pieces of paper.*
The Editor of the BRIEF is not responsible for the articles of its contributors.
Articles sent for publication in the MEDICAL BRIEF *must not contain more than seven hundred words.* Short, practical, *brief items* always wanted.
The MEDICAL BRIEF is mailed on the first of each month. If a number fails to reach you we will supply it; provided, we are notified within a month.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

We supply any MEDICAL BOOK, no matter by whom published, post-paid, on receipt of publisher's price. Send for our Catalogue.
Address, MEDICAL BRIEF, St. Louis.

Life and Liberty.

"The largest liberty, the largest life." The human intellect can only develop harmoniously and symmetrically in an atmosphere of perfect liberty, even the paternal hand of protection exercising an injurious restraint. The great nation of America has fully exemplified this law of growth, which is peculiarly applicable to the medical profession.

Medicine is not an exact science, probably it never will be, and the fate of the patient, the progress of the science, must largely depend upon the intelligence, judgment and practical good sense of the individual doctor.

This being true, the doctor has no right to hide his head, ostrich-like, in the sands of routinism, or to call upon codes, associations or legislators to save him. He is alone upon an ever widening sea of competition, and whether he shall sink or swim depends upon his own individual efforts, and this necessity is a saving one, for only through individual effort and individual responsibility can a man be lifted over the quicksands of mediocrity to the firm ground of acknowledged and recognized merit.

Medical Legislation.

The clamor for medical legislation in order to protect the people is as foolish as unnecessary. The public is not so easily deceived and defrauded as might be imagined. In fact, it is only those laws which accord with public sentiment that are enforced after they are passed; those which are antagonistic speedily become a dead letter. The public is observing and discriminating, and will discover the practitioner's ability without the aid of legislation, and his success will bear a direct ratio to his merit.

Hopeful Signs.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times, and one most significant of the progress of medicine, is the growing belief in the efficacy of drugs, and the tendency to specialize in materia medica as in pathological conditions.

Each drug possesses its peculiar characteristic action upon some organ or system of the body, and when administered to meet its given indications will, almost unfailingly, produce the desired effect. For instance: Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis is pre-eminently a *mucous* astringent, and whenever and wherever it is brought into contact with mucous tissue, it will produce its characteristic effect.

We do not always know *how* drugs produce these results, it is true, but it is far more important to know that they *possess* these powers, and the physician who has at his tongue's end, the remedies and their given indications, is the one who will meet with the most prompt and most perfect results.

Read it Carefully.

The advertising department of a medical journal is one of great importance to you, doctor. Scan it carefully that you may keep well posted as to the advances made in therapeutics, by our enterprising native chemists.

Digitized by Google

Alcohol.

The power of self-control, of self-restraint, is the mental characteristic which pre-eminently distinguishes man from other animals, and lifts him to a plane above the masses.

This inhibitory power of the brain has increased and developed *pari passu* with the progress of civilization and enlightenment, for the first step of the conqueror must necessarily consist in overcoming himself.

Alcohol benumbs and finally paralyzes this faculty, leaving man a helpless prey to his own uncontrollable passions and impulses, and rendering miserable the existence of those so unfortunate as to be dependent upon him.

No legitimate argument can ever be brought forward to justify the use of alcohol, either in health or disease, and no intelligent, reflecting physician will feel willing to assume any degree of responsibility for the use of a poison which has wrought such infinite harm.

A Brilliant Man.

Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw of St. Louis, while a young man, is one of the best informed and most skillful surgeons in the abdominal field that our city can boast. A reputation for rapid and skillful work, together with a long list of successful operations, is an enviable one for any man to establish, and we congratulate Dr. Brokaw upon his record, and the medical profession, particularly St. Louis, upon the possession of such a man within its ranks.

"Just as Good."

No two drugs in the materia medica act in precisely the same way; therefore there can be no such thing as successful substitution. There may be better drugs and there may be worse drugs, but there can not be any "just as good."

Indolent Intellectuation.

Indolent intellectuation has been the cardinal fault of all the ages, hindering mental evolution and shackling progress.

It is far easier to accept the assertions of others as true than to investigate personally, and so much error has crept into the teachings of men. But the time has now arrived when the law of "survival of the fittest" imperatively demands that man brush away the cobwebs which obscure the light of his intelligence and let it play upon the problems of the age. The beaten path of routine which our forefathers trod has become all too narrow for their posterity to travel abreast, and it will be necessary for many of them to clear a new path in order to reach the goal ahead.

Neglected Duties.

Authority always involves responsibility for the proper performance of the duties of office; but there are many who view the possession of authority as a valuable means of oppressing those under their jurisdiction.

We regret to say that the latter view seems to be that of the official mind of most Boards of Health.

With the well-being of a whole community dependent on its efforts to keep the city in a sanitary condition, it will devote its powers to the prosecution of some so-called irregular, who had, doubtless, done more good than harm, or he would not have remained in a profession so exacting, to the exclusion of the principal object for which the Board was constituted.

Pan-American Medical Congress.

SECTION ON GYNECOLOGY AND ABDOMINAL SURGERY.

All members of the medical profession are cordially invited to attend the meetings of this section, to be held in Washington, September 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

The sessions promise to be exceptionally interesting, many valuable papers having been contributed. Those who may wish to read papers before this section and who have not yet sent in their titles and skeleton abstracts are requested to do so at once.

Papers have already been contributed by the following distinguished gentlemen from the United States and Canada: Drs. T. Johnson Alloway, Montreal, Can.; A. W. Abbott, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. M. Baldy, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. J. Boldt, New York City; Augustus P. Clarke, Cambridge, Mass.; Ernest W. Cushing, Boston, Mass.; Andrew F. Currier, New York City; L. H. Dunning, Indianapolis,

Digitized by Google

Ind.; Geo. R. Deane, Spartansburg, S. C.; W. E. B. Davis, Birmingham, Ala.; Joseph Eastman, Indianapolis, Ind.; Geo. M. Edebohls, New York City; De Saussure Ford, Augusta, Ga.; William Gardner, Montreal, Can.; T. H. Hawkins, Denver, Col.; John R. Haynes, Los Angeles, Cal.; Edw. W. Jenks, Detroit, Mich.; Jos. Taber Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore, Md.; Florian Krug, New York City; G. Betton Massey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lewis S. McMurtry, Louisville, Ky.; R. B. Maury, Memphis, Tenn.; Wm. F. Myers, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; E. E. Montgomery, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert T. Morris, New York City; Chas. P. Noble, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Price, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. H. Rohé, Baltimore, Md.; Jas. F. W. Ross, Toronto, Can.; Chas. A. L. Reed, Cincinnati, O.; I. S. Stone, Washington, D. C.; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg, Pa.; T. Algernon Temple, Toronto, Can.; A. Vander Veer, Albany, N. Y.; W. B. Ward, Topeka, Kan.

W. W. POTTER, Executive President.

BROOKS H. WELLS, English-Speaking Secretary.

71 W. 45th St., N. Y. City,

MANIFESTO OF THE SECTION ON OTOLOGY.

Honorary Presidents.—Drs. Adolph Alt, St. Louis, Mo.; Albert H. Buck, New York; Gorham Bacon, New York; Wm. Cheatham, Louisville, Ky.; Francisco de P. Chacon, City of Mexico; Sebastian Cuervoy Serrano, Sancti Spiritu, Cuba; J. C. Connel, Toronto, Canada; Stephen Dodge, Halifax, Nova Scotia; J. B. Eaton, Portland, Oregon; A. A. Foucher, Montreal; John F. Fulton, St. Paul; J. Wilford Good, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Francis B. Loring, Washington, D. C.; Henry D. Noyes, New York; Arturo Costa Pruneda, Santiago, Chili; Charles Inslee Pardee, New York; G. Sterling Ryerson, Toronto, Canada; D. B. St. John Roosa, New York; W. H. Sanders, Mobile, Ala.; Belisario Sosa, Lima, Peru; G. C. Savage, Nashville, Tenn.; J. J. B. Vermyne, New Bedford, Mass.

Executive President.—Dr. C. M. Hobby, Iowa City, Iowa.

Secretaries.—Dr. Max. Thorner (English-speaking), Cincinnati, O.; Dr. H. McHatton (Spanish-speaking), Macon, Ga.; Dr. Fernando Perez, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; Ernesto Mazize, La Paz, Bolivia; Theodora Peckolt, Rio de Janeiro, U. S. of Brazil; J. H. Wishart, Toronto, Canada; Carlos Desvernine, Havana, Cuba; Carlos Esquerra, Bogota, Republic of Columbia; Demetrio Orantes, Guatemala City, Guatemala; H. G. McGrew, Honolulu, Hawaii; Antonio Peñafiel, City of Mexico, Mexico; Dr. Montenegro, Leon, Nicaragua; N. Surh, Montevideo, Uruguay; Focion F. Cordero, Merida, Venezuela.

Advisory Council.—Drs. F. N. Lewis, New York; M. D. Jones, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Thompson, Kansas City, Mo.; Robt. Tilly, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas E. Murrell, Little Rock, Ark.; N. J. Hepburn, New York; Harold Gifford, Omaha, Neb.; H. C. Hawley, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Edward M. Whitney, New Bedford, Mass.; T. J. Tyner, Austin, Texas.

The section of Otology has been rendered necessary by the fact that, while the treatment of diseases of the ear has in the past been mainly in the hands of ophthalmologists, the recent advances in the study of diseases of the nose and pharynx, have necessarily divided the practical work of treatment of the diseases of the ear; so that at present we find these diseases considered by both ophthalmic and rhinologic surgeons. It is hoped that in this section surgeons of both classes may meet, and to this end the effort will be made to secure hours not conflicting with either of the other sections.

Communications in reference to papers should be addressed to the English-speaking Secretary, Dr. Max Thorner, 141 Garfield Place, Cincinnati, O.; suggestions as to work, and exhibition of instruments, to the Executive President, Dr. C. M. Hobby, Iowa City, Iowa.

Impetigo.

I want help in a case of itching tetter of the head, of five or six years' standing. I have used everything in my knowledge to effect a cure, but have failed so far. I am now using the bichloride of mercury and oil of sassafras in alcohol, seven grains and four drops to the ounce. Please give me a formula which will cure this trouble, through the BRIEF.

I have been a member of the profession some forty years.

J. E. R. ALBRIGHT, M. D.

Cayce, Miss.

Digitized by Google

Reproduction.

In the April BRIEF, Dr. Fest, in reply to my idea in February BRIEF, was quite charitable, all along agreeing with me in the mystery of the causes of the different sexes.

I base my idea on corresponding *pairs;* that one testicle produces masculine spermatozoa, the other feminine; as also in the female, each ovary producing a different sex; and that a union of the (right testicle for male, right ovary for same) elements from each, right vesicula seminales and right ovary, conditions favorable, result in a male, and a union of left from each a female, and that a cross from right-left, or left-right an hermaphrodite or monstrosity will be the result, if conception occurs.

I have no apology to offer, and affirm that I have observed among animals the *retraction* of the testicles on many occasions, and in those which beget twins, that at different connections *one* and then the *other* testicle would *retract*, hence male and female at same litter.

Dr. Fest says "this idea is wrong," and it may be—"that facts and theory do not agree in this case," and cites the case of the carpenter as proof against the idea. "In the mouth of two or three witnesses every truth shall be established."

I knew a man who begat nine boys, when the mumps destroyed right testicle, and after this his offspring were three girls. This is only an observation and does not prove the theory.

Dr. Fest further says: "Physiological reasoning objects, too, to his demonstration;" and he gives the following as his analytical dissertation of the physiological functions of the testicles: "The semen is formed in the testicles, and conveyed into the vasa deferentes, the vesiculæ seminales serve as reservoirs. When the vesiculæ seminales are filled, there is natural erection, * * * and by coitus the semen of *both* vesicles and spermatic duct is ejaculated, and there is no more *natural* sexual appetite."

Now, I submit, if there is a single physiological defect in my idea, I fail to see it. For the doctor to repeat those known facts in physiology, trace, as he does, the reproductive fluids from *secretion* to *ejaculation*, and call that line of recitation physiological argument or investigation, is, to say the least, a sage conclusion.

The facts are as old as physiology; and I have no doubt that Adam s reproductive fluids followed the same course as ours. To accept the mere tracing of the reproductive fluids, of all our authors on physiology—for this is all they have done—beclouds our judgment, retards investigation, feeds our vanity, and results in the perpetuation of error. Let us not be satisfied with the mere tracing of those old canals through which the reproductive fluids flow. Therefore, I submit for investigation that, as there are two pairs, testicles, vasa deferentes, vesiculæ seminales, and two ejaculatory ducts, nature in her arrangements prepared for the production of the different sexes, male and female.

And further, the retraction of the testicle during coitus is of scientific significance, a natural sequence of ejaculation, the philosophy of which seems to be this: The shortening of the spermatic cord gives force to the idea that the power of ejaculation is increased; that this shortening, or nearing of the testicle and ejaculatory duct to each, serves the important office, hitherto, to my knowledge, unmentioned by any investigators; by this thickening of cord and duct, of cutting all escape from the relaxed or non-acting duct and vesicule, and by this important role the semen from one vesical only escapes at one coitus.

Dr. Fest claims, "retraction is no sign that the testicle empties its contents * * * but of exhaustion (?).

The statement that retraction is a sign of *exhaustion*, is misleading and erroneous.

Any one can prove this statement to be incorrect, by observing the testicle retracting during the act of coitus, when the animal has had no connection for six months previous, or years for that matter.

If the doctor's statement were true this retraction would not occur. Again, how is it possible for retraction to be a sign of exhaustion before there has been any drain on the vesiculæ? Hence, further, the "pressure of constant secretion" is stimulated by the stimulus of ejaculation, the spasmodic contraction of the spermatic cord causes shortening, nearing of testicle and ejaculatory duct; this

Digitized by Google

thickening or bulging of the duct, presses against its opposite, preventing the escape, cutting off the spermatozoa from the non-acting vesicule and duct during the present coitus, hence, male or female.

All have observed that the testicles are in constant motion, see-saw, all the time. Is not this constant motion analogous to the intestinal movements forcing the contents onward along the canal toward the outlet?

Again, if Dr. Fest's theory were correct —no difference in the spermatozoa of the testicles, one and the same in the ovaries —why did nature arrange pairs? Why not one testicle and one ovary? Why this superfluous work of making pairs? No, there is a specific and definite work for each pair, and the time is not far distant when we shall understand it all.

We are not aware of a single mistake in nature's arrangements, but a union of different elements for perfect beings.

The doctor asks "Why can not we make it out with the best microscope, and differentiate between the embryo before the eighth week?"

We will answer the question by saying that all human inventions are imperfect; the microscope is a human invention; therefore, the microscope is imperfect and indefinite, and add to this imperfection our ignorance—the infinitesimal role our minds play—in fathoming this mysterious subject, no one should be surprised at the different ideas adduced.

The differentiation may be as plain as the noses on our faces, the fact exists, nevertheless, but we can not differentiate with our present knowledge any more than we can arrive at the conclusion that matter is indivisible.

L. Q. THOMPSON, M. D.

Gridley, Cal.

Genuine vs. Counterfeit.

Few physicians are aware of the amount of substitution practiced, and at the same time there are many who never give their prescription a thought after it leaves their hands. Why this state of affairs should be allowed to exist can not be comprehended by those successful practitioners who have had occasion to learn through experience, which at times proved unpleasant. We often hear or see the statement that one man can accomplish what another has accomplished. That a pharmacist, thoroughly trained in his calling, can produce as good a chemical or pharmaceutical preparation as the manufacturer. This may be true, provided he has the facilities and gives the individual matter the proper amount of specific thought and study. Right here lies the sole reason for the condemnation of a substitution. A druggist may have a fair knowledge of how a preparation is and can be made, therefore, no one knows better than he himself that he can not reproduce an exact counterfeit of the manufacturer's preparation. With him it is entirely a pecuniary consideration, and he full well knows that he risks the reputation of the doctor and the well being of the patient. He knows that if a prescription fails to do just what the doctor said it would do, that he is not blamed, unless the physician is shrewd enough to detect his nefarious practice. Have we not been called to the bed side of the lying-in patient and hastily sent for a preparation of ergot which we have found constant and reliable, and find that the druggist has taken it upon himself to substitute a preparation he made himself, and which to our utter disgust failed to dilate the os? Have we not failed to receive the usual good results from some old favorite prescription, through substitution? It was only recently that we read in the *Journal of the American Association* a statement made by Helbing and Passmore, the London analytical chemists, concerning the undue proportions of potassium chloride found in the bromide of potash of commerce. They wisely state that this is a serious matter and should receive the earnest heed of neurologists every where. Therefore, is it possible to obtain the same results from a substitute preparation of Peacock's Bromides, made from these commercial bromides, that we receive from the genuine article? We know that Peacock's Bromides is a reliable product made from chemically pure salts. We know that it has always given positive results when we were sure to get the genuine article. Add to this the statement made by the same chemists, Messrs. Helbing and Passmore, to the effect that they had convinced themselves, by analysis, that Peacock's Bro-

Digitized by Google

mides are entirely free from the usual impurities of bromates and iodides, and that they contain only 2.14 per cent chlorides, a better result than U. S. Pharmacopœia requirements; since the latter work allows not more than three per cent. In referring to the commercial bromides, in the *Pharmaceutical Record*, Messrs. Helbing and Passmore state that they have examined specimens of bromide of potassium, purchased on open market, and found them to contain as much as eight per cent of chlorides. Therefore, is it reasonable to suppose that a substituted preparation made by a druggist who purchases his bromide salts from the cheapest source possible, is as safe and reliable as such a preparation as Peacock's Bromides. This is only a glaring example which has recently come to our notice, but is, nevertheless, a fair example why a counterfeit is not as safe and reliable as the genuine. We are exacting in everything partaining to life, why should we not then specify, in our prescriptions, tried and reliable preparations, and see to it that the genuine is always given when we ask for a certain article, and thus maintain and increase our reputation by receiving prompt and better results from our labors. It is surely an easy matter for us to see that our prescriptions land in the hands of pharmacists who are honorable enough not to stoop to the detestable practice of counterfeiting. A COUNTRY M. D.

Help Wanted.

The case I was called to see, four months ago, was suffering with pain in the back. Patient was a girl sixteen years old. Seemingly had been in good health, though there is a trace of consumption in family history.

At first had a fever of 102° F., but this subsided in a few days; still the pain continues in back near the region of the kidneys, running from the knee to the shoulders, alternately, with no headache. The bowels were a little costive, which yielded to laxatives very nicely; but the pain in back continued and is still as bad as at first. Her appetite is good, has lost no flesh, if anything increased. Menses regular and with little or no pain. Kidneys acting well.

Has not walked any in three or four months, complains of a dead feeling at times in and around the knees, and the feet cold or cool. There is no swelling on the back, but has been very sensitive in that region (lumbar). Anyone walking across the room would cause much pain, which is very acute.

Will someone of the many readers of the BRIEF let me hear from them through its columns? Let me hear from the editor.

Success to the grand old BRIEF.

Maxwell, Ga. J. G. COILE, M. D.

Probably a case of acute anterior poliomyelitis. Keep the bowels soluble with magnesium sulphate, and give a teaspoonful of Iodia (Battle) every three hours. Counter irritation, cupping or leeching along the spine. Hot mustard foot baths, the limbs to be well rubbed with stimulating liniment.

When the pain in the back and limbs has *entirely disappeared*, strychnia, galvanism and massage may be used.—[ED.

Lead Pencil in the Womb.

In reply to Dr. E. L. Vier's inquiry, in June number of MEDICAL BRIEF, page 677, I can report a similar experience concerning a lead pencil in the womb.

A messenger was sent to my office, summoning me to come in great haste to Mrs. X.'s, a distance of several miles.

On my arrival found Mrs. X. in a very excited state. Her story was to the effect that she had failed to menstruate at her regular period, and had passed a lead pencil into the mouth of the womb, as she termed it, and after the pencil had been introduced into the womb about two inches, it slipped out of her fingers and passed entirely into the womb. She then sent for a Mrs. A., who knew something about these things, and who, on making an examination, passed her fingers into the womb and got it around the pencil, and pulled quite hard, but could not dislodge it. When she pulled it hurt patient, and had been hurting her ever since, whenever she moved; so she sent for me, and begged me for God's sake to help her out of this trouble. I placed her upon the bed in dorsal position, with thighs flexed upon the abdomen, placed my left hand on abdomen directly over fundus of uterus, making firm pressure, passed my right index finger into the os uteri, which was dilated to the size of a ten cent piece.

Digitized by Google

The first thing I came in contact with was the lead pencil, and after manipulating for at least one minute, could not remove the pencil. Still keeping my index finger in the uterus, passed my second finger up the posterior cul-de-sac, and there was the pencil again.

By some of the friends' manipulations they had forced the sharp end of pencil through the posterior lip of womb, and it was imbedded half an inch in the posterior wall of vagina.

I passed my two fingers up posterior cul-de-sac, lifted the pencil out of vaginal wall, and pulled it on through the opening it had made in posterior lip, and removed it very easily.

Success to the BRIEF, and all of its many readers. W. A. BURKE, M. D.

Macksburg, Iowa.

Various Replies.

To Dr. E. H. Bowling, who, on page 555, May BRIEF, asks if giving a half ounce of ergot (I presume he means the fluid extract) during labor would produce deleterious effects on the child. I would say, that such would not be the case, as a rule, when delivery took place in due course of time; but the exception. I have given ergot in almost all stages of gestation, in combination with other remedies, and as much as half an ounce in twenty-four hours, without bad effect either in case of mother or child.

When labor has commenced, I make it a rule not to give ergot until the head has passed the perineum, or I am sure it will do so in a few moments, and then I give it hypodermically. It facilitates completion of delivery, both of child and placenta, and lessens the chances of hemorrhage.

Very great and long-continued pressure, if labor was delayed, might have had something to do in producing condition referred to by Dr. Bowling.

If Dr. Fletcher, on page 573, will put his patient on

R. Elixir Calisaya ..... 4 ounces.
Cactina Pillets..... 100

M. ft. sol. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times daily, ante-cibo.

With

R. Mass. Hydrargyri ..... 40 grains.
Cinchonidia Sulph ..... 40 grains.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ et Opii ..... 40 grains.

M. ft. pills No. 40. Sig.: One three times daily and one drachm pulv jalap. co., in water (wineglass), every second morning.

I think he will soon see an improvement in his patient.

Dr. J. J. Aderhold, on page 573, gives the history of a somewhat peculiar case. Dilatation of external os uteri gives relief and aborts attacks. Well, doctor, continue to do this within the bounds of caution. After her confinement, curette the womb under the strictest antiseptic precautions and pay attention to secretory and excretory organs.

I would suggest to Dr. W. A. Burke, on page 576, to try the following:

R. Ext. Yerbæ Santæ fl..... 2 drachms.
Ext. Grindeliæ Robustæ fl..... 2 drachms.
Syr. Prun. Virgin ..... 1 ounce.
Syr. Tolutanis..... 1 ounce.
Syr. Simplicis ..... 1 ounce.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three to six times a day, and also give five drops of syr. hydriotic acid in water three times a day, after meals, say one hour.

This should relieve your patient. Try it, doctor, and report results through the BRIEF.

Dr. C. L. King, on pages 556 to 559, speaks of the climate of Central America as the climate for consumptives. I feel interested in his article and would be glad to know just where he was in C. A. Whether he changed his location, etc.

Will Dr. Nevin B. Shade, or some one of the numerous readers of the BRIEF, be kind enough to give me Dr. Shade's treatment for tuberculosis?

W. T. STROTHER, M. D.

Port Angeles, Wash.

The Effects of Alcohol.

The object of this article is more to ask for information than to attempt the task of introducing "new ideas."

I am a young practitioner, and have only been in the field three years, consequently I look to the "older heads for guidance and to keep me on the right track."

In the first place, I wish to know if alcohol in any form, is a food; and whether a doctor is justified in prescribing it in its crude state?

I am of the opinion that we make a great mistake in prescribing it at all. When we sum the matter up, we find it to be more disastrous than beneficial in its effects.

The continued use of alcohol diminishes or lessens the size of the red-blood corpuscles; then common sense will teach us that the supply of oxygen is much

Digitized by Google

decreased by its interference with the oxygen-conveying function of the blood. It is one of the great "hobbies" here to administer alcohol in some form in the latter stage of typhoid fever when the febrile state of patient begins to subside and he needs a stimulant. Now, at what period of life does a patient need oxygen more?

If it be true that it interferes with the oxygen-conveying functions of the red blood corpuscles, is not the administration of same pernicious in its effects?

I care not what criticism may be offered me, or how much the world may frown upon me. I am in favor of abolishing it to the extent that it can only be dispensed like strychnine or other poisonous drugs. No drug, to my opinion, has proven to be more disastrous to humanity than *alcohol.*

Statistics show us that about one hundred thousand die annually in America directly from the use of alcohol, not to include those merely injured. That will give us an average of two hundred and seventy per day, allowing out of that number two hundred to be heads of families, with an average of five children to each family, and we see two hundred noble wives made widows, one thousand children made orphans, turned out to a cold and unsympathizing world and two hundred and seventy souls forever *damned.*

The above is enough to shock the sensibility of those who are anxious to see life prolonged and morals preserved.

Do I venture too far when I say that alcohol has disgraced the palace and crown of the prince, the ermine of the judge, the sword of the chieftain. It feasts upon the innocency of childhood, the beauty of youth, the virtue of women, and the talent of the great.

Now, whose duty is it to make known to the world the pernicious effects of alcohol? To my mind it is those of us who practice the "healing art."

A great effort is being made to prolong human life, and to eradicate various maladies, and in the name of common sense why not take hold of that "old serpent?" Are there not other drugs that can be used that will answer the purpose? If so, why use alcohol at all? In my honest opinion, this is a matter that should concern every physician; and if we make an effort we can abolish it, and hold it in subjection with the proper seal—the skull and cross bones.

The adulteration of alcoholic spirits has become a scientific study and the most poisonous and acrid substances are used for that purpose.

Man enjoys to transform by his magical spell,
The sweet fruits of earth to an essence of hell:
Corrupted our food, fermented our grain.
To famish our stomach and destroy our brain.

Now, let some of our brother doctors give us their views upon the subject.

J. C. ANDERSON, M. D.

Corryton, Tenn.

Help Wanted.

I desire to again report my case as it now is, and ask help either through the BRIEF or by letter, referring all to the January number for the first history of my case.

I left home February 1st for Texas, going to Waco, and on arriving there, called to my assistance one Dr. Curtis, who diagnosed chronic malaria with nerve exhaustion and tissue waste, and ordered the following:

R.	Quiniæ Sulph	2 drachms.
	Ferri Reduct	2 drachms.
	Strychnia Sulph	2 grains.
	Acid. Arseniosi	3 grains.
	Aloin	12 grains.

M. Make into capsules No. 40. Sig.: One capsule three times daily.

Also the following:

R.	Pepsinæ Puri	3 drachms.
	Tinct. Nucis Vom	2½ drachms.
	Tinct. Hydrastis	2 drachms.
	Acid. Nitro-Muriatic	1½ drachms.
	Elixir Pepsin and Bismuth	6 ounces.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful after meals.

Alcoholic baths and free massage.

This was the basis of a two months' course of treatment, with pillets of strychnia, one-twenty-fifth of a grain, for depression and sweating.

My symptoms at the commencement of the above treatment, were as follows: Anorexia, nausea but no emesis, bowels acting two or three times a day, kidneys acted freely at times and at others very slightly, urine usually high-colored, but with little albumen or sugar in it. Some pain in the left side nearly all the time; also, pain in stomach, headache; very nervous at times. Pain in arms and legs every morning, bathed with cold perspiration, flesh cold nearly all the time. No fever, temperature near normal all the time. Pulse forty to seventy; full and

Digitized by Google

soft when up to seventy and weak when down to forty. Hands and feet perspire nearly all the time; some vertigo and fullness in the head.

Am taking, at the present time, the following:

R. Quiniæ Sulph.....60 grains.
Ferri Reduct.....60 grains.
Strychnia Sulph..... 1 grain.
M. Make into sixty capsules. Sig.: One three times a day after meals.

R. Pepsinæ Puri.....2 drachms.
Tinct. Nucis Vom.....1 drachm.
Tinct. Hydrastis .....1 drachm.
Elixir Pepsin and Bismuth.....4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful after meals.

Also one pill of pancrobilin with two drops of Fowler's solution three times daily.

One physician, out of thirty-five who have examined me, and who suggested the above treatment, diagnosed cirrhosis of the liver.

I desire to thank all those who have heretofore given me assistance in my case, and to ask them to make one more effort in my behalf, for though better, I am not yet well.

I wish to know the opinion of members of the BRIEF family as to whether or not I am suffering from cirrhosis of the liver.

Success to the BRIEF.

Macey, Ark. N. H. GRADY, M. D.

Recommend the doctor to take a teaspoonful of Chionia, three times daily, and to try the following tonic:

R. Elix. Digestive Ferments (Wyeth)... 4 ounces.
Cactina .....100 pillets.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful five minutes before eating.

Just before retiring bathe in salt water as cold as can be borne and rub vigorously with towels and flesh brush until dry and warm. Horseback exercise and massage will prove useful. Let the food be of the most nourishing and digestible character. Eat little at the time and often, say four or five meals a day.—[ED.

The Cæsarean Operation.

In reading up this operation, I read in Chamber's Encyclopedia, that in the year 1500, a sowgelder operated successfully on his wife. Also, an illiterate Irish midwife, Mary Donally, operated with a razor on a poor farmer's wife, in January, 1738, and removed a dead child. The woman completely recovered so as to be able to walk a mile the twenty-seventh day after the operation. Also, a negro woman, in Jamaica, cut herself open with a butcher-knife, removed her infant and recovered.

It also gives an account where a woman was delivered by Cæsarean section seven times.

It claims that in Great Britain the operation has been rarely performed, probably from the skill of the accoucheurs rendering such proceedings unnecessary.

Numa Pompilius decreed that every pregnant woman who died should be opened, and the Senate of Venice, in 1608, decreed that practitioners should perform, under heavy penalties, the Cæsarean operation on pregnant women supposed to be dead. In 1749, the King of Sicily decreed the punishment of death to medical men who omitted to perform it on women dying when advanced in pregnancy. J. H. KERN, M. D.

Boonville, Ill.

"Advertising Sheets."

In the MEDICAL BRIEF, page 668, June, 1893, under above caption appears the following, clipped from the *Medical Index:*

"A sad commentary on modern medical 'journalism' is contained in a brief letter from an old and valued subscriber to the *Medical Index*, as follows: 'Please stop my *Index*. I am now receiving more journals than I can read, *sent by advertisers gratuitously*. I wish your journal continued success. Your dear friend, Dr. ——.' This comes from the prevalence of 'journals' like *Merck's Bulletin*, and unless something is done soon to check the spread of this kind of 'literature,' legitimate publications will be driven from the field at no distant day. —*Lanphear's Medical Index.*"

To the publishers of "legitimate publications" we wish to say, "Possess your souls in peace."

Those "old and valued subscribers" who stop their "legitimate" medical publications, and take to the "advertising sheets," are not the men who keep to the front in medical progress, and the "advertisers" who send such a flood of "journals" "gratuitously" will find a "check" to their "spread" soon enough, without any interference on the part of "legitimate" medical publications.

Blum, Tex. S. S. LOWRANCE, M. D.

Digitized by Google

Diagnosis and Assistance Wanted.

If any practicing physician can give the following trouble a name, or explain it, with a suggestion as to some line of treatment not given below, he would greatly oblige a fellow practitioner.

Case. Female, aged twenty-one years, married, fine physique, with a good color. Has suffered for the past three years with some liver trouble.

Symptoms eight months ago when she came under my treatment: Tongue constantly covered almost to tip, with a heavy yellowish-brown coat, very bitter taste, headache day and night, pain behind shoulder and constipated, could not have an action without the aid of purgatives.

Symptoms at present: Tongue equally as heavy coated, with the usual bitter taste. Feels bad and indisposed almost all the time; is very despondent over her condition, due to continual inspection of her tongue. Is now sick, about every one or two weeks. Compare symptoms.

During the time I have treated her, have given the following in regular succession:

R. Aloin., Strych., Bellad., et Casc. Pills.

R. Hyd. Chloridi Corrosiv.....2 grains.
Amm. Chloridi.....2 drachms.
Sodii Phosphatis.....8 drachms.
Liq. Potassii Arsenitis.....2 drachms.
Tinct. Rhei.....3 ounces.
Syr. Ipecac.....3 ounces.
Aquæ.....q. s.....8 ounces.
M. Sig.: Two drachms before each meal.

Took three bottles of this. Then the headache, constipation, and pain behind shoulder, ceased. Tongue the same.

R. Chionia (Peacocks).....8 ounces.
Sig.: Teaspoonful before each meal.

Took four bottles.

She is now taking

R. Acidi Nitrosi Dil.....6 drachms.
Liq. Potass. Arsenitis.....1 drachm.
Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ.....1 drachm.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful after each meal.

She states that she took medicine from a city physician, with a wide reputation, for some time. No piles, and color is very good.

Would like to hear through the mail or columns of the BRIEF. Would like to have the editor's opinion.

Vances, S. C. W. LEE MACK, M. D.

Probably a case of chronic congestion of the liver, due to malaria or gastro-intestinal disturbances. Patient's diet should be looked to and all starchy and saccharine food absolutely interdicted for a period of at least three months. Advise a hot foot-bath nightly, the whole body to be rubbed with a stimulating liniment, especial attention being paid to the hepatic region. In the morning sponge the body and rub well. Horse-back exercise if possible.

Give the following:

R. Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil.....5 drachms.
Tinct. Nucis Vom.....5 drachms.
Cactina Pillets.....100
Syr. Zingiberis ad.....4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful before eating.

Give a teaspoonful of magnesium sulphate occasionally if bowels become costive.—[ED.

Hemorrhoids.

There has been so much written about the treatment of piles and so many operations has been suggested and performed for the radical cure, that I am constrained to say a few words in regard to their cause and cure with report of two cases.

Hemorrhoids are caused by pressure on the veins which return the blood from the rectum. During the act of defecation there is more or less straining to empty the bowel of its contents. At first the tumor returns itself, or is easily returned, within the sphincter; but if the pressure is applied frequently, the mucous lining and subjacent tissues become paralyzed, as it were, and the tumor becomes permanent. Remove the pressure, prevent the straining, and the hemorrhoid is radically cured.

The pressure comes from a *loaded* colon.

Case 1. Not long since I had charge of a case in the person of an old gentleman, seventy-five years old, who had suffered from this trouble for nearly fifty years. He had formed the habit of using a syringe every time he went to stool. He had frequent attacks of hemorrhage, sometimes so profuse as to seriously threaten his life.

He was hardly able to stand alone when I saw him. I checked the hemorrhage with astringents and commenced giving him cathartics, and had the satisfaction of seeing a *cure*. To-day, six months or more after I discharged him, he is well. Has had no recurrence of his trouble. The case was also complicated with prostatic abscess, which discharged freely per urethra.

I gave him, as a cathartic, a tablespoon-

Digitized by Google

ful of castor oil in a seidlitz powder every three hours until I got his bowels to discharging freely, when the time between doses was lengthened and continued for a week or ten days. After nearly every action the tumors had to be returned by an attendant. Thinking he was empty by this time, I stopped the remedy for a week or two. The discharges became watery again and I put him on the oil and seidlitz powders and continued them until the discharges were healthy and of recent formation, when the tumors had disappeared and the rectum was in a perfectly healthy condition.

You would be astonished at the amount of fecal matter passed by this man. I told him I thought some of it had been there for twenty years. He is well.

Case 2. Was a male about fifty-five years old, who served throughout the late war in the Confederate army and contracted diarrhea. He has suffered ever since, at times, with piles. The tumors became hard and several times he had them incised which relieved him for awhile. I put him on castor oil for two or three weeks, then added seidlitz powders, as it is a more palatable way of giving the oil, and had the satisfaction of seeing the tumors disappear and the actions become natural and free.

All such cases have loaded colons, which require from one to two months to unload. In both above cases I gave the oil from three to five times daily in a seidlitz powder, until actions were healthy.

F. B. PHILPOTT, M. D.

Salisbury, Mo.

Hysteria—Help Wanted.

On April 30th, I was called to see Miss S., fifteen years of age. She has menstruated regularly for two years without any particular trouble. Found patient in bed suffering from almost entire suppression of urine. Was also constipated. I gave a calomel purge, with the usual diuretics. The patient recovered in a few days. There was no rise in temperature at any time.

On May 29th, I was called again. Patient had, as before, suppression of urine, with severe pain in right side in region of liver. She also had paroxysms of swooning or fainting, which only lasted a few minutes, but recurred within an hour or two and lasted all night. No fever. At daylight I sent for Dr. A., of G——, for consultation. His partner, Dr. D., came with him.

I at first suspected uremia, but in the meantime had drawn off the urine (a very small quantity), and upon testing it found it to be normal. This convinced me that the trouble was purely hysterical. When the doctors came they confirmed my diagnosis.

We put her on nerve sedatives and general tonic treatment. She speedily recovered from that attack, but slept more than usual.

On June 12th, I was called again. She was troubled in the same way except that during the paroxysms she would jump, the flexor muscles would contract, and she never seemed to awaken from the stupor between the paroxysms. She was restless, and had repeated paroxysms all night. Went to sleep in the morning after I left and slept until evening, when I returned, and after I got there she began to jump and rear back until her heels and head almost met.

I applied a long mustard plaster down the spine and almost blistered it, then she straightened out and relaxed herself. Could not give any medicine except hypodermically, but now her menses have appeared and I expect she will be better to-day.

I can not get any history of female trouble.

She always complains of pain in the region of the liver, with some tenderness. There is no enlargement, but it seems to be rather sluggish in action.

Will the editor, and as many readers of the BRIEF as will, please help me in this case?

The BRIEF is my best professional friend and consultant. I only wish it was a bi-monthly instead of monthly—it seems so long between each issue.

E. M. THOMAS, M. D.

Walburg, Tex.

We entirely agree with the doctor in his diagnosis. Would recommend the use of Peacock's Bromides to control the attacks, and would advise him to put his patient upon Aletris Cordial. Patient should have plenty of physical exercise and some regular employment for the mind.—[ED.

Digitized by Google

Veratrum Viride in Pneumonia.

My remarks are not intended to throw any discredit on the world-wide character of the accomplished gentleman and physician—Dr. Ward—to whom they refer, but to correct what I conceive to be a grave and misleading error, touching the administration of veratrum viride in pneumonia, because it does not and can not purify, lighten or render the dark, sluggish blood in the lungs any brighter, or more fluid, or cause it to flow more freely in the vessels, which changes are all important, necessary and essential for the preservation of life.

Whenever the blood is chilled or becomes congested in the system, as is often the case, the impression, no matter where the congestion takes place, is communicated to the whole system; and since decomposition begins in the blood, unless remedied by nature or remedial measures, the tendency of the blood is to congeal and stop. Veratrum viride lessens the heart strokes, therefore must aid in depressing congestions, and the poor unfortunate dies from general congestion, or what is diagnosed by some solons of these progressive days, "heart-failure."

Whilst the blood is circulating freely in the vessels, it owes, says Stevens, "its fluidity to the circumstance of being held in solution by a saline fluid." If this be true, and methinks the far-famed writer and successful doctor, Ward, will admit it, the saline medicines, actual constituents of the blood, enter readily into the circulating fluids, lighten up the blood and enable it to circulate more freely, thereby preventing the changes which are the cause of congestion, coagulation and death, thus aiding, and not combating, nature.

The blood first forms and stimulates the heart into action, and may be justly considered, says an eminent author, the "*primum mobile.*"

"It is difficult," says Hunter, who was in his day a shining medical light, "for minds, not accustomed to reason on this subject, to conceive the idea of fluid vitality"; but this is no proof against the doctrine of the vitality of the blood, and whatever lessens the heart's action, tends towards congestion, coagulation and death, for whatever interferes with the living principle of the blood, causing it to lose its vitality in the circulating current, causes sudden death."

It is the life which the solids receive from the blood that enables them to feel and act. Why not, instead of giving veratrum viride, which impedes the circulation by checking the heart's action, and thereby increases and deepens the congestion, give the saline medicines, actual constituents of the blood, and aid nature by rendering it more fluid and enable it to circulate more freely in the vessels?

Again, I repeat that I do not write this with the design of giving the least offense, but purely out of love of truth, and with a candor becoming an honest man, seeking light and the best remedial measures for the preservation of human life.

W. S. WISH, M. D.

Bolton, Miss.

Opinions Desired on the Whisky, Opium and Tobacco Habits.

I would like to hear from any of the contributors to the MEDICAL BRIEF on the chloride of gold treatment for the opium and whisky habits. I would also be glad to hear something in regard to the treatment of the tobacco habit. Is there an antidote for the tobacco habit? As the MEDICAL BRIEF is a medium through which we communicate to each other our experiences in the treatment of disease, I shall be glad to hear from as many as feel disposed to contribute through its columns any knowledge they may have in store on the above subject. It may be that the editor can give us some light on the subject.

S. F. MCQUEEN, M. D.

Fort Deposit, Ala.

There is no absolute specific treatment for alcoholism, or the opium and tobacco habits, but many cases can be cured nevertheless, by a building-up plan of treatment. Nerve stimulants are in order because the nervous system is the principal sufferer in this class of cases. Rest must be obtained for mind and body and hygienic conditions of life rigidly observed. The food must be of the most nutritious and digestible character, plenty of sleep and cheerful surroundings.

Among drugs, the chloride of gold and sodium and nitrate of strychnia have

Digitized by Google

been most highly recommended for the whisky and opium habits. A very successful remedy for the nervous and troublesome gastric symptoms is the following:

R. Celerina (Rio)..... 8 ounces.
Tinct. Capsici..... 4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful before eating.

In the case of tobacco habit, some have said that the use of chewing gum or carrying a toothpick in the mouth aided in overcoming the habit.

The number of cigars smoked or the amount of tobacco smoked or chewed should be decreased gradually. The following prescription will bring about prompt improvement:

R. Acid Hydrochlor. Dil..... 5 drachms.
Tinct. Nucis Vom..... 5 drachms.
Cactina Pillets..... 100
Syr. Zingiberis.....ad..... 4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful before eating.

—[ED.

Ergot in Labor—Answer to Dr. Bowling.

Dr. E. H. Bowling, in May BRIEF, page 555, asks for views concerning a case he there describes, as to whether ergot was responsible for the condition of the child.

I think it very likely that the ergot caused the mischief, although it is not in the province of any man to look into the pathological effects so often seen and give the cause with absolute certainty.

When I first commenced practice, I had two cases of labor in which ergot was used, and a brief description here will bear on this subject:

Mrs. A., multipara, healthy looking, but always complaining and doctoring, called me to attend her in her second confinement. First child, attended by another doctor, still-born. Labor very tedious. Pains rather strong, but no progress. Gave ergot, teaspoonful every hour for four doses. Pains became terrible—almost one continual pain. Labor terminated in eight hours after the first dose. Child still-born; weighed twelve pounds. Looked perfectly healthy, and I always feared it was killed by undue action of the uterus brought on by the ergot, although the first child being still-born leaves some doubt on the matter.

I did not use ergot for some time after this, but I finally had another very tedious case, and, as I had gotten over my scare a little, I gave ergot again. The case was a primipara, healthy, and of strong family. Labor tedious. Pains strong, about twenty minutes apart, but no progress for twenty-four hours. Gave ergot, four doses teaspoonful each, one hour apart. This brought on pains very hard—almost one continual contraction—and the child was delivered in ten hours from the first dose. Child still-born; looked perfectly healthy; weighed nine pounds.

This settled the matter with me. I now give twenty-drop doses occasionally when *pains are feeble, and when the cervix is fully dilated and patulous, and no progress.* Under no other ordinary circumstances during labor. Ergot is a grand thing in these cases; two or three twenty-drop doses only, no more. Immediately after the third stage I give a full dose of ergot, and can testify to its usefulness.

To sum up: I rather think that ergot caused the trouble in the case described by the doctor. C. M. BALFOUR, M. D.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Reproduction.

Dr. Thompson, of California, seems to think that the act of coitus is so obscure and sudden that observation of details is impracticable.

To elucidate the matter, he advises all the brethren to hold their testicles for one year and to see which one retracts during the act of conjug.

Now, if our young brother will let loose his testes long enough to examine his physiology, he will ascertain that the seminal fluid is not ejected from the testicle direct (a distance of twenty-two feet) but from the vesiculæ seminales at the base of the bladder. By a little observation, too, our young friend will find that the same testicle, generally the left, in the lower animals retracts each time.

The fact that men with a single testicle have begotten children of both sexes, is also fatal to his theory, that sex is governed by the union of a germ from the right testis with a germ from the right ovary, or left with left as the case may be. In fact there is only one true theory and that is the one of the late lamented Samuel Weller, "Its nature."

Kearney, Mo. J. T. RICE, M. D.

Digitized by Google

A Baffling Case.

I wish to report a case that has baffled my skill. Mr. H., aged thirty-five, weight two hundred and forty pounds, appetite good, bowels regular.

About seven years ago, he had a severe attack of mumps; suffered very much with his back and bowels, but did not have any trouble with his testes. When he began to convalesce, he was troubled with a frequent desire to micturate, having to get up once every night. In 1888, he was elected sheriff of this county and served four years, during which time he did a great deal of horse-back riding.

About three years ago his trouble grew worse; he now has to get up about three times every night to urinate. He is willing to do or have done anything that will help him.

I have tried the usual remedies recommended in such cases, but they have done no good so far. Will some of the readers of the BRIEF advise me by letter or through the BRIEF?

Success to the BRIEF and its readers.

J. C. TAYLOR, M. D.

Haleysville, Ala.

Try Sanmetto in teaspoonful doses four times daily.—[Ed.

Reply to Drs. Robertson & Finley.

Page 682 of the MEDICAL BRIEF "Help Wanted," is a case of paralysis of the motor nerves.

I have treated two such cases. One, a blacksmith, seventy years of age, the other, an Indian, fifty years of age. Both recovered permanently. This was the treatment:

Thoroughly stimulate the liver with cholagogues. Place the patient in a bath as hot as can be borne and rub him roughly for twenty or thirty minutes. I then use a liniment composed of

R. Tinct. Capsici	2 ounces.
Spts. Camphoræ	1 ounce.
Ol. Cedar	½ ounce.
Aq. Ammoniæ	1 ounce.
Lobelia (Thomp. 3d prep.)	1 ounce.

Mix and shake.

When patient is taken out of the water, dry quickly with a rough towel and apply the liniment, rubbing it in well. It is best to do this just before retiring.

This treatment will bring a return of sensation by the third day, beginning at the point of attack.

You will be notified of the return of sensation by a sharp pain starting from the seat of the trouble.

Then continue to rub until the pain passes out of the extremities. The patient will shed tears from the severity of the treatment, but don't give him opium. Let him weep until the pain is rubbed out.

Prescribe alterative treatment until patient is fully recovered. I succeed every time with the above treatment.

Richland, Ga. J. SMITH, M. D.

An Unusual Case.

I have been in the practice of medicine five years, and have met with a great many cases that were very interesting, but have never reported any to a medical journal. Some were very obscure and others uncommon; but the one I shall attempt to relate is more interesting to me on account of its being rare in this country, so far as I know.

I was consulted on March 10th, by Calvin C., colored, about his daughter. He stated she had menstruated in Nov., 1892, for the first time, and in the two following months without any disturbance whatever, but the next month she failed to become unwell, and up to the time he consulted me about it she had missed three months. He said he wanted me to give her something to bring on menstruation. I asked him what her age was, and he told me she was eleven years old.

I told him I would not prescribe for her until I saw her. He came back to me in a few days and told me he wanted me to go and see her. When I had examined her, I told her mother the girl was pregnant. I asked her mother her age, and she told me she was eleven years old, as her father had said. She told me the year she was born. I am sure she is right, as she is a very intelligent woman, and the girl did not look to be any older. I delivered her, about a month afterwards, of a male fetus, at about the fifth month of development.

The only thing about the case that is interesting to me is the age. Have any of the readers of the BRIEF met with a case of pregnancy at that age?

Success to the BRIEF.

Alto, Tex. J. B. RAMSEY, M. D.

Digitized by Google

Scarlet Fever—Tetter.

It is said that sulphite of soda, as a prophylactic in scarlet fever, has no equal; also in diphtheria. When one case occurs in a family, the remainder of the family should at once be put on the sulphite in full doses three times a day. This treatment has proved successful in the hands of some physicians.

Now for a little query—then a little help. Can tetter be cured? If so, how? I am a chronic sufferer from this much dreaded disease. The pruritus is so intense that I am at times compelled to use almost incessant friction of the affected parts. It is worst on the perineum, but has recently been spreading and now nearly covers the entire scrotum.

Have been afflicted with it about twelve years. I have used quite a number of local remedies, such as chrysophanic acid and petroleum, acid salicylic and alcohol, and others too numerous to mention, with only temporary relief.

Brethren, if you can suggest a remedy that will cure it permanently, let's have it, and have it quick, for I am tired of scratching—want to trim my nails and quit the business. Would like to have the editor's opinion. Am taking Fowler's solution. H. L. SCHILLING, M. D.

Smithburg, Miss.

Take a teaspoonful of Iodia (Battle), three times daily, and apply the following locally:

R. Ung. Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri..... 2 drachms.
Ung. Sulphuris..... 2 drachms.
Acid Carbolici..... 8 grains.
Ung. Simplicis.....½ ounce.
M.

The diet must be carefully looked to. Don't eat too much. Plenty of acid fruits and green vegetables. Keep the bowels soluble. Don't touch the parts affected with *water*. Use some simple ointment for cleansing purposes.—[ED.

Tumor of the Liver.

I was this day shown a chicken's liver and asked the cause of a hard, bluish lump, near one-fourth inch in diameter, on one side of the liver, tapering somewhat to the other side, being quite hard. I proceeded to cut it open and found an ordinary steel sewing needle incased in the hard substance, all complete save a broken eye. The chicken presented perfect health, and was as fat as could be desired. I suppose that the chicken had swallowed it either in its food or as a food-grinder. Being a rather rare case, is my excuse for sending the communication.

A long and profitable life to the BRIEF, that it may continue to shed light upon its thousands of readers.

I. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Fairbury, Neb.

Help Wanted.

I have been a silent reader of your valuable journal for some time. Now, I come for information from its many readers or the editor, or both, with regard to the cure of the whisky habit.

I have a patient who is very anxious for relief. If anything can be done for this class of patients I would like to know it. I will be pleased to hear from any or all through the BRIEF, or by private letter. Who can give the desired information?

Success to the BRIEF and its many readers. W. L. DAY, M. D.

Sherwood, Tex.

Try the following:

R. Tinct. Capsici..... 2 ounces.
Celerina (Rio).....4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times daily.

Also:

R. Strychnia Nit..... 1 grain.
Aquæ Dest.....½ ounce.
M. Sig.: Four to eight minims daily, hypodermically, gradually diminishing the dose.

The most nourishing food, rest, and a generally building up plan of treatment. —[ED.

Curious Cases.

"Ben Aciba" says the same has happened before.

In the year 1860, there lived in the Harz Mountains, Europe, a family; man, wife and a child four months old. The man was a wood-chopper, and while felling a tree, his wife being in close proximity, the tree fell upon her crushing her so that within a short while she died. The last words she uttered were that he should do all he possibly could towards nursing the child. He did so, and to pacify the child, he allowed it to suck at his breast, and strange to relate, within forty-eight hours he gave milk.

C. PFANNENSCHMIDT, M. D.

Detroit, Mich.

Digitized by Google

Diagnosis and Treatment Wanted.

Will some of the many readers of the BRIEF give me diagnosis and treatment of the following case:

Patient is taken with pain of the most excruciating character in right side over region of the gall bladder, which radiates thence to stomach and between the shoulders. It is usually checked by hypodermics of morphia sulphate and does not return; but the last two attacks differ from previous ones in that the pain commenced in the stomach and back, and, while checked by morphia for the time being, the attack lasted for about one week. Have watched very closely for gall-stones, but have never found any. Menses are regular. No female trouble. Attacks occur every two or three weeks, and date from an attack of so-called typho-malarial fever three years ago.

As patient is my wife, I would be very glad to hear of a successful treatment, either through the BRIEF or by mail.

Mendon, O. J. M. MILLER, M. D.

Gall stones. Put patient upon Lithiated Hydrangea (Lambert), and also give sodium phosphate one drachm, three times daily in water before meals. During the attacks apply a mustard plaster over the right hypochondrium, and give Papine (Battle) to relieve the pain, it is much less apt to disorder the system than morphia. Regulate diet. Exclude fatty and saccharine substances. Lean meats, eggs, fish, fruits and succulent vegetables may be freely used.—[ED.

Reply to Dr. W. L. Presley.

Dr. Presley wants to know if it is ethical for one physician to visit another physician's patient, inquire after the treatment, and suggest this, that and the other, telling what wonderful success he has had in just such cases, etc. I answer no; it is not ethical. It is not professional. It is not the conduct of a gentleman. Any one bearing the name of a physician and guilty of such unbecoming behavior should not be recognized by the medical profession.

If a physician is called to see another's in a case of emergency, it is his duty to go and do what he can, and leave the patient to the care of the attending physician, explaining the matter to the patient or family; and, if possible, leave a note for the attending physician. When he is requested to take charge of the case, he should direct that the other physician be immediately informed of the fact.

Now, brethren, you can see something of my idea of ethics. Am I right or wrong?

Success to the BRIEF.

W. S. HART, M. D.

Friendship, Ky.

Dental Notes.

Gold lining for rubber dentures, is the proper thing.

For alveolar abscess, use hydrogen peroxide.

Dentistry is becoming a more and more popular field for women; brothers, look to your laurels.

Campho-phenique is spoken of very highly for after-pains of teeth extraction, and in many cases of inflammation, pulpitis, alveolar abscess, stomatitis, etc.

"Salivation," says Dr. Patterson, "is merely a condition of enormous secretion of all the fluids of the body, due to impoverished blood; but these symptoms of salivation, as described by medical men, are not symptomatic of hydrargyrism."

Hydrogen peroxide renders saliva, which is in a septic condition, caused by pyrogenic bacteria from alveolar abscess, inert, if used in a solution of one part of hydrogen peroxide to two or three parts of distilled water.

The gold-lined plate (vulcanite) has come to stay; it combines the accuracy of fit of the rubber plate, and the healthful and hygienic properties of the gold. Dentists and physicians alike should recommend it to their patients, as the cleanest and healthiest plate worn. It can be offered to patients for the same cost as the average rubber plate.

The mouth should be kept scrupulously clean, the cleaner the better, as microbes more slowly develop. Great numbers of germs are constantly being swallowed with the saliva, a good many of which are ready to do us great harm. Tooth powders and mouth washes should be recommended to contain oil of cassia, which will act as a prophylactic.

D. E. WIBER, D. D. S.

Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

Sumbul Root

(The root of Ferula Sumbul.)

Nat. Ord. Umbelliferæ.

Common names—Sumbul, Musk Root, Jatamansi.

DESCRIPTION—The plant that produces the sumbul root is an herbaceous perennial, with an erect milk-bearing stem, and is a native of Central Asia. The leaves are mostly radical, large, and alternately decompound, with the ultimate segments narrow and toothed. The upper stem leaves are reduced merely to the sheathing bases of the petioles. The flowers are small yellow and disposed in compound umbels.

For thirty years after Sumbul (musk-root) had become an article of medicine, nothing was known concerning its botanical source.

In 1869, Kauffman, from plants collected in Russian Turkestan and grown in the Moscow Botanic Garden, established in it a new Euryangium, closely related to Ferula and differing chiefly in the broader vertæ. The plant has since, however, been ascribed to Ferula by Petournikoff after an examination of the ripe fruit sent from Russia.

Euryangium Sumbul, or musk-root of commerce, reaches our market through Russia. It occurs in pieces or sections, often branched and from half an inch to three inches. It is brown externally.

PROPERTIES AND USES—Sumbul is a stimulant and tonic to the nervous system; it has been recommended in gastric spasms, hysteria, delirium, diarrhea, dysentery, leucorrhea, chlorosis, asthma, chronic bronchitis, and other maladies, accompanied with an asthenic condition. In nervous diseases of a low depressing character, it has been found very useful, especially in the following combination which we prepare in pill form. These pills are prescribed by leading physicians. Don't fail to specify Warner & Co. to avoid substitutes and disappointment.

Pil. Sumbul Comp. (DR. GOODELL)

As especially prepared by WM. R. WARNER & CO.

R. Ext. Sumbul, 1 grain. Ferri Sulph. Exs. 1 grain.
Asafœtida, 2 grains. Ac. Arsenious, 1-40 grain.

"I use this pill for nervous and hysterical women who need building up." One or two pills three times a day. This pill is used with advantage in neurasthenic conditions in conjunction with occasional doses of Warner & Co.'s Bromo-Soda, in cases of fatigue, loss of sleep, headache or indigestion.

Pil. Sumbul Aperient (DR. SHOEMAKER)

R. Ext. Sumbul, 1 grain. Ext. Cascara Sag., ½ grain. Ext. Nuc. Vom., ⅛ grain.
Asafœtida, 1 grain. Aloin, ¼ grain. Gingerine, ¼ grain.

This pill is a gentle stimulant, tonic, and aperient, in doses of one or two pills three times a day, occasional doses of Bromo-Soda will greatly facilitate and bring quick relief.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., Chemists,

1228 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Pil. Sumbul and Sumbul Comp. sent by mail on receipt of $1.50.

Digitized by Google

Book Notices.

CHOLERA: ITS CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT. By Roberts Bartholow, M. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica, General Therapeutics and Hygiene in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In one 12mo volume of 127 pages, with 9 engravings. Cloth, $1.25. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1893.

The author has sought to make a practical book in the smallest compass, and to that end he has utilized his personal experiences in two epidemics of the disease. No extent of individual observations, however, can take the place of the multiplied experiences, the far-reaching discoveries, and the amazing fertility of resource of modern medicine, hence the work includes whatever is most noteworthy in the improvements made during the existing epidemic. The constantly increasing proportion of cures following improved therapeutical measures is the justification for the relatively large space devoted in this volume to the subject of treatment. It certainly would be the correct thing for every physician to have this work at hand.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA. By G. Frank Lydston, M. D., Professor of the Surgical Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs and Syphilology in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons; Attending Surgeon to Cook County Hospital; Fellow of the Chicago College of Medicine, and of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, etc. With seven full-page Plates and eighty-five Wood Cuts. Chicago: The W. T. Keener Co. Price, $3.00.

This is a series of class-room lectures by a celebrated teacher, well versed on the subject. This book is widely different from the generality of works of this kind in the fact that all the rubbish on this subject has been studiously avoided, and a practical knowledge of the subject for the general practitioner has been adhered to. There is certainly room for this kind of literature, and we are pleased to here note that medical authors are now making their works more practical and less theoretical than formerly. This work is thoroughly practical.

"H. V. C."

HAYDEN'S VIBURNUM COMPOUND

THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD IN THE

AILMENTS OF WOMEN

—AND IN—

OBSTETRIC PRACTICE.

SUPERIOR TO ERGOT IN ALL CASES.

Perfectly **Safe, Prompt** and **Reliable.** Agreeable to the patient and satisfactory to prescriber.

Contains no **Narcotic, Coal Oil Products, Depressants,** or other **Poisons.**

Send for our large Hand-Book **free.**

Write only for ℞—"H. V. C." and accept no **substitutes.** All Druggists. Address,

THE NEW YORK PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, BEDFORD SPRINGS, MASS.

Digitized by Google

DOCTOR !

Have *you* tried our **ACETANILID AND CAFFEINE COMPOUND?** Hundreds of others have; they pronounce it the *best* Analgesic and Antipyretic to be obtained. Does not depress the heart, useful in *all* cases where a pain reliever and calmative to the nervous system are indicated.

Four ounces, powder or 5 grain tablets, mailed for $1.00. (One-fourth price of Antikamnia.) Sample free.

PEPSIN COMPOUND.

FORMULA.

Sugar of Milk	**40 ozs.**	**Maltose**	**8 ozs.**
Pepsin	**8 "**	**Veg. Diastase**	**4 drs.**
Pancreatin	**8 "**	**Lactic Acid**	**5 fl drs.**
Hydrochloric Acid	**5 fl. drs.**		

Four ounces, powder or 5 grain tablets, mailed for $1.00. (One-third price of Lactopeptine.) Sample free.

Send for our catalogue of Pharmaceutical Products (Tablets, Elixirs, Fluid Extracts, Specialties, etc.).

The Maltbie Chemical Co.

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

ELECTRICITY IN DISEASES OF WOMEN AND OBSTETRICS. By Franklin H. Martin, M. D., Prof. of Gynecology, Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, Attending Surgeon Woman's Hospital of Chicago, Gynecologist to Charity and Post-Graduate Hospitals, Member the Chicago Gynecological Society, and the American Gynecological Society, etc. Illustrated. Chicago: The W. T. Keener Co. Price $2.00.

This is the second edition of this work that has been demanded in the short space of nine months. This shows that the work is certainly meritorious and that the practical worth of electricity in the diseases of women is much more in vogue than formerly. There are eighty-five figures showing the different kinds of batteries and appliances used, giving full text as to their use. Electricity is an important subject and can be much abused by not having a thorough knowledge of the subject. We would, therefore, suggest that you secure good works on the subject before attempting to use it, if you wish to do good and avoid the harm that might result through ignorance of the subject.

THERAPEUTIC NOTES ON SUMMER DISEASES. By H. K. Mulford Company, 2132 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send to them for a copy, and don't fail to mention the BRIEF.

Physicians who received their "Therapeutic Notes on Winter Remedies" will be pleased to learn that they have issued this little manual on above subject, and won't delay in sending in their names for a copy.

NANCE. A Story of Kentucky Feuds. By Nanci Lewis Greene. New York and Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely, Publisher. Price 50 cents.

This is Vol. II, No. 4, of Neely's Library of choice literature, and bears out our former remarks on the excellency of this class of novels.

COLLES' FRACTURE. Illustrated by Photographs of Splints used in Treatment, and by photographs of cases. Also Exhibiting a New Mechanical Combination Splint for the Treatment of Other Fractures of the Upper Extremity. Illustrated by Photographs. By E. H. Woolsey, M. D., Oakland, Cal. Reprint.

THE DOCTOR'S FACTOTUM. A Bimonthly Journal. Subscription price, 50 cents a year. Published by the New York Pharmacal Association, Yonkers, N. Y.

A MANUAL OF DISEASES OF THE EAR. By George P. Field, M. R. C. S., Aural Surgeon and Lecturer on Aural Surgery, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London. In one octavo volume of 391 pages, with 78 engravings and 21 colored plates. Cloth, $3.75. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1893.

The frequency of aural affections, the apparent difficulties of treatment and the severity of the results of neglect, all combine to render a plain and authoritative volume an acquisition of great value to the student and general practitioner. The work possesses even greater importance to the specialist, since it embodies the experience of a gentleman occupying the chair of aural surgery in the first London school offering instruction on the subject. The demand for four editions testifies to its merit. The colored plates alone, independent of the text, are worth more, as a matter of diagnosis, to the practitioner, than any other work it has been our pleasure to notice. If you are interested in this subject don't fail to secure it.

CHOLERA: ITS PREVENTION AND TREATMENT. By Elmer Lee, A. M., M. D., Chicago, Ill. And Hydrogen Peroxide in Contagious Diseases—Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhus and Typhoid Fever. By Cyrus Edson, M. D. Reprint. Send to The Drevet Manufacturing Co., 28 Prince Street, New York, for a copy and mention the MEDICAL BRIEF.

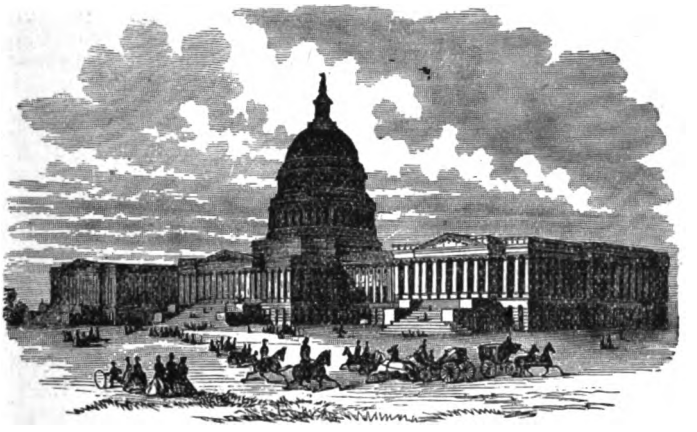
HOW TO FEED THE BABY to Make it Healthy and Happy, with Health Hints. By C. E. Page, M. D., Author of the "Unity of Disease—Its Origin and Removal," "Natural Cure of Consumption," "Bright's Disease," "Constipation," etc. Sixth Edition, Revised. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. Price, 50 cents.

POINTS OF SIMILARITY BETWEEN US AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. The Annual Address of the President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society for 1892. By John B. Roberts, A. M., M. D. Reprinted from the Transactions.

ILLUSTRATED MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA. By Edwin Chesterman and G. M. Streeter, Proprietors of Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss and Bandage. Published by I. B. Seeley & Co., Philadelphia. Price 25 cents.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MASSAGE. By Douglas Graham, M. D., Boston, Mass. 2d edition, Illustrated. Detroit: Geo. S. Davis, Publisher. Price 25 cents.

Digitized by Google



AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL,

Which is another way of saying, "in our own Country," where prophets usually have no honor,

ALL PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

As the most invaluable agent in the treatment of
Coughs, Catarrh, Phthisis, Pulmonalis, Tuberculosis, General Debilit etc.

TERRALINE

A purified and tasteless preparation of Petroleum for INTERNAL USE—a substitute for Cod Liver Oil and Emulsions. A distinct point in its favor is that it will not cause nausea or eructations, and the most delicate stomach can tolerate it and grow strong in its use. It is not a patent medicine in any sense of the word, but is sold on the prescription of the practitioner, and it does not end in PROMISING TO CURE, but does its whole duty to the entire satisfaction of the attending physician and ailing patient. It is worth a trial

FOR COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, ETC.

and for such we will send a dollar bottle free to any physician who will pay express charges.

Any "Terraline," or preparation of similar name, is an imitation if manufactured at any place but Washington, D. C.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE TERRALINE CO.

1316 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

Digitized by Google

THE CLINICAL VALUE OF REPEATED CAREFUL CORRECTION OF MANIFEST REFRACTIVE ERROR IN PLASTIC IRITIS. By Charles A. Oliver, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Reprinted from American Ophthalmological Society Transactions.

ACROMEGALY. With the Clinical Report of a Case. By Archibald Church, M. D., Professor of Neurology in the Chicago Policlinic, etc., and William Hessert, M. D., Resident Staff Cook County Hospital, Chicago. Reprint.

DEFORMITIES OF THE NASAL SEPTUM, and their Influence in Diseases of the Ear and Throat. By Wm. Scheppegrell, A. M., M. D., Assistant Surgeon of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, New Orleans, La. Reprint.

EXTRACTION OF STEEL FROM THE INTERIOR OF THE EYE WITH THE ELECTRO-MAGNET. By Alvin A. Hubbell, M. D., N. Y. Reprint.

SYMMETRICALLY-PLACED OPACITIES OF THE CORNEÆ, Occurring in Mother and Son. By Charles A. Oliver, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Reprint.

SAFE APPLICATION OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT. The Electric Light Hygiene Co., Newark, N. J.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE JOHN GUITERAS MEDICAL SOCIETY of Undergraduates, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

ERRORS IN SCHOOL BOOKS. Dedicated to the Advancement of Learning. Second Edition. Boston: Albert A. Pope.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCINNATI, O. Forty-ninth Annual Announcement for 1893-1894.

LARYNGECTOMY in a Case of Cancer of the Larnyx. By George W. Crile, M. D., Cleveland, O. Reprint.

REPORT of Secretary Board of Managers of the Observatory of Yale University, for year 1892-93.

MISSOURI MEDICAL COLLEGE, Session 1893-94. Fifty-third Annual Announcement.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, CITY OF NEW YORK. Prospectus Session, 1893-1894.

SURGICAL CLINIC. By Nicholas Senn, M. D., Ph. D. Reprint.

Lumbar Pain.

Celerina should be tried in lumbar pain, frequent micturition and intestinal indigestion.

Flying Columbias

You ride on air—You rather see than feel your speed—You are on a Columbia—the uppermost grade of pneumatic-tire bicycle.

Catalogue free at Columbia agencies, by mail for two two-cent stamps. Pope Mfg. Co., Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.

STEARNS'

WINE OF COD LIVER OIL

- - WITH - -

PEPTONATE OF IRON.

* * * *

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL PREPARATION which contains 25 per cent of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, Morrhuine, Butylamine, Amylamine, Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus.

Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains, as noted above.

Each fluidounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

Stearn's Wine may be used in all cases where Cod Liver Oil and Iron are indicated, and furthermore it is devoid of all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Cod Liver Oil in any form.

Samples, literature and clinical reports sent free to any physician mentioning this journal.

* * * *

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS, DETROIT, MICH.

Digitized by Google

Pharmaceutical Products of **The Farbenfabriken** vorm Friedr Bayer & Co.

PHENACETINE

(Bayer.)

AMONG the Antipyretic, Analgesic and Sedative remedies for acute inflammatory conditions, Phenacetine easily fills the first place. It is the best of the Antipyretics, because it acts the most promptly and the most effectively within the limit of perfect safety. It is the best Analgesic because, in moderate doses, it controls pain without giving rise to secretory disturbances. It is the best Sedative in the restlessness of acute maladies because it modifies the cause of the disturbance instead of obtunding the sensibilities. In Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Influenza, Migraine, and allied conditions, Phenacetine stands unrivalled. It is indicated in all fevers and all forms of pain. Supplied in ounces, tablets and pills, alone and with Salophen, Sulfonal, Salol, Quinine, Caffeine, etc.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York,

Sole Agents and Licensees for the United States.

OTHER

Farbenfabriken

PRODUCTS

SALOPHEN

A safe and effective derivative of phenol and salicylic acid. Indicated in rheumatism and allied maladies.

SULFONAL-BAYER

THE greatest of hypnotics for general uses, and invaluable in the neuroses. Must be given as directed.

ARISTOL

A Prompt and Effective dressing, for all external and cavital lesions. Safe, convenient and odorless.

PIPERAZINE-BAYER

URIC Acid Solvent, and of remarkable efficacy in the uric diathesis. Indicated also in gout and renal colic.

TRIONAL

A hypnotic and sedative which is specially indicated in many neuroses not amenable to other drugs.

LOSOPHAN

AN antimycotic, indicated in ringworm, scabies, pityriasis, and the parasitical dermatoses in general.

EUROPHEN

SUBSTITUTE for iodoform, cicatrisant, and local dressing for catarrhal, ulcerative and luetic lesions.

EUROPHEN-ARISTOL

THIS is a mixture of these remedies. It is thought to combine the advantages of both.

Pamphlets forwarded by

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York.

Sole Agents and Licensees for the United States.

In Writing to Advertisers, Mention Medical Brief.

Digitized by Google

Business Chances.

PROPERTY, PRACTICES, ETC., FOR SALE.

Notices will be placed under this head on receipt of 5 cents a word each insertion. *Money must accompany the notice.*

For Sale.—Residence, ten rooms, with necessary out-buildings, a $3,000 practice thrown in, for the price of property—$1,200. Cost of property six years ago, when built, $3,000. Satisfactory reasons for wishing to change location. Address, B. R. O'CONNOR, M. D., Grenola, Kan.

A Rare Chance.—$3,000 unopposed practice given to the purchaser of my property. Town of 250 inhabitants, on railroad, in Central Illinois. Good property. Price, $1,400. Write for particulars. Address, A. B. C., care of MED. BRIEF.

Dr. Selman's Epileptic Sanitarium.—See his advertisement in the MEDICAL BRIEF of this issue.

Fifty Cents pays for a year's subscription to the *Bulletin*, which is worth ten times that amount to any doctor who contemplates change of location. We buy, sell and locate. Send 50 cents for a year's subscription to HUTCHINSON & JONES, Lock Box 901, Weyauwega, Wis.

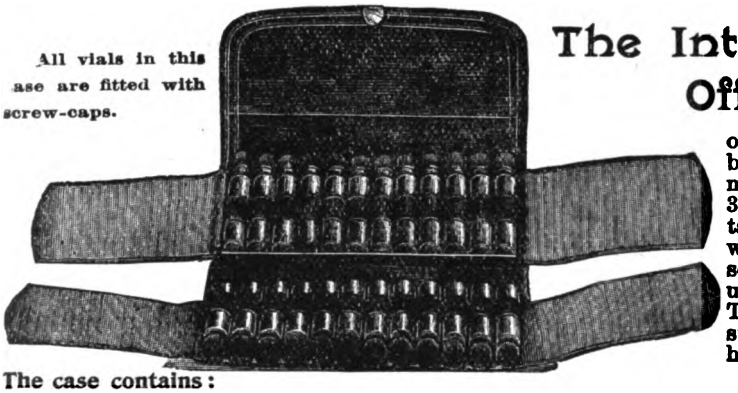
A Rare Chance.—For sale, one of the best paying Medical Institutions in the West. Ten years in existence, but newly furnished. The proprietor wishes to retire. Price reasonable. Address for particulars, MEDICAL INSTITUTE, this office.

For Sale.—Large house, office and grounds, in a lively R. R. town. Been a doctor's stand for twenty-five years. Little opposition. Price $1800.00. DR. E. L. SENCINDIVER, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Pruritus Ani.—If you want sample and formula for best Ointment for above disease, send 25 cents to P. O. Box 22, Sumner, Ill.

(Continued on page 970.)

All vials in this case are fitted with screw-caps.



The Interesting Offer

of a handsome double morocco pocket medicine-case—7⅛x 3¾x⅞ inches—containing 24 vials filled with a complete assortment of our popular Tablets and Triturates, at the special price of $3, has been

Accepted by over 15,000 Physicians.

The case contains:

Acetanalide Comp. (Migraine).
Anti-Constipation (Mulford Co.).
Chlorodyne (Mulford Co.).
Viburnum Comp. (valuable uterine tonic).
Ammonii Chloridum Comp.
Bismuth et Cerii Oxalat.
Bronchitis.
Cathartic, "Active."
Diarrhœa.
Ergotine (Bonjean's), 1 grain.
Ferri et Acid, Arsen. et Strych., No. 1.
Fever (Dr. T. G. Davis).
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite et Ipecac et Sodii Bicarb., No. 1.
Hydrarg. Iod. Viride, 1-4 grain.
Morphinæ Sulphas, 1-6 grain.
Neuralgic (Dr. H. J. Kenyon).
Nitro-Glycerin Comp. (Mulford Co.).
Pulv. Ipecac et Opii (U. S. P.), representing 2½ grains.
Tinct. Aconiti, 1 minim.
Tonsillitis (Mulford Co.).
Corros. Sublim., 1 grain (colored blue, antiseptic).
Quininæ Sulphat., 1 grain.
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite, 1-10 grain.
Kermes Mineral Comp. (Dr. E. Wilson).

These cases are a permanent advertisement for us, as they are constantly being refilled with our standard preparations, which physicians use because they are so reliable, valuable, convenient and elegant—all compressed. We continue this attractive $3 offer for a limited period. Send check, money-order or postal note. We deliver it free of postage.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY, 2132 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Digitized by Google

Habitual—— . . Miscarriage.

John Sease, M. D., Little Mountain, S. C., says Mrs. E. had been married one year, pregnant and came to term, was delivered with forceps, this was early in '87. In September, '87, she sent for me, I hastened and found she had miscarried at third month, she made a speedy recovery. Early in '88 she became pregnant again. I then put her on Aletris Cordial. She took it, and after it was gone, asked me to get her another bottle, which I did. She reported that a teaspoonful upon rising in the morning always relieved the morning sickness. She went to term, and I delivered her of a fine girl. In one and a half years she became pregnant, and not taking Aletris Cordial, at the third month miscarried. She became pregnant again in a few months, when I at once ordered for her several bottles of Aletris Cordial. She took the medicine regularly, came to term, and I again delivered her of a well developed boy. The striking feature in this case was, that when she did not take Aletris Cordial, she had a miscarriage at about the third month.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full size bottle of ALETRIS CORDIAL will be sent FREE to any Physician who wishes to test it, if he will pay the express charges. *See Page 1021.*

Digitized by Google

For Sale.—The undersigned offers his property for sale at half cost price; he wishes to retire from practice and remove to California. EDWARD A. VOGT, M. D., Friedheim P. O., Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Medical Practices and Drug Stores bought and sold. Assistants and Partners provided. 200 Practices for sale. Address, "THE MEDICAL ECHO," Lynn, Mass.

For Sale, Cheap.—Fine Practice and $1,500 Drug Stock. No opposition. Address, DR. G. E. GRAY, Munden, Kansas.

Bicycle Bargain.—New $135 Columbia, nickel plated. Price $49.50. DR. L. A. BARBER, Kellettville, Pa.

National Medical Exchange.—Elkhart, Ind. List and terms, ten cents.

National Surgical Chair Exchange, Elkhart, Ind. List free.

Salicylic Acid.

Salicylic acid should never be administered in solution, but in a capsule.

A Common Occurrence.

A child of five to fourteen years old is brought to you, with following history: Too lazy to study, too stupid to learn, too deaf to hear, unwilling to read and no use at home. A constant source of in or outcome to the attending physician, who doses him for all the "itises" from his eyes to his anus, except the right one. Often the hoped for result is gained, though far more frequently the parents give up in disgust. Open this fellow's nose and see the change. His head clears up, his eyes brighten, hearing returns, and all functions of the body respond. He goes back to school, his career changes, and his physician permanently loses a patient.

Urethral Inflammation.

Dr. W. H. Briggs, of Springfield, Me., says: I have used Sanmetto in selected cases of urethral inflammation, cystitis, frequent and painful micturition with scanty urine, etc. I find it a good remedy in such cases, soothing and healing in its action, prompt and efficient. I am pleased with it.

ACECAFFIENE.

For Headaches, Neuralgias, Migrain, Hemicranium. A wonderful effective remedy to relieve nerve pains. Free samples sent by mail to all physicians sending their address to

G. W. POWELL, M. D., Moriah, M. Y.

WANTED.—Reputable Physicians in every city and town to conduct my Rupture Specialty in connection with their practice. Territory for sale. DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, Chicago, Ill.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Winter term begins September 18, 1893. Course of study covers four years; for Bachelors of Arts and Sciences; three years. Preliminary examination required in English, Physics, Mathematics, and Latin. Fees, $100 a year. Laboratory equipment for students unequaled. For Announcement and further information address Dr. BAYARD HOLMES, Sec'y, Venetian Building, Chicago, Ill.

WE call the attention of our readers to the attractive and distinctive Antikamnia advertisement in this number. This firm gladly sends samples free to physicians who will furnish their address.

OVER 50,000 PHYSICIANS

READ

THE MEDICAL BRIEF

EACH ISSUE.

Representing more than one-half the entire Medical Profession of America.

Digitized by Google

FOR FEMALE DISEASES.

MICAJAH'S

MEDICATED UTERINE WAFERS.

A REMEDY FOR THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN, AS

Chronic Inflammation and Engorgement of the Womb,
ULCERATION, ... LEUCORRHŒA ... PROLAPSUS,
IRREGULAR, SUPPRESSED AND PAINFUL MENSTRUATION,

AND THE IRREGULARITIES INCIDENTAL TO CHANGE OF LIFE.

Leucorrhœa.

FAIRVIEW, W. VA.,
Oct. 3, 1892.

I have given Micajah's Wafers a fair trial in a typical case of twelve months' standing of Leucorrhœa. Result very satisfactory

W. G. STONE, M. D.

The Best Treatment.

BELLECENTRE, OHIO,
Oct. 6, 1892.

There is no treatment I know of equals the Micajah Wafers in all obscure troubles incident to the uterus. They satisfy a long felt want and give perfect satisfaction. The wafers make the treatment of the uterus comparatively easy.

S. J. POLLOCK, M. D.

BOX OF 25 WAFERS, SUFFICIENT FOR 3 MONTHS' TREATMENT, $1.00.

TO PHYSICIANS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE MERITS OF THE WAFERS SAMPLES WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS MICAJAH & CO. WARREN, PA.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

Digitized by Google

Gonorrheal Synovitis.

Dr. J. William White says: If the joint troubles do result from absorption into the blood of septic matters arising from pus decomposition, we can understand the otherwise mysterious fact of their much greater frequency in the male than in the female, the length, narrowness and delicacy of the male urethral canal offering admirable opportunities for the retention, decomposition and absorption of purulent matter, as contrasted with the thick, resistant, non-absorbent vaginal mucous membrane.

Weariness of Life.

The weariness and debility which all persons sometimes feel can usually be overcome by toning the heart and nerve centers by the use of that harmless, yet powerful cardiac restorative, Cactina Pillets. One or two pillets every two or three hours, strengthens the heart and thus increases bodily activity and buoyancy of feeling without injury to the system.

Alcoholism.

The most recent remedy for alcoholism in Russia is petroleum or parafin oil, to which the notice of the St. Petersburg medical authorities was called by an accident. It appears that a laboring man, who had been drinking heavily for four days and nights, entered, in a complete state of intoxication, a grocer's shop. Unnoticed by the shopkeeper, he staggered up to an open cask of petroleum and began drinking from it. It is related that the petroleum cured him of all the ill effects of overdrinking; the nausea, unsteadiness of gait, and headache disappeared as if by magic.

Sprained Ankle.

Douche with warm water, 112° to 115° F., for ten to twenty minutes. Then apply, over thin layer of cotton, plaster of paris roller bandage (three-inch-wide Schorse's, or improvised with good dental plaster rolled in crinoline) evenly from the toe well up the calf of leg.—*Hot Springs Med. Journal.*

TAPE WORM SPECIFIC

SENT FREE to Physicians only.

Send two two-cent stamps for receipt, and bill-head or card to

JOHN WILBUR, M. D.,

177 STATE STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Private Obstetrical Hospital

No. 273 WEST NINTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

Patients will receive the best of care and medical attention. Home comforts; strictly private. Lady physicians in attendance.
Correspondence solicited.

Pinke's Patent Portable Home Vapor and Medicated Bath Apparatus.

Any kind of sweat baths in ten minutes; used in or by side patient's bed, under a solid seat chair.
Price, $12.00; with Gown, $15.00.
Send for circulars and medical testimonials.
P. D. PINKE, 1179 Third Ave., NEW YORK CITY.

"LILIENMILCH."

A Saponated Glycerine, combining the hygienic properties of Glycerine and Olive Oil, Vaseline, or other emollients. Neither sticky nor greasy, easily washed off, milder than soap. Lilienmilch will be found invaluable in cutaneous ailments and should be used for all toilet purposes instead of soap. Price in one pound bottles, 50 cents. Sample free.
NEW JERSEY MFG. CO., Incorp.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DR. McMUNN'S

ELIXIR OF OPIUM

An Invaluable Discovery in the Preparation of Opium.

It contains all the valuable medicinal properties of Opium in natural combination, to the exclusion of all its noxious, deleterious, useless principles upon which its bad effects depend. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne and antispasmodic powers of Opium: To produce sleep and composure; to relieve pain and irritation; nervous excitement and morbid irritability of body and mind; to allay convulsive and spasmodic actions, etc.; and being purified from all the noxious and deleterious elements, its operation is attended by no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache, nor any derangement of the constitution or general health. Hence its high superiority over Laudanum, Paregoric, Black Drop, Denarcotized Laudanum, and every other Opiate preparation.

CAUTION.

On account of its large sale, spurious articles are offered in bulk. The genuine is sold only in vials of about seven drachms with yellow wrappers and signature of Jno. B. McMunn.

E. FERRETT, Agent, 372 Pearl St., New York.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Circumcision.

Dawbarn says keep a piece of drainage tube fastened about the root of the penis to avoid unnecessary loss of blood. The prepuce should be removed and not simply split, leaving just enough to cover the glans. Slit up the dorsum, seize the cut edge with forceps and trim with scissors, removing the skin and mucous membrane at same stroke, leaving moderately long at frenum. Use running suture of catgut and paint with five per cent aristol collodion. Keep dry, use no ointment, dust, and wrap in cotton.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

The central and all-important fact to be borne in mind is that an early diagnosis and departure for the high-altitude region is absolutely essential, and that the prospects for a favorable outcome in an individual case will depend upon the success with which this is accomplished. We may even make so strong a statement as this, that a cure of this much and justly dreaded disease is, except in rare instances, certain if the sufferer only gets an early start. One who studies this disease at a health resort is almost forced to believe that physicians generally forget that this, like other diseases, has an early stage, and that they are not obliged to wait until their patient presents the appearance of a typical hospital consumptive before making a diagnosis. Don't fall into this error, but regard all cases of cough that last unduly in young adults with suspicion. Better make a dozen mistakes on this, the safe, side than one on the other.

Boils.

Dr. Isola (Italy) has obtained very good results from the internal use of sulphate of copper in the treatment of boils. The salt is administered in doses of one-sixth grain, in pills, repeated several times a day.—*Med. Week.*

Shaking Palsy.

For shaking palsy nothing excels tinct. æsculus glabre, one-half drachm, Celerina, eight ounces. Teaspoonful every two or three hours.

DOCTOR, DON'T DO IT!

WHAT? BUY A MEDICINE CASE

Without our trade-mark, Capitain's Patent Corners, and Comstock's Patent Metal Springs

For holding bottles, with flanges to keep corks in. No spilling of remedies, tearing of loops or breaking of hinges.

All Dealers Sell Them.

TRADE MARK. ESTB. 1879. WESTERN WARRANTED.

Capitain's Improved

Combination Corner. Corner, solid foot and socket for foot in one piece. Pat. Aug. 16, '92.

Comstock's Silver Plated Metal Springs, For holding Bottles. Cut from continuous plate of spring brass, silvered and lacquered. Pat. Sept. 2, '90.

Send for Catalogue showing over 100 different styles of Medicine Cases, Obstetric Bags, Instrument Cases and Rolls.

WESTERN LEATHER MFG. CO., 81 Illinois St., Chicago.

Digitized by Google

A Vitalizing Tonic to the Reproductive System.

SANMETTO

FOR

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

☞ A Scientific Blending of True Santal and Saw Palmetto in a Pleasant Aromatic Vehicle.

SPECIALLY VALUABLE IN

Prostatic Troubles of Old Men--Pre-Senility,
Difficult Micturition--Urethral Inflammation,
Ovarian Pains--Irritable Bladder.

POSITIVE MERIT AS A REBUILDER.

DOSE:—One teaspoonful four times a day.

OD CHEM. CO., NEW YORK.

PRE-SENILITY.

PRE-SENILITY or premature old age is a too early decline of the virile and physical powers, manifested by a commencing decadence of the reproductive glands—such as, a wasting or atrophy of either the Prostate, Testes, Mammæ or Ovaries—caused by masturbation, sexual excesses or sedentary habits.

SANMETTO is the indicated remedy, as it is unexcelled as a vitalizing tonic to the withered glands of the reproductive system, promoting their normal secretory activity. Its continued and regular use for some weeks produces results which are satisfactory to both physician and patient.

SANMETTO is a true TONIC, not a stimulant, to the reproductive organs and mucous surfaces, hence, its use for a sufficient period restores their normal function.

OD CHEM. CO., NEW YORK.

Digitized by Google

Bandaging in Hemorrhages.

Dr. B. Brown Williams contributes the following to the *Med. World:* Allow me to give the following experience. Some twenty-five years ago I was called at three P. M. to see a young man who had a tooth drawn, and it had been bleeding from eight o'clock in the morning to three o'clock the next day. Several eminent physicians had tried in vain to stop it and left him late at night after plugging the tooth. The plug appeared to do no good as the bleeding continued. The young man when I saw him, at three P. M., was as pale as death and looked as patients do a short time before dying from hemorrhage. His pulse was scarcely perceptible. His parents were weeping over him, and knowing that the physicians had exhausted everything known in such cases, I was at a loss to know what to do. The thought came to me for the first time to try what might be called diversion. I did so by cording his limbs just above each knee as tight as he could bear, with strips of cotton cloth about as wide as the finger. To my astonishment, in less time than it took to cord his limbs, his pulse became much stronger and regular. I then pulled out the plug, and after spitting blood a few times the bleeding ceased altogether, and by giving stimulants the patient soon recovered his health, to the great joy of his parents and friends. I left the patient after hemorrhage ceased, with directions to loosen the cords, but let them remain a few hours tight enough to be felt only. I have, as others doubtless will, found this manner of diverting the blood very helpful to medical treatment in other complaints. In pneumonia with bloody expectoration it acts charmingly with proper medicine. I was called to see a man in a neighboring State who had been treated some ten days for pneumonia, without any benefit. When I saw him he had great difficulty of breathing, with severe pain in the lungs, and his pulse very feeble. I corded his limbs and in a short time his pulse became stronger and in a few days he recovered with the aid of proper medicines. In nose bleed, hemoptysis, congestion of the brain, heart and stomach, it is wonderfully helpful to medical treatment. I would have published this treatment long ago, but I have been waiting with hope that some other physician would discover and publish it. In uterine hemorrhage it should not in emergencies be overlooked.

Menstruation and the Teeth.

A certain professor Sauvez claims that, since the augmentation of the mass of blood during pregnancy is known to produce certain influence on the jaws, that similar conditions existing during menstruation, women are more liable to dental troubles at that period.

On general consideration it would seem to follow that menstrual outflow, disturbing the nervous system and manifesting itself in congestion toward the head and the organs of the chest, would naturally produce a state of least resistance in any tooth susceptible to pulpitis or periostitis.

After observing a large number of cases, the professor sums up his experience as follows:

"In her menstrual period woman is subject to affections of the teeth, the same as during pregnancy, which are principally caused by the congestion of the pulp or the periosteum."

"Generally, woman may be said to be disposed to diseases of the teeth when her uterus is troubled."

"The difficulties mentioned occur at the *commencement* of the menstrual period."

The paper concludes with the advice that special care be exercised by practitioners, and that obturation of caries in the fourth degree, for instance, shall not be attempted during the menstrual period.—*Items of Interest.*

Long Continued Fevers.

John S. Bootiman, M. B., B. S., 6 Havelock Terrace, South Shields, England, says: I am happy to state that Cactina Pillets have been invaluable in my hands, especially in the treatment of long-continued fevers, such as typhoid. Their action on the heart was most marked in a case of typhoid, patient sixty-eight years old. I use them during all the stages of the disease to keep the heart right; and they most certainly do this. Tobacco heart, as others have found, is most amenable to their influence.

Digitized by Google

Enlarged Prostate—Acute Cystitis—Gonorrhea.

I used Sanmetto myself for enlarged prostate with splendid results. I have also prescribed it in acute cystitis, and gonorrhea. It will do all that is claimed for it. I shall continue to prescribe Sanmetto in my practice. I am over forty years in practice.

Portland, Ore. ED. H. JONES, M. D.

Soothing and Healing.

I have used Sanmetto in selected cases of urethral inflammation, cystitis, frequent and painful micturition with scanty urine, etc. I find it a good remedy in such cases, soothing and healing in its action, prompt and efficient. I am pleased with it. W. H. BRIGGS, M. D.

Springfield, Me.

Chronic Cystitis—Urinary Troubles—Chronic Prostatorrhea.

I have used Sanmetto in chronic cystitis with encouraging results. I find it to be the most satisfactory remedy, generally, for treating all urinary troubles. In the treatment of chronic prostatorrhea it is the *sine qua non*.

JOSEPH STIDMAN, M. D., Ph. G.

Reinhardt, Tex.

Proved Very Satisfactory.

I have used Sanmetto, and am pleased to state that it has proven very satisfactory. A. B. NURISLEY, M. D.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Chronic Cystitis, Dysuria and Incontinence of Urine.

On January 9, I used Sanmetto in a bad case of chronic cystitis, dysuria and incontinence of urine of five months duration. Dismissed patient well on the 30th. Patient had been under good medical attendance without benefit previous to applying to me. The success of Sanmetto in this case speaks for itself.

A. C. MOFFAT, M. D.

Kilburn, N. B., Canada.

Nocturnal Emissions.

I used Sanmetto in a case of nocturnal emissions. It acted admirably, and patient has been taking it since with excellent results. W. W. WOLFE, M. D.

Allegheny, Pa.

Enlarged Prostate.

I prescribe Sanmetto with most gratifying results in enlarged prostate.

D. W. LEARICH, M. D.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Proves to be More Than is Claimed for It.

Sanmetto proves to be more than is claimed for it. With one bottle I have relieved three cases of catarrhal inflammation of the bladder, with prostatitis.

Kuttawa, Ky. A. D. PURDY, M. D.

A Wonderful Effect.

Sanmetto has a wonderful effect on prostatic irritation.

F. C. ANNABEL, M. D.

Elmira, N. Y.

Enlarged Prostate and Irritable Bladder.

I am nearly sixty-six years of age; have enlarged prostate and irritable bladder; have suffered much. I tested Sanmetto in my own person, with the result that pain, during micturition, in the bladder and prostatic urethra, abated considerably; insomnia was not so great, slept more, and better; I gained flesh and strength, causing my friends to remark on my general improvement.

THEODORE FRIERSON, M. D.

Frierson, Tenn.

All it is Represented to be.

Sanmetto is all that it is represented to be. I have given it a fair trial, and am satisfied with the results.

J. B. MCDOWELL, M. D.

Mason City, Ill.

Specific Urethritis.

I used Sanmetto in a case of specific urethritis with admirable success, and intend testing it further as opportunity presents itself. A. L. COWAN, M. D.

Granby, Mo.

A Very Valuable Medicine.

I have used Sanmetto, and find it a very valuable medicine in seminal emissions, and in all impaired conditions of the genital organs. I have used several bottles of Sanmetto in the last six months.

T. H. DINWIDDIE, M. D.

Higbee, Mo.

Digitized by Google

Feeding of the Infant.

Dr. Herman D. Marcus, in *Times and Reg.*, says: About ninety-five per cent of all the diseases to which the new born babe is heir may generally be reduced to some error in its diet. Where the baby has not the advantage of its mother's milk, and where the services of a wet nurse can or will not be secured, and the question of artificial nourishment must be considered, the physician has undertaken to supply the child with such food as will best help to keep up its health.

There can not be any rules laid down as to the amount and strength of the milk to be given, whether to use it sterilized or peptonized, whether to employ condensed milk or one of the many infants' foods in the market. While one child may thrive on one mixture, the same food given to another child will cause a state of alimentary disturbances, which may lead to an extensive use of paregoric and soda mint by the mother, and the free use of calomel by the physician. The only rule in regard to feeding the child is regularity. No matter what mixture the physician may prescribe, he must insist on having the child fed at proper intervals.

The best substitute for mothers' milk is undoubtedly cows' milk, although the milk of other mammals has been found quite a good substitute. Asses' milk is used extensively in some of the southern countries of Europe and goats' milk is in great demand in the mountainous regions of the continent.

If cows' milk is used we must pay strict attention to its purity. The milk should be tested at odd times and a careful watch must be kept to prevent some unscrupulous dealer from supplying a mixture of chalk and water to the family.

Nervous Disturbances in Pregnancy.

Dr. Frederick calls attention (*Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.*) to a matter too much overlooked by the physician, viz: "the nervous disturbance of pregnancy due to digestive excretion," and says: The mere existence of pregnancy is too often considered as the cause of the nervous disturbances associated with it. An unimpregnated woman may suffer from functional nervous disorders and have the causes correctly ascertained. Why a pregnant woman should not be accorded the same consideration I know not. The text-books on obstetrics usually devote a space to the nervous disorders of pregnancy. This, naturally, presupposes that because a woman is pregnant she will have some neurotic troubles. It must be admitted that pregnancy, and the great nutritive and nervous activity coincident with it, render the woman more susceptible to such exciting causes as would manifest themselves in nervous outbreaks. Because of the attitude of obstetric writers, the inexperienced may believe that these ailments will continue to the end of gestation, and will cease not a moment earlier. This is also a popular belief, and, in consequence, many women fail to consult their physicians for serious, yes, dangerous, conditions. Many women I have seen who have borne up during a weary nine months with troubles which could have been promptly relieved had they been given attention. Defective elimination of tissue waste poisons the nervous system. The maternal excretory organs in pregnancy must eliminate the combined waste of mother and child. Considering this and the more irritable state of the nervous apparatus in pregnancy, it is no wonder that slight defects in excretion make pronounced nervous effects.

If the skin is dry, give a warm bath, keep the bowels open, and see that the urine is of normal specific gravity. If less than normal, promote the excretion of water by saline preparations.

Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema.

R. Ammon. Carbonat ..... 4 grains.
Tinct. Scillæ..... 20 minims.
Spt. Ætheris .....10 minims.
Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ .....10 minims.
Infus. Serpentariæ fl.....ad..... 1 ounce.
M. Sig.: Two tablespoonfuls every six hours.

—*Practitioner.*

Consumption.

Nutrition is under the control of the nervous system, and the nerves whose function is to govern nutrition we call trophic nerves. Consumption is a wasting disease. The body is not nourished and finally succumbs to destructive metamorphosis. The logical conclusion is that consumption is a disease of the trophic nerves.

Digitized by Google

The Remedy Above All Remedies.

I wish to state in behalf of the remedy above all remedies, viz.: Sanmetto, that I am prescribing it in all cases of kidney and bladder troubles almost regardless of the etiology of the case, and have never been disappointed in its results. I dispense frequently a bottle a day in my general practice.

B. CARTER HUFF, M. D.
Lamar, Ark.

Chronic Enlargement of Prostate Gland.

I have used Sanmetto on myself, as I have been so afflicted with chronic enlargement of the prostate gland that I could not urinate without using the catheter. I have received great relief from the use of Sanmetto, and I am satisfied it is the *par excellence* remedy in all urinary troubles.

Doniphan, Kan. J. WELSH, M. D.

Enlarged Prostate.

I used Sanmetto in a case of enlargement of the prostate gland, of six years' standing, and it was the only remedy that did any good. Sanmetto certainly is an elegant preparation, and deserves to become better known to the profession. A. L. GAST, M. D.
Prospect, O.

Impaired Virility—Irritable Bladder.

I have used Sanmetto in two cases; one of impaired virility, the other of irritable bladder. The results were satisfactory in both cases.

T. A. ANTHONY, JR., M. D.
Orysa, Tenn.

Prostatic and Kidney Troubles.

I have used Sanmetto and find it ahead of anything I have ever tried in prostatic and kidney troubles.

S. W. PAYNE, M. D.
Gouverneur, N. Y.

Neuralgia of the Testicles.

I gave Sanmetto in a case of neuralgia of the testicles. It acted admirably, relieving the patient permanently. I will not hesitate in prescribing it again.

I. G. FOWLER, M. D.
Christmasville, Tenn.

One Can Hardly Say Too Much in Favor of Sanmetto.

One can hardly say too much in favor of Sanmetto. I have always found its merits just as represented, and I cheerfully recommend it to all physicians who have not already tested its merits.

J. F. TURNER, M. D.
Gordonsville, Tenn.

Nothing But Praise.

I have nothing to say for Sanmetto except *praise*. It acts like a *charm*, especially on the prostate gland, and in diseases of the genito-urinary organs of long standing. I prescribe Sanmetto, and use it right along.

HENRY C. WELLS, M. D.
Laconia, N. H.

Irritable Bladder.

I have tried Sanmetto with the most happy results. The case was that of an old man with irritable bladder, causing a desire to pass his urine from twenty to thirty times a day, which was entirely relieved in forty-eight hours.

G. W. BEACH, M. D.
Apalachin, N. Y.

Nephritis with Scanty Urine Complicated with Cystitis.

I have used Sanmetto in a case of nephritis with scanty urine, complicated with cystitis. It increased the secretions of the kidneys, overcame the cystitis, and the patient recovered.

HENRY LONG, M. D.
Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

All That Is Claimed For It.

I have exhibited Sanmetto in several cases. Have used four bottles, and have ordered one dozen bottles to-day. The remedy is all that is claimed for it.

EMIL KIRCHGESSNER, M. D.
Howard, S. D.

Incontinence of Urine.

I gave Sanmetto to a man fifty-six years of age who had to get up two or three times every night to urinate. Since taking the medicine he does not have to get up at all during the night. Sanmetto is a good remedy for incontinence of urine. C. L. CARROLL, M. D.
Taylorville, Ill.

Digitized by Google

The Blood in Melancholia.

Dr. Steele (*Amer. Jour. of Insanity*). A table of thirty-five cases of melancholia shows that anemia was quite marked in most of the cases, and that the average of red corpuscles and of hemaglobin was much below normal. Only one case showed a normal amount of corpuscles and hemaglobin.

Twelve of these cases were selected and put on a special tonic treatment, which included cod liver oil, quinine, and strychnia. After six weeks the blood was again examined. In six of the cases there was no improvement, either in the quality of the blood or in the mental symptoms. In the other six cases there was improvement in both respects. He draws the following conclusions: That systematic tonic treatment is found markedly efficacious in the treatment of melancholia. The administration of iron by itself, or a combination of iron, quinine and strychnia, seems to be equally effective. It would appear also, that although melancholia may not be caused by an impoverishment of the blood, *per se*, such impoverishment almost invariably exists, and, in a large majority of cases, improvement of the mental symptoms is coincident with improvement in the general health in the quality of the blood.

Gastralgia.

R. Valerianate of Bismuth .....½ drachm.
Subnitrate of Bismuth.....½ drachm.
Ext. Nucis Vom ..... 7 grains.
Ext. Gentian.....q. s.

M. Sig: Make fifty pills. Coat with gelatin if desired (capsules). Two to four pills a day.

—*Annales de Medecine.*

Wet Feet and Colds.

Dr. Brown-Sequard recommends the following as the best way to overcome susceptibility to taking cold from getting the feet wet:

Dip the feet in cold water, and let them remain there a few seconds. The next morning dip them in again, letting them remain in a few seconds longer; the next morning keep them in a little longer yet, and continue this till you can leave them in half an hour without taking cold. In this way a person can become accustomed to the cold water, and he will not take cold from this cause. But the "hardening" must be done carefully.

Flies on a Spree.

Close observers have noticed that flies would gather on a half-drunken, sleepy sot, while a dozen sober men in the same room are not molested by them. The flies will buzz around their subject with great delight, frequently alighting upon his perspiring face. Off they go, and return again and again, quaffing the alcoholic nectar issuing from his pores. After a while their flight becomes uncertain and eccentric, and sometimes they come in collision. Recently a drunken man raised his hand and brushed them from his face. Some fell to the floor and there lay paralyzed. After a while they got on their feet and wearily flew off, half dazed.

Many animals yield to the seduction of rum drinking, especially elephants, horses, cows and swine. Poultry, especially turkeys, will absorb the tempting drink till they tumble over in leaden sleep, lying around as if dead, and utterly ignoring their accustomed roost. On awaking they stagger for a few moments and soon recover, but it is hours before they renew their cheerful cackling.

Electricity as a Uterus Developer.

Dr. C. G. Canaday treats of the use of the negative pole, with faradization, in developing the uterus. Faradization develops the muscular tissue and the involuntary fibers of the vessel-walls. Galvanism causes a determination of the blood to the part stimulated, affording increased pabulum for nutrition. To be successful the treatment must be frequently applied and continued for months. As corroborating his views, he quoted cases of epilepsy, of developing puberty, hysteria of development, dysmenorrheal hysteria and dysmenorrhea and sterility cured by electricity. In three other cases of dysmenorrhea with undeveloped uterus, cures were obtained from electricity when drug treatment failed.—*Times and Reg.*

Well to Remember.

No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, gentle, pure and good without the world being better for it, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Digitized by Google

Urethral Irritation With Enlarged Prostate.

I used Sanmetto with very satisfactory results. After one bottle was used one or two bottles more were ordered by the local druggist for the patient. The case was a man forty-five years of age with urethral irritation extending into the bladder, with enlargement and tenderness of the prostate gland. It was a case of seven years' standing, and he suffered much pain at times, generally after urinating. The first bottle gave him considerable relief, and one or two more bottles completed the cure. There was no evidence or history of a previous gonorrhea.

GEORGE SPAFFORD, M. D.
Cavendish, Vt.

Action Prompt—Satisfaction Complete.

I used a bottle of Sanmetto with such good effect that I have used several since, and I can say truthfully that I never gave medicine that acted so promptly on the urinary organs, and gave such complete satisfaction, as Sanmetto.

J. A. HAWKINS, M. D.
Fawn Grove, Pa.

Relieved.

I am seventy-two years of age, and had for some time been suffering from a urinary difficulty which had baffled my skill. Before I had taken one-half of a bottle of Sanmetto I was relieved. I gave the remainder of the bottle to a friend in a similar condition whom I am satisfied it helped.

R. H. MONROE, M. D.
Grawn, Mich.

Enlarged Prostate.

I gave Sanmetto to an old gentleman about eighty years old suffering from an enlarged prostate. Before using the Sanmetto I had to use the catheter twice a day, but now he is all right. Sanmetto has relieved the strangury and he now urinates quite normally. I regard Sanmetto a perfect success in this case, and should be sanguine of good results in any case kindred to this.

JASPER P. NEWTON, M. D.
Benson, Vt.

Enlarged Prostate of Twenty Years' Standing.

I have had an opportunity of testing the merits of Sanmetto in two cases; one of twenty years' standing, the other of five or six. Both cases were enlarged prostate with frequent and difficult micturition in an aggravated form. Several different remedies had been used with but little relief. One bottle of Sanmetto was prescribed, and both patients were relieved, and are now continuing the medicine. B. C. STOLP, M. D.
Wilmette, Ill.

Chronic Prostatitis and Catarrhal Cystitis.

I used Sanmetto myself with good results. I was afflicted with chronic prostatitis and catarrhal cystitis. I had been taking saw-palmetto, but it does not set well on my stomach, nor had the same effect that Sanmetto does. I have been in practice twenty-five years, and have in the last seventeen years taken every thing in the materia medica, and Sanmetto does more good than anything I have taken. G. A. YEATON, M. D.
Springvale, Me.

Hematuria—Atrophy of Ovaries—Chronic Gonorrhea.

I have used Sanmetto in three cases, one of hematuria, one of atrophy of ovaries, and one of chronic gonorrhea. Am well pleased with results. Shall continue to use Sanmetto as long as it gives both my patients and myself such gratifying results.

W. A. THOMPSON, M. D.
Daykin, Neb.

Incontinence of Urine.

I prescribed Sanmetto for a case of incontinence of urine of long standing. The subject being a man eighty-four years of age, who was obliged to get up five or six times every night to micturate, and suffered considerable pain before and after the act. Since taking the Sanmetto he is entirely relieved of pain, and only has to void urine once or twice during a night. This one trial of Sanmetto has satisfied me that it is a valuable remedy.

J. I. BATESON, M. D.
Hollisterville, Pa.

Digitized by Google

Convalescence After Labor.

Dr. H. S. Houghton says, in a recent number of the *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, that one must look upon the patient who has just passed through the third stage of labor as a sufferer of traumatism, has been wounded, and, therefore, her case belongs to the domains of surgery. As the first law of surgery is rest, so the lying-in period is a period of rest, so modified that the patient emerges from it a well and perfectly healthy woman. After the birth of the child, the mother must look forward to a period of six weeks of convalescence devoted solely, not only to getting well, but to getting sound and strong. This period is divided into two weeks of absolute rest in bed, one week of alternate resting in bed and moving about the room; the fourth, in gaining the effects of fresh air and sunlight, and the last two in gradually resuming the household duties. By carrying out this plan, as given in detail in the paper, the writer says we may hope to do away with the too frequent evil consequences of childbirth.

Cramp.

Cramp is a nervous disease, due to some trouble of the nerve centers. If it is a general cramp of the whole limb, it is due to a disease of the spine, and should be analyzed by a physician. A cramp is best relieved by seizing the cramping muscle and compressing it with the hands. It may seem that the remedy is worse than the disease, but it will stop the cramping. A leather strap worn around the limb is a convenient remedy. When the cramping begins, buckle the strap as tightly as possible and there will be no further trouble.

Chronic Nervous Headache.

R. Celerina.....6 ounces.
Tinct. Hyosciamus.....1 ounce.
Tinct. Gelsemium.....1 ounce.

M. Sig.: One teaspoonful taken before going to bed.

Carbolic Acid Poisoning.

A strong solution of sodium sulphate introduced into the stomach through a tube, if the patient is unable to swallow, is reported to be an efficacious antidote in cases of poisoning by carbolic acid.

Profuse Menstruation with Alarming Symptoms—Habitual Miscarriage—Severe Flowing—Treatment by Caulocorea—Recovery.

On general principles I am opposed to the many proprietary compounds with which the drug market of the present time is flooded. But I have found one which has given results so eminently satisfactory that, if it were removed from the market I should be at a great loss to know how to fill its place in treating the diseases of women. I refer to Caulocorea, manufactured by Caulocorea Mfg. Co., Portland, Me. I have made a specialty of the treatment of diseases of females for the last ten years, and for a year or more I was importuned by some of my brother physicians to give this medicine a trial, and, since testing its virtues, I am prescribing it almost daily, with a confidence that I feel in few other remedies. I could relate scores of cases where its virtues have been manifest.

Solon, Me. W. E. TARBELL, M. D.

[Dr. Tarbell reports the successful treatment with Caulocorea of a case of irregular and profuse menstruation where the symptoms were alarming, and the patient had been confined to bed for six months; of another case of habitual miscarriage where—as the patient expressed it—she had lost more than twenty babies in four years; of cases of miscarriage followed by severe attacks of flowing, of chronic inflammation, ovarian irritation, dysmenorrhea and leucorrhea.]

Don't Fail
to read
The Ads.
in this issue.

A PAYING SPECIALTY.

Physicians contemplating a retirement from the general practice and taking up an easy and paying specialty, can learn something greatly to their interest by writing me for particulars.

G. W. POWELL, M. D.,
Moriah, N. Y.

OPIUM, MORPHINE or WHISKY Habit
Cured. Home or Sanitarium Treatment. Trial FREE. For full particulars address the COMPOUND OXYGEN ASSOCIATION, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OFFENSIVE DIARRHŒA.

DOCTOR—Do you want a preparation which will cure the above, prevent Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Diarrhœa of the Aged and Invalids?

BISMUTH COMPOUND—HARTSHORNE,
WILL DO IT! TRY IT!

Price, ounce bottles, 50 cents by mail. Prepared only by the DR. G. W. HARTSHORNE CO., Columbus, New Jersey. Formula and samples to physicians mentioning the BRIDE.

Digitized by Google

A PRACTITIONER

Devoting Especial Attention to the Diseases of Children, says:

"IN the treatment of Choleraic Diarrhœa we are safe, it matters not at what time we may be called, in administering some antiseptic medication—something which will prevent fermentation and have a destructive effect upon the septic germs more than likely present in the alimentary canal.

"Happy effects are often secured by the use of Listerine, properly diluted. A favorite prescription is the following:

R. Lambert's Listerine..... 1 ounce.
Glycerine (c. p.)..... 1 ounce.
Syr. Simpl..... 1 ounce.
Aquæ Cinnamon..... 1 ounce.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful every one, two or three hours as may be indicated.

"Taking into consideration the component parts of Listerine, it impresses me favorably as a prophylactic and remedial agent for Cholera, along with other intestinal disturbances. The eucalyptus, thyme, gaultheria and boracic acid which it contains are all antagonistic to germ life, and oppose fermentation.

"The preliminary diarrhœa—cholerine, as it is called—may well receive teaspoonful doses of Listerine combined with the same amount of Glycerine; in fact, I should be inclined to recommend to the laity this combination as a prophylactic measure."

Digitized by Google

Burns.

Pinus Canadensis can not be too highly recommended as an application to burns, especially when very extensive, the skin being entirely removed. A weak solution in glycerine is squeezed from a sponge over the denuded surface, which is then dressed with some soft ointment, either with or without the Pinus Canadensis. Pain immediately abates, and the healing process is wonderfully rapid. The solution must be freshly applied, as often as the dressings are renewed.

English Illiberality.

An American physician has been fined in England $100 for calling himself an M. D. His M. D. was obtained in the United States, and so in the sight of English law was no decree at all.—*Lancet-Clinic.*

Lead Poisoning.

A person who has lead poisoning never sweats, and the mucous membrane of the intestines is as dry as the skin.

Rust Stains.

Rust stains on surgical instruments may be *removed*, it is claimed, by painting them with a mixture of one part of potassium cyanide, one part of soft soap, two parts of prepared chalk, and enough water to make a paste, and then wiping the instruments and coating them with oil.

Diseased Appetite of Hysterical Women.

R. Tinct. Ignatiæ.....1 drachm.
Celerina (Rio).....4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times daily.

Hyperemesis.

One-half to one drop of oil of cloves in a little water will sometimes be found to control excessive vomiting quite speedily.

Unnecessarily Alarmed.

Mother—My daughter is tongue-tied and I fear her entire future is ruined.

Doctor—Don't worry, madam. There'll be dozens of widowers only too glad to marry her.

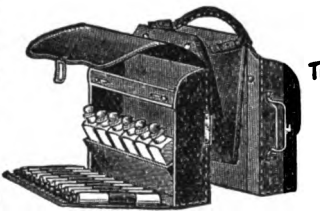
Sole Manufacturer of Convertible Case-Bags.

BUGGY-CASE-SADDLE-BAGS

FIG. 3.

No. 36 or 37 (either) have both Square and Round Bottles.

Russet.....$16 00
Black.....15 50



OUR CUT 4.

Black, 37 Bottles.....$15 50
" 32 " 11 50

OUR CUT 5.
No 32 BOTTLE.

Black.....$10 00

Can be changed instantly from perfect buggy case to saddle bags or vice versa. Two Sundries spaces in each bag. No tin to rattle nor rust. Saves Man, Time, Money. Your need. Full circulars of various styles and sizes mailed if asked for. Warranted first-class in every particular. Sent express pre-paid on receipt of respective price (which here see.) Order now direct of

W. SCOTT MARSHALL, Centralia, Ill., Branch Office, 5625 Jackson Av., Chicago

NEUROSINE.

The Most Powerful Neurotic Attainable ANODYNE and HYPNOTIC.

A Reliable and Trustworthy Remedy for Relief of Hysteria, Epilepsy, Neurasthenia, Mania, Chorea, Uterine Congestion, Migraine, Neuralgia, all Convulsive and Reflex Neuroses. The Remedy Par Excellence in Delirium and Restlessness of Fevers.

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm contains five grains each C. P. Bromides of Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium, ⅛ gr. Bromide Zinc, 1-64 gr. each Ext. Belladonna and Cannabis Indica, 4 grs. Ext. Lupuli, and 5 minims fl. Ext. Cascara Sagrada with Aromatic Elixirs.

DOSE: From 1 teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, in water three or more times daily, as directed by the physician.

DIOVIBURNIA.

Uterine Tonic, Antispasmodic and Anodyne.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE RELIEF OF Dysmenorrhea, Amenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhea, Subinvolution; Checks Threatened Abortion and Vomiting in Pregnancy.

FORMULA.—Every ounce contains ¾ drachm of the fluid extract: Viburnum Prunifolium, Viburnum Opulus, Dioscorea Villosa, Aletris Farinosa, Helonias Dioica, Mitchella Repens, Caulophyllum Thalictroides, Scutellaria Lateriflora.

DOSE.—For adults, a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day, after meals, in hot water, or as directed by the physician.

On application we will mail to practitioners our Treatise on Uterine and Nervous Diseases, wherein DIOVIBURNIA and NEUROSINE are indicated, including commendations of many eminent professors. Or, to any physician unacquainted with the medical effects of DIOVIBURNIA and NEUROSINE we will, if requested, send trial bottles free, they paying express charges. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION

DIOS CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Digitized by Google

Iodine and Its Compounds.

BY WILLIAM DAVIS, M. D., ST. PAUL.

The extraordinary progress in therapeutics that has been made during the last score of years, the numerous additions, not only to materia medica, but also to our knowledge of the action of drugs, have advanced not at all our acquaintance with a large and important class of remedies, *i. e.*, the alteratives. The most careful experiments have failed to detect the exact manner in which certain most evident and well-marked tissue changes are brought about, as, for instance, the remarkable transformation of the syphilitic under the influence of mercury or the mixed treatment, his gain in weight and strength, the return of his lost appetite and the healing of the lesions characteristic of his malady. Although it is something of a humiliation that we are obliged to confess so much ignorance about an important part of medical science, fortunately we are not obliged to allow that ignorance to interfere with our use of the alterative drugs, even though that use be founded on empiricism. It must be remembered that there was a time, and not so very long ago, when the use of all drugs had no better foundation than that which we now begrudge to a few; it is much to be able to say that the mode of action of most drugs and remedies is now well known, and to look forward with confidence to the time when improved methods of research will relegate the name "alterative" to the history of the past, by tracing the course of that class of drugs through the human body from the time of their ingestion to the point of their final elimination.

Of all the drugs about which we know little or nothing after they are once swallowed, there is none, perhaps, where this ignorance is so much to be regreted, as is the case with the compounds of iodine.

There are few remedies more frequently prescribed than are the iodides, and yet there are none of whose action we know less. We must all admit that when we get completely at a loss to know what to do for a puzzling case, we still have hopes of reaching it while the iodides remain to be tried. Of course, if there is any suspicion or possibility of syphilis in the case, and often where there is none, the iodides are among the first things to be tried instead of the last, but take a case of stubborn neuralgia, of rheumatism, of swollen glands, of obscure pain, of unnamable eruption, and how often are we rewarded for the use of the iodides by seeing the patient get well, call it cure or not as it pleases.

It has so often been my experience to be let out of a tight place, therapeutically speaking, by the use of iodides, that I rather wonder at myself for not using them more rather than less, and can not help thinking that if all practitioners of medicine have had an experience like mine, the compounds of iodine would head the list of drugs in frequency of use. During the past winter and spring I have been annoyed by a number of cases of persistent bronchitis, the successors of colds contracted early in the year and remaining in the form of a cough that has sometimes seemed to possess a sort of malignancy in its obstinate refusal to be relieved, although attacked by all the old favorites in the way of cough mixtures. Good sized doses of opium and morphia, would, to be sure, smother these coughs for the time being, but besides the drowsiness, constipation and other unpleasant effects that accompany the continued use of opiates, the cough, or rather the bronchitis back of it, was never permanently relieved, but cropped out again as soon

Digitized by Google

as the doses of cough mixture were intermitted.

As several of the patients who suffered most in this way had those characteristics which suggest the strumous diathesis, I determined to try the effect of the iodides as an alterative. Instead of using the iodide of potash, as usual, I determined to try the calcium salt, and to make a trial of a preparation whose use had been recommended to me for its alterative action, the Elixir Iodo-Bromide Calcium Compound, prepared by The Tilden Company, of New Lebanon, N. Y. The results were, in every case, that an improvement took place in the general condition of the patient, the color became better, the appetite returned, strength increased, and, *pari passu*, with this came a diminution of the troublesome cough, with its final disappearance. As the patients were all treated during the months of February and March, while winter in this region continued almost unabated through April, it can not be claimed that the recoveries followed only in the course of time with the appearance of the milder weather, which usually puts an end to winter coughs.

I am convinced that in the treatment of long continued attacks of bronchitis and the stubborn colds so often met with during the cold months, too much attention is usually paid to the local trouble in the air passages and not enough to the general condition of the patient. This is a reasonable supposition in the light of our present knowledge of the nature of these diseases of the respiratory tract—colds, catarrhs, bronchitis, and the various forms of sore throat, which are now almost universally allowed to be due to an organism that invades the body from without, and between which and the powers of resistance of the system there is a struggle for mastery. That we are all constantly exposed to these disease germs, during part of the year at least, must be inevitable from the wide extent of their prevalence. It is just as rational to build up the system to enable it to throw off a cold or bronchitis, as it is to fortify the patient with puerperal septicemia with alcoholic and other tonics in order to enable her to struggle successfully against the depressing effects of the activity of the germs of this disease.

The use of the iodide of calcium, instead of the better known potassium salt, deserves a word of explanation Although the bases of both of these salts form part of the constituents of the various tissues of the body, there is a good deal of difference in their character.

Potash salts have against them the objection that they are poisonous if taken in considerable quantities. This has been shown to be the case particularly in connection with the study of chronic nephritis. Moreover, Prof. Germain See is authority for the statement, in "*La Medicine Moderne*" for March of last year, that preparations of potash are slow and uncertain in their absorption and elimination. On the other hand, he finds that the iodide and bromide of calcium are easily absorbed, are particularly useful for exerting upon the body the effects of iodine and bromine, and do not cause those gastric disturbances that so often interfere with the administration of potassium salts. Calcium salts enter so largely into the composition of bone and other tissues that they can always be regarded as having a direct nutritive value, and their innocuousness is not alone confined to the absence of irritating effects upon the digestive organs, as they can not be regarded as poisons in any sense of the word. The dose of the calcium compounds is practically the same as that of the potash salts, and their extended trial is worthy of the attention of practitioners of medicine.

Digitized by Google

MARVELOUSLY SUCCESSFUL!

THE CHEMICAL TREATMENT

— FOR —

CONSUMPTION

Instituted by DR. W. R. AMICK, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A thoroughly reliable treatment and absolute cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Tubercular Laryngitis, Catarrh and Hay Fever.**

TESTED, INDORSED AND ADOPTED IN PRACTICE BY SIX THOUSAND PHYSICIANS.

The medicines for this wonderfully successful treatment may now be obtained by all physicians. **The Amick Chemical Co.** has assumed exclusively the compounding of the medicines for the **Chemical Treatment** by **Dr. Amick's perfected formulas**, and will supply them only to physicians.

EVERY DOCTOR

Should read carefully the original article, giving the author's theory on which the treatment is based. See MEDICAL BRIEF September 1892, or send to us for reprint. Also the thousands of testimonials from patients and their physicians. **Both the theory and the treatment have proven to be**

ABSOLUTELY CORRECT

Is it possible that the thousands of physicians and their patients who are unqualifiedly indorsing the **Chemical Treatment** are mistaken? **No! Doctor**, this is your future treatment for these diseases, and positively the only one ever instituted that has withstood all tests, and that may be implicitly relied upon.

TEST IT.

Although far beyond the experimental period, we invite you to make your own test, like other physicians have done and are doing throughout the country. The first doctor to introduce this treatment in his locality has been invariably applauded.

We will show our own confidence in the Chemical Treatment by the following liberal offer: We will supply to physicians—medicine, including inhaler **for one test case** for a ten day's trial **FREE OF CHARGE** on the following conditions. Every physician who accepts our offer must first select a test patient and give us in confidence, name, residence and condition by examination. He must send with his order, his printed card or letter head. He must agree to pay the express charges on the package of medicines sent to him. He must within 20 days after receiving the test medicines, either order a month's supply of medicines for his patient to continue treatment at regular physicians' price, or return the inhaler and empty bottles by express, charges prepaid. This is a liberal and expensive offer. If we did not have every assurance that the **Chemical Treatment** would give satisfaction, we could not make it. We trust to the honor of the physician not to abuse it. This offer only applies to Consumption, the Chemical Treatment being almost a specific for the other diseases in uncomplicated forms. Many cases can be virtually cured in 10 to 30 days.

We reserve the right to withdraw the above offer at any time without notice. Physicians should therefore be prompt to take proper advantage of it. Order from this advertisement. Don't wait to correspond. Send at once for all particulars regarding physician's prices, charges to patients and other necessary information.

THE AMICK CHEMICAL CO.

166 West Seventh Street, - - - CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Proctitis.

For proctitis, or inflammation of the rectum, Prof. Hare recommended an injection of not more than two fluid ounces of a saturated solution of chlorate of potassium. It should be injected very slowly and gently, and may be repeated every two or three hours.—*Coll. and Clin. Record.*

Gleet.

S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis is a specific in gleet. Its action is prompt and permanent.—*London Med. News.*

Whooping Cough.

R. Acidi Nitrici Diluti.....12 drachms.
Syrupi Simplicis..... 3½ ounces.
Aquæ Destillatæ..... 1 ounce.
M. Sig.: Take a teaspoonful every three hours.

Cramps of the Legs in Pregnant Women.

Administer at bed-time one-twelfth of a grain of sulphate of copper. This can be administered every night without inconvenience.—*La Gaz. Med.*

Chafing.

A solution of alum of a strength of about twenty grains to an ounce of distilled water, applied at night, often gives immediate relief in chafing.

Sterility.

R. Fl. Ext Pulsatillæ..... 1 ounce.
Aletris Cordial (Rio)..... 7 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times a day.

Cerebral Abscess.

Dr. Keen, of Philadelphia, claims that subnormal temperature is a characteristic symptom of pure cases of cerebral abscess.

Scrotal Eczema.

R. Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit..... 1 drachm.
Zinci Oxidi..... 40 grains.
Bismuthi Subnit.....2½ drachms.
Lanolin ..... 1 ounce.
Vaseline.....1½ ounces.
M. ft. ungt. Sig.: Wash the scrotum in hot borax water, and apply the ointment night and morning.

Well Packed.

There are said to be fifty thousand muscles in an elephant's trunk. It must have been packed by a woman.

Stop Using Ancient

Preparations of Hypophosphites, and investigate the merits of Morgan's. Palatable and permanent without sugar.

Each fluid drachm or teaspoonful contains in solution: Two grains Hypophosphite of Calcium; one grain each Hypophosphite of Soda and Potash; 1-100 grain each of Arsenic and Strychnia; in combination with Iron, Quinine, Manganese and Hypophosphorous Acid.

Dose—One fluid drachm in water.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., May 29, 1891.

T. C. Morgan Co.:

I desire to express to you the very great satisfaction I have experienced from an extensive trial of your Liquid Hypophosphites which I have used in several hundred cases where the Hypophosphites are supposed to be indicated.

The addition of the small quantity of arsenious acid and the absence of sugar renders it, in my estimation, superior to any of the Pharmceutical products of this class. F. J. YOUNG, M. D.

NEW YORK, May, 1891.

T. C. Morgan Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I have used your Liquid Hypophosphites in my practice for the last two years, and can most heartily recommend it in those cases of nervous diseases where a tonic is desired. I have used it with the best results in those cases where sleeplessness and loss of energy is the result of an overtaxed brain and nervous system.

Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR M. TIEL, M. D.

T. C. MORGAN CO.,
32 Platt St., New York.

2000 SOLD TO M. D. 'S.

THE GENESEO
ROAD CART.
BEST
TOP AND OPEN CART
ON EARTH.
RIDES AS EASY AS A BUGGY OR NO SALE. Free circulars for All.

D.F.SARGENT & SON,
GENESEO,
Henry Co., Ill.

Photography for Physicians,

Books of Instruction and everything pertaining to
SCIENTIFIC PHOTOGRAPHY
INCLUDING
Flash Light and Photo-Micrographic Work.
Amateur Outfits in great Variety.

ANTHONY'S COLLODION.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

Manufacturers and Importers of Photographic Apparatus, Chemicals and Supplies,
591 Broadway, NEW YORK.
Fifty years established in this line of business.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Digitized by Google

Salo-Sedatus for Fever and Pain.

AS A FEVER AND PAIN REMEDY SALO-SEDATUS IS UNEXCELLED.

There is no sedative that approaches it in value as a remedy to control the temperature. It is *the* fever and pain remedy. It neutralizes septic poisons and opposes septic conditions. While it certainly lowers the temperature when above normal, relieves pain promptly, and secures to the patient refreshing sleep when needed, it never complicates conditions nor hinders convalescence. The quiet sleep resulting from SALO-SEDATUS is *induced sleep;* not *forced sleep*, like that coming from morphine or chloral. The patient sleeps because of relief, and when the required sleep has been enjoyed the patient wakes up feeling refreshed, and is not forced to sleep longer than necessary to supply the demands of nature.

Salo-Sedatus the Best.

I am sure it is not extravagant to say that SALO-SEDATUS is the finest remedy of the kind ever brought to the notice of the profession. When I say this I speak from experience, as I have used it with the most satisfactory effect; and I have also used all of the most popular and extolled fever and pain remedies in the market besides. It is not a depressant to the heart and circulation, and its antiseptic properties, with its power to influence the secretions, puts it beyond any of them in therapeutic efficiency.

Westfield, Mass. DR. B. F. THORPE.

Salo-Sedatus for Women.

For severe pain and backache during menstruation, there is nothing equal to SALO-SEDATUS, and no disagreeable after-effects. Ten grains is the ordinary dose for these cases. In cases of threatened miscarriage, false labor pains, and for "after pains," SALO-SEDATUS is the safest and most successful remedy in use. For hysterical convulsions it is a specific!

A Woman's Experience.

I have found SALO-SEDATUS far superior to any other remedy I have used; am much pleased with it. I make this statement to convince others, and to induce them to try a good remedy which never fails.

Fort Smith, Ark. AUGUSTA M. STEVENS, M. D.

Salo-Sedatus in Painful Diseases.

I have thoroughly tested SALO-SEDATUS, and *it cures.* It does not simply obscure pathology by covering up symptoms, but *it cures with a speed and certainty heretofore unequalled by any remedy in my hands.* I am fully convinced that it will cover a wider range of diseases than any remedy yet discovered. In acute cystitis, ovaritis, intercostal neuralgia, pleuro-pneumonia, and severe headache from uræmic poison, its good effects are prompt and positive. DR. E. L. VENABLE.

Pearl, Ind. Ter.

Salo-Sedatus in Bowel Troubles.

SALO-SEDATUS is especially valuable in all diseases complicated by intestinal irritation. This accounts for its great value in typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera morbus and cholera infantum. It not only relieves the irritation and pain in these cases, but it acts as an effective disinfectant.

It is also exceedingly useful in urinary troubles. It gives relief in cystitis, retention of urine—dysuria and strangury.

SALO-SEDATUS

(OPPOSED TO FEVER AND PAIN.)

Try It for Yourself. We do not ask anybody to take for granted what we and others say and write about Salo-Sedatus; but we do earnestly request all Physicians to try it for themselves. Free Samples, in Powder and Tablets, sent to all Physicians who write and ask for them. A Pamphlet, fully describing its use, sent with each sample.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET AND FREE SAMPLE.

Address **SALO-SEDATUS CHEMICAL CO.,**

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

Diagnosis of Phthisis.

An observation which a few years ago was made by Sticker, is being confirmed recently by the same author in regard to a peculiar action of potassium iodide in doubtful cases of phthisis. It appears that in instances of this disease, when no rale or blowing murmur is detected at the apex of the lung, the seat of the lesion, small doses of the drug gave, in a few days, rise to the appearance of wanting signs. The medicine seemed to stimulate secretion, especially in the neighborhood of dead tissues, thus producing rales. In four cases of suspected tuberculosis, where negative results were obtained from physical examination of the lungs, the ingestion of the potassium salt, for purposes of diagnosis, produced distinct signs of localized reaction.—*Col. Med. Jour.*

Uremic Vomiting.

Lecorche and Talamon (*N. E. Med. Mo.*) use the following:

R. Acid Lactic..... 15 to 30 minims.
Syrup Menthæ Pip..... 1 ounce.
Aquæ Destillat..... 3 ounces.
M.

Sterilization.

Dr. Lawson Tait says: I pay not the slightest regard to sterilization of any kind; the whole of such precautions are farcical.

Turpentine.

The taste of turpentine is said to be thoroughly disguised in the following combination:

R. Oil of Turpentine..... 2 drachms.
Glycerine..... 1 ounce.
Mucilage Acacia..... ½ ounce.
Peppermint Water, to make..... 8 ounces.
—*Pharm. Era.*

Alcohol.

Never give alcoholic liquor in cases of concussion; it may bring on meningitis.

For Granulated Eye Lids.

R. Hydrarg. Ox. Flav..... 2 grains.
Ung. Petrolei..... ½ ounce.
M. Sig.: Apply a small quantity to the eye at bed-hour, every night or second night. If too strong or too frequent the patients will complain of the light hurting their eyes the next day.

Needs No Protection.

A good physician needs no law to protect him—he is always able to take care of himself.

DR. SELMAN'S SANITARIUM

FOR THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY.

Owing to the large number of cases presenting themselves for treatment, Dr. Selman has felt it his duty to make more extensive arrangements for their accommodation. The building is new and equipped in the most modern style with all necessary conveniences, with large grounds beautifully ornamented. This is the only institution of the kind in the United States.

A. G. SELMAN, M. D.,

680 East Washington Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

EVERY DOCTOR

Should procure my formula for the speedy and positive cure of the

TOBACCO HABIT.

It is a certain antidote for all forms of this filthy and injurious practice. Contains no rare or costly drugs. Your druggist can prepare it at a trifling expense. Working formula, full directions and sample tablets sent to any Physician on receipt of $1.00.

F. H. AMLAR,

LOCK BOX 301. JACKSON, MICH.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN

Fitting Glasses and Use of the Ophthalmoscope.

For particulars address

W. A. FISHER, M. D., 103 State St. Chicago, Ill.

Class begins 1st and 14th of each month.

IT is not always the longest speech or the long article that has the greatest strength. There are but two or three words in our new Antikamnia advertisement, but they tell a long story and tell it well, too.

This firm gladly sends samples free to physicians who will furnish their address.

Digitized by Google

Progress of Medicine.

Under this head the *National Medical Review*, of Washington, D. C., in its current number makes the following interesting observations on Antikamnia, together with a short glossary of recent publications, so tersely indicating its status that we reproduce the article entire.

The coal tar products are playing no small part in the formation of the newer materia medica. Concerning one of these the much-used Antikamnia, either medical men are the most easily deceived of all creatures or the drug has an established place as a most powerful analgesic and antipyretic. We must have a file, at least a hundred pages relating to this drug. These are taken from the current medical literature and relate to the use of the remedy in various affections. With such evidence it must follow that a study of its therapeutics will not prove an idle use of time.

SUBSTITUTING.—Dr. Eggers writes the *Medical Mirror* that some recent failures with the drug he has found to be due to a substitute dispensed by the druggist and made by him according to an analysis of Antikamnia as published in some journal. Dr. Engel, of Philadelphia, says he finds these compounds far different from the original. A friend of the writer came very near losing his life by taking a home-made Antikamnia. The pharmacist should be doubly sure he is right before he goes ahead.

OBSTETRICS.—Dr. J. B. Riley writes to the *Western Medical and Surgical Reporter* that he gives ten grains of Antikamnia as soon as labor is announced by regularity of pains. He says it is more prompt and more decided in its action than opium and has none of the unpleasant after-effects. He continues its use in small doses to control the after-pains and adds that it rather favors than interferes with the secretion of milk.

ERYSIPELAS.—Two writers report cases of erysipelas, one case closely followed by confinement, where Antikamnia was a prominent feature of the treatment. It was given to lower the temperature and control the pain.

TYPHOID FEVER.—A recent writer says that in this disease "its action is marvelous in the relief of the abdominal pain and cephalalgia which so often accompany typhoid fever, while it causes neither excitation nor depression."

ACUTE ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM.—A writer to the *Medical World* says that for the hyperpyrexia of this disease nothing equals Antikamnia, while it is also a great pain destroyer. He says it does not depress the heart, but rather strengthens it. It reduces the fever quickly and its action is especially good in the heart complications.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.—One writer details a report of twelve cases of phthisis, in each of which Antikamnia was used to reduce the temperature. In some of the cases a single dose of ten grains was sufficient. He concludes that the drug has most decided antipyretic and analgesic properties.

INFLUENZA.—A surgeon in the U. S. Marine Hospital service writes that Antikamnia is as much a specific for influenza as quinine is for ague.

MALARIA.—A writer in the *Virginia Medical Monthly* deals with all diseases of malarial origin by prescribing equal parts of Antikamnia and quinine. The unpleasant effects of the quinia are suspended by the action of the Antikamnia, the usual deafness being absent. For the hemicranias and neuralgias of malarial origin, the combination may be regarded as a specific.

BOWEL AFFECTIONS.—In Notes on New Pharmaceutical Products is an article on intestinal antisepsis. The writer says he uses salol freely in combination with Antikamnia. The salol acts as an antiseptic "the best we have," while the Antikamnia furnishes the calmative and analgesic effects. He also uses the same combination in cystitis, both acute and chronic, in doses of two and one-half grains each. The pain and the burning are relieved and the urine is cleaned up.

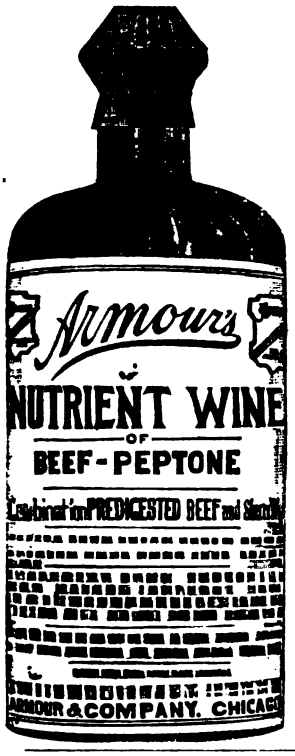
A SUBSTITUTE FOR MORPHIA.—Professor Hugo Engel, of Philadelphia, regards Antikamnia as a substitute for morphia for the relief of pain. In an article in the *Medical Summary* one-half grain of morphia has no more rapid effect than Antikamnia when properly given.

Digitized by Google

INDEX—AUGUST, 1893

	PAGE
A Baffling Case	958
A Brilliant Man	946
Abscess, Cerebral	988
A Child a Frog	944
A Common Occurrence	970
"Advertising Sheets"	953
Alcohol	946, 990
Alcohol in Age	924
Alcohol, the Effects of	961
Alcoholic Voice, The	1008
Alcoholism	972
Anal Dilatation	908
An Unusual Case	958
A Thief	908
Bathing	1010, 1016
Blood Poisoning	942
Boils	974
Bones, The Closure of Defects in	916
Book Notices	962
Bronchitis, Chronic, and Emphysema	978
Burns	900, 984
Business Chances	968
Cæsarean Operation, The	953
Cancer	904
Carbolic Acid as a Vesicant	1018
Chafing	988
Changed His Name	1018
Circumcision	974
Cocaine	914, 1002, 1020
Consumption	978
Convulsions, Uremic	1002
Cramp	982
Cramps in the Legs of Pregnant Women	988
Cremation	1016
Curious Cases	959
Dental Notes	980
Diphtheria	920
Diphtheria Preventive	904
Dipsomania	920
Dosage	918
Dr. Bowling, Answer to	957
Dr. W. L. Presley, Reply to	960
Drs. Robertson & Finley, Reply to	958
Dysmenorrhea	898
Dyspepsia, Atonic	936
Dyspepsia of Nurselings	1016
Earache	1010
Eating Before Sleeping	1014
Eczema	1006, 1012
Eczema, Chronic	1014
Eczema, Scrotal	988
Electricity in Wayback	1016
Embolism Following Laparotomy	929
Emphysema	1022
Endometritis, Hypertrophic	1016
English Bullheadedness—The Maybrick Case	910
English Illiberality	984
Enlarged Prostate	922
Especially in These Cases	1006
Ethics, Revision of the Code of	1022
Facial Operations	1008
Feeding of the Infant	978
Felons	996
Felon, What is a?	1012
Fermentation, Stomach	906
Fever, Scarlet	959
Fever, Treatment of: A Study	931
Fevers, Long Continued	976
Flies on a Spree	980
Fracture of the Patella	1010
Foreign Bodies in the Nose, Removal of	924
Galactorrhea and Mastitis	922
Gastralgia	980
Genuine vs. Counterfeit	949
Germicide Another "Infallible"	936
Gleet	988
Gonorrhea	1022
Gonorrheal Synovitis	972
Granulated Eye-Lids	990
Headache	906
Headache, Chronic Nervous	982
Hemorrhage, Renal	1016
Hemorrhages, Bandaging in	976
Hemorrhoids	954
Hemorrhoids, Pressure Massage in	998
Hopeful Signs	945
Hydrocele	1012
Hyperacidity of the Stomach	1008
Hyperemesis	984
Hypnotic, The Ideal	994
Hysteria	955
Hysterical Women, Diseased Appetite of	984
Impetigo	947
Indigestion	1000
Indolent Intellectuation	946
Ingrowing Toe-Nail	926
Intra-Nasal Medication	898
Iodine	1020
Iodism	1004
Iritis	1000
"Just as Good"	946
Labor, Convalescence After,	982
Labor, Ergot in	957
Laparotomy Work, Some Recent Experiences in	987
Lead Lotion	904
Legislation, Medical	945
Let There Be Kittens	924
Leucorrhea, With Depression of Spirits, Etc	1002
Life and Liberty	945
Listerine	1022
Lumbar Pain	966
Massage	1010
Measles	1004
Meat, Fresh	1000
Melancholia, The Blood in	980
Menstruation and the Teeth	976
Menstruation, Delayed	912
Menstruation, Irregular, and Leucorrhea	1014
Miscarriage	918
Murmurs Heard, in the Neck	912
Needs No Protection	990
Negative Information	998
Neglected Duties	946
Neoplasms, Electrolytic Action in Removal of Certain	912
Nervous Debility	1018
Nervous Disturbances in Pregnancy	978
Neuroses	914
No Visible Means of Support	926
Ocular Paralysis	902
Oil, Emulsified	898
Opinions Desired on the Whisky, Opium and Tobacco Habits	956
Opium Poisoning	1020
Ovaries and Testicles, Functions of	1006
Palsy, Shaking	974
Pan-American Medical Congress	946
Paralysis Agitans	1016
Paralysis, Diphtherial	998
Paralysis, Infantile	1020
Phthisis, Diagnosis in	990
Phthisis Pulmonalis	974
Plaster of Paris	926
Pneumonia	922, 996
Pneumonia, Veratrum Viride in	956
Poisoning, Carbolic Acid	982
Poisoning, Lead	984
Proctitis	988
Pruritus	1020
Pulse, Infrequent, Significance of	1010
Read it Carefully	945
Reproduction	948, 957
Respiration, Tests for Determining the Cessation of	1004
Rheumatism, Sub-Acute	1004
Rust Stains	984
Salicylic Acid	970
Sexual Weakness, Time and Tonics in	939
Soup, A Pea	1012
Spasms	1004
Spinal Lesions	1004
Sprained Ankle	972
Stammering	1020
Sterility	988
Sterilization	990
Symphyseotomy	910
Syringe, The Intra-Uterine	906
Tetter	959
Therapeutics from an Unprejudiced Standpoint	934
Tight Shoes	1002
Tonic, The Best	910
Tumor Albus	900
Tumor of the Liver	959
Turpentine	990
Unnecessarily Alarmed	984
Urethral Inflammation	970
Urinary Incontinence	1022
Uterine Congestion	916
Uterus Developer, Electricity as a	980
Uterus, Infantile	908
Vaginal Discharges, Significance of	994
Vaginismus	902
Varicocèle in Women	994
Various Replies	951
Venesection	902
Vesico-Vaginal Fistula, Operation for	944
Vomiting of Debility	912
Vomiting, Uremic	990
Wanted, Diagnosis and Assistance	954
Wanted, Diagnosis and Treatment	940, 960
Wanted, Help	960, 962, 965, 969
Wanted, Treatment	941
Waters, The Function of the Bag of	1012
Weaning	1022
Weariness of Life	972
Well Packed	988
Well to Remember	980
Wet Feet and Colds	980
Whooping Cough	988
Why Good Swimmers Drown	1022
Womb, Lead Pencil in the	950
Would Not Kill	914
Wounds, Bullet	1020

Digitized by Google



Raw Beef, *Predigested*, is the basis of

Armour's Nutrient Wine Of Beef Peptone

It supplies *nourishment* in an immediately assimilable form. The stimulating properties are so subordinated to the nutritious that its administration, even to children, is not open to objection. It is especially indicated in all *Wasting Diseases*.

Prepared at The Armour Laboratory, Chicago.

Armour's Granular Pepsin
1-3000-1-4000-1-5000-1-6000.
Soluble, Non-hygroscopic, Odorless and Aseptic.

Armour's Peptonizing Tablets
For Predigesting Food and Peptonizing Milk.

Armour's Pure Pancreatin
Soluble, Non-hygroscopic, Odorless and Aseptic.

Calculi Dissolved

BY THE

Buffalo Lithia Water

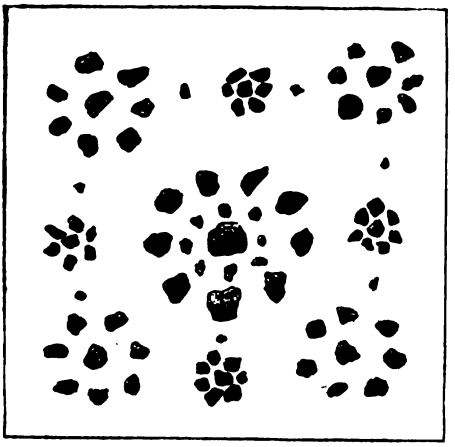


Illustration of the Calculi referred to by Dr. Claiborne. The engraving was made from a photograph and represents the exact shape of the Calculi; they are four times size of above.

Dr. John Herbert Claiborne, of Petersburg, Va., *ex-President and Honorary Fellow Medical Society of Virginia, in a letter, dated September 3, 1892, to Dr. E. C. Laird, Resident Physician at the Buffalo Lithia Springs,* says:—"I send by this mail a box of Calculi, passed at various times within the last year by Hon. T. J. Jarratt, our former Mayor, whilst drinking the Buffalo Lithia Water. They give him but little pain now when passing. I have never critically examined the broken Calculi, passed in such quantities from Mr. Jarratt's bladder, but am under the impression that the most of them are magnesian phosphates. There were specimens, however, which presented the appearance of oxylates, and some, I remember, impressed me specially as being uric acid. I do not pretend to account for the mode of their solution by the Buffalo Lithia Water. There is nothing in its analysis which would warrant such results; but the results are there, and seeing is believing. I can only suppose that **in Nature's alembic there has been some subtle solvent evolved, too subtle to be caught by our coarse re-agents, which make this wonderful disintegration.** 'There are many things in heaven and earth not dreamt of in our philosophy,' and his is a short creed who only believes what he can prove or explain."

Water in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles $5.00 f. o. b. here. Sold by all first-class druggists.

THOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

Digitized by Google

Significance of Vaginal Discharges.

A leucorrhea inodorous or of mild odor persisting during the climacteric, accompanied by increasing hemorrhage, is suspicious, and demands investigation.

A leucorrhea profuse, of peculiarly fetid odor, grumous, excoriating, appearing early or late during the climacteric, with profuse hemorrhage, is reasonable evidence of cancer of the cervix.

A leucorrhea moderate in amount, ill-smelling (the peculiarly fetid odor of cancer of the cervix being absent), accompanied by hemorrhage, suggests cancer of the corpus uteri.

A leucorrheal discharge with hemorrhage containing material like the washings of meat, is said to indicate sarcoma.

A watery discharge, as a rule, occurring during menstruation, odorless or of little odor, persisting, accompanied by profuse hemorrhage, indicates fibroids; with little or no hemorrhage, polypi. Profuse bloody discharges coming on gradually with declining menstruation, ceasing usually with the menstrual flow, point to fibroids. Persistent profuse discharges of blood occurring spontaneously, arising from sudden exercise or coition, occurring, as a rule, after the menopause, indicate cancer.

A gradually increasing amount of menstrual flow is suspicious and needs investigating. "Post-climacteric hemorrhages in a fibroma of the uterus of long standing, form one of the principle grounds for the suspician of sarcoma." (Börner.)

The early recognition of malignant disease and the possible prevention of that fatal exhaustion which accompanies it by the administration of drugs, and the application of those methods which, in a measure, may be supposed to offset the terrific drain on the nervous system, inasmuch as present experience shows that early removal of diseased tissue prolongs life, and the importance of early diagnosis and treatment can hardly be overestimated.—*N. E. Med. Gazette.*

Varicocele in Women.

What do you think of the lately enunciated opinion that *varicocele is quite as frequent in women as it is in men*, but that we do not know its symptoms? A late work on the subject by M. Roussan, who has seen the cases in Dr. Possi's wards, explains this malady which is called *pelvic varicocele*. It has been noticed, in making laparotomy and hysterectomy, and in autopsies made on women, that varicose dilatations of the pelvis are very common, just as hemorrhoids and varicose veins of the leg are in women. Pelvic varicocele comes from any cause that brings about any interference with the venous circulation of the pelvis, such as tumors, cysts of the ovary, as well as the large class of fibroids, etc. There is also a general state that predisposes to this malady; a sort of atony of the smooth fibers of the muscular structure of the veins, which is very often under the influence of certain diseases. The symptoms of varicocele in women are analogous to those in man; pain in the left side of the pelvis, running downwards into the groin and back upwards to the lumbar region, with feeling of weight in the part, most felt at the monthly period. It goes away when the patient is lying down, and comes back when she walks. In making an exploration, varicose veins may be seen on the labia majora and the finger will find a tumor that is soft and painful to pressure. This will be more prominent when the patient is standing. By the rectal touch it can be felt very well, and may be taken for salpingitis. The symptoms are not very evident in many cases but the malady should be sought for however, in all varicose cases. The treatment must address itself to the cause, but in case of pain, rectal injections of laudanum solution are ordered, while the patient is kept in bed. To diminish the congestion and help the circulation along, hot water rectal injections are used, with a rectal sound that will carry the water some eight or ten inches up; a small porcelain ring is held in the anus to allow the water to flow away, and as much as five or six quarts are used. A vaginal tampon is also advised, to make compression on the vessels. Hydrastis canadensis and hamamelis are given internally.—*Fortnightly.*

The Ideal Hypnotic.

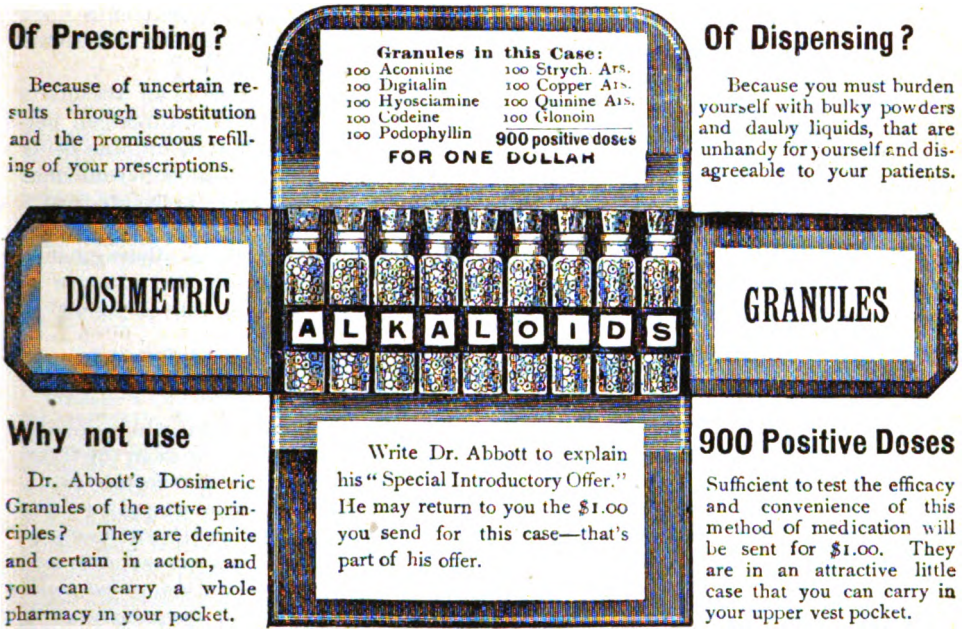
Dr. Albert von Chrzasczewski says: Bromidia is superior to all other hypnotics, and is free from all unpleasant effects.

Digitized by Google

DOCTOR: ARE YOU NOT TIRED

Of Prescribing?

Because of uncertain results through substitution and the promiscuous refilling of your prescriptions.



Of Dispensing?

Because you must burden yourself with bulky powders and dauby liquids, that are unhandy for yourself and disagreeable to your patients.

Why not use

Dr. Abbott's Dosimetric Granules of the active principles? They are definite and certain in action, and you can carry a whole pharmacy in your pocket.

Write Dr. Abbott to explain his "Special Introductory Offer." He may return to you the $1.00 you send for this case—that's part of his offer.

900 Positive Doses

Sufficient to test the efficacy and convenience of this method of medication will be sent for $1.00. They are in an attractive little case that you can carry in your upper vest pocket.

Address DR. W. C. ABBOTT, Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill.

As a Tonic Digestive

nothing equals Cudahy's **Lime Juice and Pepsin-Comp**

It is a cool, refreshing, acid drink, that aids digestion, stimulates the appetite and dissipates fatigue. It has no odor or taste of pepsin, and is extremely valuable where there is a superabundance of fat in the tissues or in the food, or where salty food constitutes a large proportion of the diet.

One teaspoonful will digest 1,200 grains of solid food.

The Cudahy Packing Co.
South Omaha, Neb.

Cudahy's Pepsin Tablets—They look like candy, they taste like candy, they are pure candy, but they will each digest 250 grains of solid food. Especially prepared for children and invalids.

Samples free **An after-dinner necessity**

Digitized by Google

Pneumonia.

Probably pneumonia is more easily recognized than the majority of diseases. The facial appearance, rapid breathing, high pulse, characteristic sputa, localized pain, deficient expansion of chest and the symptoms revealed by palpation, percussion and auscultation, combine to make it comparatively easy of diagnosis. The diseases it might be confounded with are:

1. Pleurisy in the effusive stage. The points of distinction are the pronounced chill of pneumonia, whereas in pleurisy, chill may be slight; in pleurisy, pain sharp and lancinating; cough short, dry and hacking; fever moderate; pulse compressible; very little sputum and that light, frothy and different from the rusty colored sputum of pneumonia; no bronchial breathing, but friction sounds upon either inspiration or expiration; and when dullness occurs the heart is usually displaced; this we do not find in pneumonia.

2. Edema of the lungs may be taken for pneumonia, but the history of the case, the presence of edema on both sides, the difference in expectoration, the absence of chill and pain, and the absence of symptoms of pneumonia upon percussion and auscultation, determine the diagnosis.

3. In bronchitis there is an absence of dyspnea, little fever, no dullness on percussion. The bronchial membrane being swollen and dry, the respiratory murmur is harsh in character, associated with sonorous and sibillant rales.

4. Fibroid phthisis is distinguished by history, long duration, absence of acute symptoms and development of cavities.

Felons.

Tincture lobelia is one of the remedies which have come down to us in the treatment of felon. Absorbent cotton saturated with the tincture, and applied three or four times a day over the affected part before suppuration has commenced, will relieve the intense throbbing pain and active congestion, and frequently abort the felon better than any other remedy.

Ponca Compound

Uterine Alterative

Metritis
Endo-Metritis
SubinVolution
Menorrhagia Metrorrhagia
Leucorrhoea Dysmenorrhoea
Ovarian Neuralgia
Painful Pregnancy
After Pains

FORMULA
Ext Ponca 3 grs
Ext Mitchella Repens 1 gr.
Caulophyllin ¼ gr.
Helonin ⅛ gr.
Viburnin ⅛ gr.

PONCA COMPOUND
UTERINE ALTERATIVE

DOSE
One Tablet
After each meal &
Before retiring

Exercises a specific alterative action on the uterine tissues, a general tonic influence on the Pelvic Organs; has a tendency to absorb plastic deposits, to regulate the vascular supply, to relieve congestion, to tone up the nerve forces, to encourage peristalsis of the bowels, and to remove spasmodic conditions.

FOR LITERATURE & SAMPLES

MELLIER DRUG COMPANY. ST. LOUIS.

Digitized by Google

Chicago Policlinic and Hospital

174-176 CHICAGO AVENUE.

A Clinical School for Practitioners of Medicine.

Physicians can enter at any date. Entire Faculty on duty throughout the summer. The building is the largest and most thoroughly equipped for Post-Graduate instruction in the West. The Hospital contains 100 beds. The clinical material is abundant. Situated in the same section of the City are several large Hospitals to which our Matriculates only are admitted. Special Clinics, Lectures and Demonstrations will be given by distinguished medical men from abroad during the World's Fair Season.

For information address the Corresponding Secretary,

MOREAU R. BROWN, 174-176 Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WHEELER'S TISSUE PHOSPHATES.

Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya. A Nerve Food and Nutritive Tonic for the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula, and all forms of Nervous Debility. This elegant preparation combines in an agreeable Aromatic Cordial, *acceptable to the most irritable conditions of the stomach:* Say—Bone Lime Phosphate, Soda Phosphate, Iron Phosphate, Phosphoric Acid, and the active Principles of Calisaya and Wild Cherry.

The special indication of this combination of Phosphates in Spinal Affections, Caries, Necrosis, Ununited Fractures, Marasmus, Poorly Developed Children, Retarded Dentition, Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Habits, Gestation and Lactation, to promote Development, etc., and as a *physiological restorative* in Sexual Debility, and all used-up conditions of the Nervous System, should receive the careful attention of good therapeutists.

NOTABLE PROPERTIES. As reliable in Dyspepsia as Quinine in Ague. Secures the largest per centage of benefit in Consumption and all Wasting Diseases, *by determining the perfect digestion and assimilation of food.* When using it, Cod Liver Oil may be taken without repugnance. It renders success possible in treating chronic diseases of Women and Children, who take it with pleasure for prolonged periods, a factor essential to maintain the good will of the patient. Being a Tissue Constructive, it is the best *general utility compound* for Tonic Restorative purposes we have, no mischievous effects resulting from exhibiting it in any possible morbid condition of the system.

DOSE—For an adult, one tablespoonful three times a day, after eating; from seven to twelve years of age, one dessertspoonful; from two to seven, one teaspoonful; for infants, from five to twenty drops, according to age.

Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of T. B. WHEELER, M. D., Montreal, P. Q.

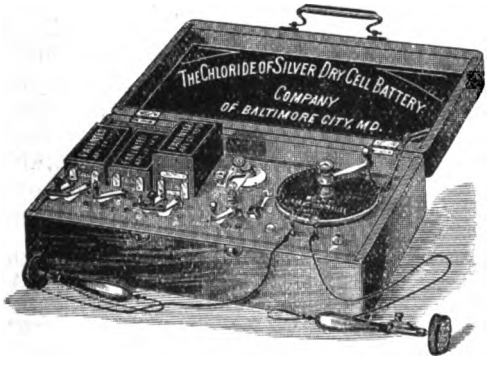
To prevent substitution, put up in pound bottles only, and sold by all Druggists at One Dollar.

READ THE PAMPHLET SENT YOU.

PHYSICIAN'S COMPLETE FARADIC BATTERY.

Combining Willms' Dry Current Controller, a Slow and Rapid Vibrator, Cell Setector, Pole Changer, a Primary and Four Secondary Currents, and Chloride of Silver Dry Cells, a perfect battery for physician's Use.

Constant in Power.



Permanently Charged.

These Instruments are recognized everywhere as the ideal batteries, and indispensable to every physician interested in electro-therapy. Write for illustrated catalogue of Chloride of Silver Dry Cell Galvanic and Faradic Batteries.

The CHLORIDE OF SILVER DRY CELL BATTERY COMPANY

OF BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

Digitized by Google

Pressure-Massage in Hemorrhoids.

Dr. T. H. Manley, in the *Canada Med. Record*, says: The day before operation the bowels should be well cleared by a saline laxative.

Before operation is commenced the patient may have a substantial meal.

Before the patient is placed on the table for operation, the colon should be well washed out with sterilized water, and the perineum should be shaved and scrubbed. Now, from two to four ounces of whisky or brandy should be given; and we are ready to commence preliminaries.

The index finger being introduced into the rectum, the subcutaneous and intrasphincteric injection of cocaine solution (one to one hundred) is commenced, making but four independent punctures; but, after Reich's plan, spraying the subcutaneous muscular and cellular tissues, in a *radiated* direction, until the entire annular zone of the anus is analgized. This completes the first stage of the operation. Now, a tampon of gauze is introduced, as high up as the vesicorectal fold of the peritoneum, and a long, thin fringe of cocainized gauze is passed through the anus as far as the tampon and allowed to remain for a moment in contact with the nude mucous membrane, when it is withdrawn. Now anal dilatation is completed. This must be thorough, until all resistance to the distending digits is at an end. The rectum is then thoroughly flushed with sterilized water, when we commence the third and last stage of the operation.

We now, with the index and middle finger in the rectum, and the thumb resting externally against the verge, separately seize the hemorrhoids and violently compress them between the finger and thumb. If they are very large and numerous, then, in order to do the work of compression radically, the intestine should be prolapsed slightly, and each caught and separately emptied of their blood; and have the walls well rubbed together, being alternately compressed and twisted on their bases or pedicles, until we are assured of an active, traumatic inflammation immediately setting in. When there is a large cluster on the outside in order to make analgesia doubly certain, douche them with a syphon of acid carbonated water, or, in want of these, pour a pitcher of iced water from a height slowly on to them. These are seized and twisted in the interval. The rectum is again flushed and the tampon removed, when an opium suppository is introduced. Now, as the sphincteric power is temporarily crippled, there is an escape of fluid feces unless we adjust a firm, substantial compress, which, while obstructing them, gives great comfort to the hemorrhagic parts.

When pressure-massage has been thoroughly carried out there is practically nothing more to do. Consecutive inflammation effectually destroys the endothelial lining of the hemorrhoids; their bloody contents, first coagulating, disintegrate and are absorbed in time, leaving, as a residue, a few scattered atrophied stalks to mark the former site of the hemorrhoidal varices.

Diphtherial Paralysis.

Writing on the mortality of diphtherial paralysis, Dr. G. H. Cook, of Manchester, England, cites a typical case. After a time diaphragmatic paralysis supervened, with orthopnea, and the pulse became very irregular, both in frequency and strength. The patient who was a boy of about five years, was treated four times daily with hypodermic injections of one minim of the pharmacopœial solution (one per cent) of hydrochlorate of strychnine. In about a week the paralysis of the diaphragm disappeared under this treatment, but the injections were continued for two weeks longer, three times a day. It has been proved that there is a great difference in results where strychnine has been given by the mouth, and hypodermically. Dr. Cook considers the latter method more reliable, quicker, and altogether more satisfactory.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

Negative Information.

The value of negative information was well stated by the famous French savant, who was once asked by a certain lady an apparently simple question in science. He replied, "Madame, I do not know." "Well, what is the use of all your scientific education if you can not tell that?" said she. "Madame, to be able to say I do not know," he replied.

Digitized by Google

Vinolia (SOOTHING)

(EMOLLIENT) Cream

FOR ITCHING

AND BURNING.

---

50 Cents, $1.00, and $1.75 per Box.

"VINOLIA" POWDER, 50 cts., in white, pink, and cream tints.
"VINOLIA" SOAP, Floral, 15 cts.; Balsamic (Medical) 25 cts.; Toilet (Otto) 35 cts., and Vestal 85 cts. per tablet.

Samples and Pamphlets giving Medical Reports, post-free.

Special Terms to Medical Men.

BLONDEAU et CIE., 73, 75 & 77 Watts St., New York.

Digitized by Google

Iritis.

The most important of any treatment in iritis is the use of a solution of atropia. The great fault of most physicians is to use it with too much caution. The object of its use is to dilate the pupil, and thus prevent the formation of posterior synechiæ.

A solution (four grains to one ounce) should be used with such frequency as will effect the purpose. An additional application is warm or hot water, which may be applied as hot as can be borne. This will almost always relieve the pain, but in some cases the administration of an opiate may be necessary.

Constitutional treatment is indispensable in some cases. Those cases arising from syphilis, of course, call for the administration of mercurials and the iodides.

Fresh Meat.

Maljean says, in the *Chim. Zeit.*, that the process adopted by him for distinguishing between fresh meat and that which has been preserved in a frozen state, consists in expressing a little blood or meat juice from the sample, and examining it under the microscope. The whole operation must be performed quickly, in order to prevent any drying up of the liquid under examination. When the juice of fresh flesh is thus examined, it is seen to contain numerous red corpuscles, which are normal in color, and float in a clear serum. In the case of blood from frozen flesh, the corpuscles have dissolved in the serum under the influence of the low temperature, and not a single red corpuscle can be seen. The hemoglobin escapes into the serum, and appears as irregular, yellow brown crystals. These may be frequently seen by the naked eye, but, in every case, can be readily detected under the microscope.

Indigestion.

A large number of diseases that are attributed to high pressure, overwork and business strains are nothing more or less than the penalties that men pay for the abominations that they take into their systems in the form of food.

DOCTORS, LOOK HERE!

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES

AT WHOLESALE.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

NAMES and ADDRESSES of all Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, Dealers, Farmers, Housekeepers, and Men of every calling

WHO HAVE NO SAFES.

We will furnish you with a first-class Safe, strictly Fire-Proof, Burglar-Proof Combination Lock, beautifully finished and lettered with name, at $12 and upwards.

Death to High Prices!

WE pay no salaries or commissions to middle men nor agents. We have no high-salaried officers. We practice strict economy to enable us to sell direct to the user at LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

For Cash, or on Easy Monthly Payments.

The VICTOR SAFES and LOCKS are the latest improved, and manufactured under excellent patents, issued Dec. 29, 1885, June 7, 1887, Oct. 11, 1887, and Nov. 1, 1887.

EVERY SAFE IS GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY.

Our prices are about 30 per cent lower than any others. Write for our Prices and Terms at once.

64-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. DON'T FAIL TO MENTION THE BRIEF.

THE VICTOR SAFE AND LOCK CO.,

9th and Broadway, CINCINNATI, O.

Digitized by Google

Phytoline

A POWERFUL ANTI-FAT.

Phytoline is now recognized by the Medical Profession as being the only remedy in the Treatment of Obesity that will absorbe the fatty tissue in a great degree without any evil after-effects whatsoever.

A REMEDY PREPARED FROM THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF THE BERRIES OF THE PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA.

A VALUABLE PRESCRIPTION FOR OBESITY AND FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE HEART.

℞ Phytoline (Walker's)
Sig.— Take ten drops in water before and after the three daily meals, as directed
Dr

For Literature and Clinical Reports address

Dispensed by Druggists.

WALKER PHARMACAL CO

St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

Cocaine.

Dr. Mattison, in *Brooklyn Med. Jonr.*, says: It may not be amiss to repeat the conclusions of my studies in cocaine toxemia:

1. Cocaine may be toxic.
2. This effect is not rare.
3. There is a lethal dose of cocaine.
4. This dose is uncertain.
5. Dangerous or deadly results may follow doses usually deemed safe.
6. Toxic effects may be sequence of doses large or small, in patients young or old, the feeble or the strong.
7. The danger, near and remote, is greatest when given under the skin.
8. Cardiac or renal weakness increases the risk.
9. Purity of drug will not exempt from ill result.
10. Caution is needful under all conditions.
11. Réclus' method, Corning's device, or Esmarch's bandage, should be used when injecting.
12. Nitrite of amyl, hypodermic morphine, hypodermic ether, alcohol, ammonia and caffeine should be at command.

Uremic Convulsions.

Dr. R. C. M. Page, in *Méd. Standard*, says: In the treatment of uremic convulsions three factors of causation should be borne in mind: (1) Disturbances of the circulation; (2) abnormal sensibility in the nerve centers, and (3) vitiated condition of the blood. We see at once that immediate treatment would rationally be directed to regulating the circulation as well as the sensibility of the nerve centers, whereas the vitiated condition of the blood requires much time and attention to be altered appreciably. The condition of the blood is to be gradually improved by the somewhat tedious process of repair brought about by increased health nutrition, rather than corrected by the sudden elimination of poison. It is certain that this latter notion has taken a very deep hold on the profession. Hence, the routine treatment of purging, sweating, and diuresis. Even these drastic measures require time, so that the patient may be dead or have repeated convulsions before any result has been accomplished. Moreover, such means frequently do harm by weakening and annoying the patient without even doing the least good, unless it be in acute cases, especially when accompanied by marked edema.

Veratrum viride acts by decreasing arterial tension rather than eliminating a poison. It acts like blood-letting without loss of blood. I am perfectly aware of the prejudice existing against the use of this drug in large doses, and I am afraid of it in pneumonia, or even in uremia when used alone. But in conjunction with opium I have used it in uremic cases during the past two years, not only without fear, but with uniform success.

Not only for intermediate treatment but in the interval, as a prophylactic measure, I have observed it to act well. Thus, in the case of a young man aged twenty-seven, with Bright's and cardiac disease, whom I treated last winter, and still have under observation, the convulsions did not return in four months, and then chiefly because he thought he was so much better that he neglected treatment. Before that he had them several times a week.

Leucorrhea, with Depression of Spirits, Etc.

R. Sanmetto ..... 4 ounces.
Aletris Cordial (Rio) ..... 4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful four times daily.

Tight Shoes.

There is no reason why any man should torture himself breaking in a new pair of shoes which "draw" his feet almost as severely as would a plaster made of the strongest mustard. The trouble arises from the natural heat of the leather, which, in these days of rapid tanning, is much greater than when the process was one running over several months or a year. All the pain and trouble can be prevented by pouring a little water into the shoes and allowing this to draw out the heat. This is practically what the perspiration of the feet does, but it prevents the pain which is felt while the work is being done in the ordinary way. Professional walkers pour whisky in their shoes, but for ordinary purposes water suffices, and if allowed to evaporate and dry it does not have the same distressing effect on the stockings.

Digitized by Google

ERGOTOLE, S. & D.

IS PREFERRED BY PHYSICIANS BECAUSE IT IS

2½ TIMES THE STRENGTH OF FLD. EXTR. ERGOT,

HENCE THE DOSE IS SMALLER—5 to 30 MINIMS.

IT KEEPS WELL, IS PALATABLE, RELIABLE, AND

NEVER NAUSEATES

THE PATIENT. NO IRRITATION OR ABSCESS FOLLOWS ITS HYPODERMIC USE.

DOSE HYPODERMICALLY, 5 to 20 MINIMS.

SAMPLES AND LITERATURE UPON APPLICATION.

Sole Manufacturers of
WEBBER-PEPSIN, S. & D.,
GUARANTEED STANDARD
1 TO 6000.
No Mucus, No Peptone, No Odor.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
SHARP & DOHME,
(Established 1860.)
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

BRANCH HOUSES: NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

United States Marine Hospital Service,

Department of the Gulf,

Port of Key West, Florida. Surgeon's Office.

THE NUTROLACTIS COMPANY:

The sample of Nutrolactis sent me in May acted admirably. In three days the mother's milk was changed from scanty, thin and blue in character, to copious, thick and white: and at once the child began to improve; in a week the mother gained a good appetite and began to bless the experiment.

(Signed), R. D. MURRAY, M. D., Surgeon.

Doctor: In such cases, Nutrolactis, the galactagogue, will serve you as it served Dr. R. D. Murray.

16-oz. samples sent to physicians who are willing to pay express charges on delivery.

Prepared by NUTROLACTIS COMPANY,

Cor. Warren and Greenwich Streets, - - - New York.

[Please Mention this Journal.]

Digitized by Google

Spinal Lesions.

1. A paralysis of voluntary movements, limited to one of the lateral halves of the body, shows that the lesion is in the corresponding half of the spinal cord.

2. A paralysis of the muscular sense, in one only of the lateral halves of the body, shows also that the lesion is in the corresponding half of the spinal cord.

3. A paralysis of the vasomotor nerves, chiefly evidenced by an elevation of temperature, in one of the lateral halves of the body, equally shows that the lesion is in the corresponding half of the spinal cord.

4. Hyperesthesia—*i. e.*, an increased power of feeling and not pain—in one of the lateral halves of the body clearly indicates also that the lesion is in the corresponding half of the spinal cord.

5. The various ocular and facial symptoms, which we know as effects of the paralysis of the cervical sympathetic nerve—*i. e.*, vascular dilatation, elevation of temperature, hyperesthesia, partial closure of the eyelids, constriction of the pupil, etc—in one of the lateral halves of the head and face, positively show also that the lesion is in the corresponding half of the spinal cord.

6. Anesthesia in one of the lateral halves of the body leaves no doubt that the lesion is in the opposite half of the spinal cord.

For Sub-Acute Rheumatism.

R. Potassi Iodidi..... .....4 drachms.
Potassi Bitartrat..... .....1 ounce.
Liq. Potassi Citratis..... 6 ounces.

M. Sig.: Shake well and take two teaspoonfuls three times a day in considerable water or in lemonade.

Measles.

Scrofula is undoubtedly a very frequent sequel of measles. Its exact nature we do not know. It certainly is a depreciated condition of the general health which shows itself by a chronic enlargement of the lymphatic glands throughout the body, and to me it seems possible that the deterioration of the system may depend to a considerable extent on the disturbance to the lymph circulation. At all events, we find such patients very apt to be suffering from any of the chronic complaints which we so frequently meet with as sequelæ to measles.

Spasms.

Dr. A. E. Meyer, of Montgomery, W. Va., says: Mrs. H., a colored woman, received a paralytic stroke more than ten months ago, which resulted in paralyzing the entire right side of her body. In addition to this she is subject to spasms, sometimes as high as twenty in one day, at the time of menstruation. After remaining over seven months in the same helpless state she came under my treatment, and improved in the comparatively short time of a little over two months, so much so, that she, who was for seven months not able to turn around in bed unassisted, is now able to walk the floor with but little assistance. The monthly spasms, also, have lost much of their former severity. This result, and this remarkable success, I have to ascribe to the combination of Celerina and Aletris Cordial, which I administered in one-drachm doses three times a day, and I am satisfied that this remedy will effect a final cure.

Tests for Determining the Cessation of Respiration.

By holding a looking-glass over the mouth and nose. There is always more or less moisture in the breath, and if there is the merest trace it will be rendered perceptible by condensing on the glass dulling the mirror. It is a more positive proof of life than the absence of life. The mirror placed over the mouth and nose of animals in a state of hibernation is not dulled.

By suspending a feather or other light body near the mouth or nose. The absence of any movements of the feather may be regarded as indicative of the absence of breathing.

By standing a glass of water or mercury on the chest walls, the faintest respiration will be indicated by the rippling on the surface of the water, or by the movement of the reflected image (candle flame) from the surface of the mercury.—*Ex.*

Iodism.

To prevent any possibility of iodic intoxication, a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda taken in water two hours after each meal, and one of iodide of potassium will avert any such accident, and, in addition, aid the action of the medicament.

Digitized by Google

The Demand For

a pleasant and effective liquid laxative has long existed—a laxative that would be entirely safe for physicians to prescribe for patients of all ages—even the very young, the very old, the pregnant woman, and the invalid—such a laxative as the physician could sanction for family use because its constituents were known to the profession and the remedy itself had been proven to be prompt and reliable in its action, as well as pleasant to administer and never followed by the slightest debilitation. After a careful study of the means to be employed to produce such

A Perfect Laxative

the California Fig Syrup Company manufactured, from the juice of True Alexandria Senna and an excellent combination of carminative aromatics with pure white sugar, the laxative which is now so well and favorably known under the trade name of "Syrup of Figs." With the exceptional facilities, resulting from long experience and entire devotion to the one purpose of making our product unequalled, this demand for the perfect laxative

is met by Our Method

of extracting the laxative properties of Senna without retaining the griping principle found in all other preparations or combinations of this drug. This method is known only to us, and all efforts to produce cheap imitations or substitutes may result in injury to a physician's reputation, and will give dissatisfaction to the patient; hence, we trust that when physicians recommend or prescribe "Syrup of Figs" (Syr. Fici Cal.) they will not permit any substitution. The name "Syrup of Figs" was given to this laxative, not because in the process

# of Manufacturing

a few figs are used, but to distinguish it from all other laxatives, and the United States Courts have decided that we have the exclusive right to apply this name to a laxative medicine. The dose of

"SYRUP OF FIGS"

as a laxative is one or two teaspoonfuls given preferably before breakfast or at bed time. From one-half to one tablespoonful acts as a purgative, and may be repeated in six hours if necessary.

"Syrup of Figs" is never sold in bulk. It is put up in two sizes to retail at fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle, and the name "Syrup of Figs" as well as the name of the California Fig Syrup Company is printed on the wrappers and labels of every bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

Eczema.

Occasionally cases are met with in which greasy applications of every kind disagree, increasing the burning and pain to such a degree that their use is prohibited. Under such circumstances we must limit ourselves to the use of lotions and dusting powders. In the early stages of the disease, when the oozing is abundant, the calamine lotion, with a small quantity of glycerin added:

R. Calaminæ	1 drachm.
Pulv. Zinc Oxidi	2 drachms.
Glycerini	2 drachms.
Liq. Calcis	3 ounces.
Aquæ	3 ounces.

will often prove most useful, combining as it does, the properties of a lotion and a dusting powder.

Instead of the calamine lotion, a saturated solution of boric acid may be applied, followed by a dusting powder of talc or the following:

R. Pulv. Zinc Oxidi	2 drachms.
Talc	6 drachms.

M. Sig.: Dusting Powder.

Among lotions which may be employed after the acute symptoms have subsided, mention should be made of the liquor carbonis detergens, which is distinctly of service in lessening the itching and hyperemia. In the beginning its strength should rarely exceed one drachm to the pint of water, later it may be increased to two or three drachms to the pint.

Functions of Ovaries and Testicles.

It is a well-known fact that the "ovaries and testicles have at least three distinct actions: the first, generation; second, their action through absorption on the central nervous system, which give to men and women their physical, moral and intellectual characteristics. The third is a special tonic action which reinforces in a special way the action of the spinal cord and brain." These are well-known functions which can not be disputed.

Especially in these Cases.

"The least said, soonest mended," in fractures of the jaw.

Dr. J. FEHR'S
"COMPOUND TALCUM"
"BABY POWDER,"

THE

'Hygienic Dermal Powder"

FOR

INFANTS AND ADULTS.

Originally investigated and its therapeutic properties discovered in the year 1868 by Dr. Fehr, and introduced to the Medical and the Pharmaceutical Professions in the year 1873.

COMPOSITION:—Silicate of Magnesia with Carbolic and Salicylic Acids.

PROPERTIES:—Antiseptic, Antizymotic and Disinfectant.

Useful as a **GENERAL SPRINKLING POWDER**, with positive Hygienic, Prophylactic and Therapeutic properties.

Good in all Affections of the Skin.

SOLD BY THE DRUG TRADE GENERALLY.

Per Box, plain, 25c.: Per Box, perfumed, 50c.
Per Dozen, plain, $1.75; Per Dozen, perfumed, $3.50.

The Manufacturer

JULIUS FEHR, M. D.

Ancient Pharmacist,
Established 1859.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Only advertised in Medical and Pharmaceutical prints.

Digitized by Google

METCALF'S COCA WINE

Always Uniform,
Therefore
Always Reliable.

. . . FOR FATIGUE OF MIND OR BODY . . .

Made from Fresh Coca Leaves and the Purest Wine.

RECOMMENDED FOR NEURALGIA,
SLEEPLESSNESS, DESPONDENCY, ETC.

As a Tonic and Invigorator it is always Safe, Agreeable and Certain, being prepared with the utmost skill and precision from the Freshest Coca Leaves and the Purest Wine obtainable.

RINGER recommends COCA LEAVES as of great value in Febrile Disorders, by restraining tissue metamorphosis, and for the same reason in Phthisis. For their decided anodyne and anti-spasmodic qualities, they have been successfully employed in Typhus, Scorbutus, Gastralgia, Anaema, Enteralgia, and to assist digestion.

COCA WINE is probably the most valuable Tonic in the Materia Medica *when properly prepared.* With stimulating and anodyne properties combined, **Metcalf's Coca Wine** acts without debilitating, being *always uniform and therefore absolutely reliable.* For Athletes it is invaluable in imparting energy and resisting fatigue; Public Speakers and Singers find it indispensable as a "Voice Tonic," because, being a "tensor" of the vocal chords, it greatly strengthens and increases the volume of the voice; and to the elderly it is a dependable aphrodisiac, superior to any other drug.

Physician's Sample Bottles, by express, carriage prepaid, upon the receipt of **One Dollar.**

DR. ARCHIBALD SMITH—"PERU AS IT IS"—states that "Coca" increases energy, removes drowsiness, enlivens the spirits, and enables the consumer to bear cold, wet, great bodily exertion, and even want of food to a surprising degree with ease and impunity.

Theodore Metcalf Co.

39 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Established 1837

Digitized by Google

Facial Operations.

Dr. W. W. Keen (*Times and Register*) says: I wish to call attention to a method of operating about the face which is not generally followed, and which may be new to some. It is particularly applicable to epithelioma about the lip, of which I have had two severe cases in a comparatively short time. In one there was extensive epithelioma requiring removal of a portion of the upper lip, the lower lip and the cheek. The other case was one of epithelioma of the cheek, and and is also of interest from the fact that the patient had originally been operated on forty years ago by Dr. George R. Morehouse. A microscopic examination was made at the time, and the tumor was said not to be epithelioma. When I saw the man the disease extended from the angle of the mouth back to the molar teeth, and from one jaw to the other. It was on the inside of the mouth exclusively, except at the angle where the entire thickness was involved. The external layer of the cheek seemed to be entirely free. In operating I placed the patient on a flat table with the operated side turned a little down and cut through the skin down to the mucous membrane, but not through the latter. I then secured all the vessels before opening into the mouth. In this way I prevented blood from entering the mouth and also lessened the total loss of blood. In this case Stenson's duct was involved in the operation. I found the duct and stitched it to the mucous membrane of the upper jaw, and there has not been the slightest trouble from fistula. The incision was a very wide V, the linear incision corresponding to the apex of the V being on the cheek, and the widest part is the base of the V inside the mouth. I am sure that those of you who try this method will find it satisfactory.

Hyperacidity of the Stomach.

Dr. Voinovitch, on the basis of the experiments of Drs. Netschaeff and Popoff, administered sulphate of atropine in a case of gastric hypersecretion. The dose used was three-quarters of a milligramme (about one-hundredth of a gramme), three times a day by the mouth; after the third day pain had stopped and vomiting ceased. An examination of the gastric juice after the tenth day showed it to be almost normal.—*Ex.*

The Alcoholic Voice.

Dr. Bleyer claims to have discovered an alcoholic voice, and has made records of it with the phonograph. Dr. Truax was overheard to say, after listening to it, that it sounded very much like the pulpit voice, the peculiarity of which he had not before heard accounted for.

St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Regular Winter session begins September 11th, 1893, and continues six months.

This College is strictly a three-year school, thus meeting the requirements of the Association of American Medical Colleges and State Examining Boards.

Every Chair in the Faculty is filled with good teachers. Additions have been made to the already well equipped laboratories and the facilities for practical instruction largely increased.

Under the charge of the different members of the Faculty, daily demonstrations of clinical material will be held; there being an abundance of such material at all times during the year. In addition to this, the regular clinics at the City Hospital will be kept up.

Laboratory instruction in all branches, daily quizzes in the different classes and clinical demonstrations are free.

MATRICULATION, $5. TUITION, $50.

For sons and brothers of physicians and sons of the clergy, $25. Send for catalogue and other information. Address,

DR. A. S. BARNES, Dean, 3013 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

MODERN HOUSE HEATING AT LOW COST.

New Illustrated Manual of 100 pages now ready and mailed free. Containing full information on modern **Steam and Hot Water Heating, Ventilation,** etc., with valuable suggestions to those building or Remodeling their Heating Apparatus. Sole manufacturers of the **FURMAN BOILERS.** Agents in all principal towns and cities.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE. Address,

HERENDEEN MFG. CO., 28 Lyon St., GENEVA, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

Wayne's Diuretic Elixir.

COMPOSED OF THE PRINCIPAL DIURETICS, { BUCHU, JUNIPER, ACETATE OF POTASH, ETC.

Don't let your cases of genito-urinary troubles become dissatisfied at the tardiness of their progress towards recovery, but show your skill and give your patients what they need. To

Hesitate at this stage bodes no good to your clients. You have in Wayne's Diuretic Elixir the great desideratum.

Because you know that the value of the combination, Buchu, Juniper and Acetate of Potash, (the best diuretic known), was established by Prof. Edward S. Wayne, (for many years Professor of Chemistry, Ohio Medical College,) in his Elixir. This *Grand Tonic* to the reproductive organs and mucous surfaces can *only* be obtained by using

Wayne's Elixir the remedy indicated in Pre-Senility, Prostatic troubles, Irritable Bladder and Urethral inflammations, and it

Is a Specific in acute and chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Brick Dust and chalky deposits in the Urine, Gravel, etc., acute and chronic Bright's Disease, Lumbago, and the various forms of acute and chronic Rheumatism.

W. F. Glenn, M. D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, writes:—

"When I desire a mild diuretic effect continued for some time, I employ Wayne's Diuretic Elixir. I employ it in all irritation of the kidneys, bladder, urethra and prostate gland, and have found that it meets every indication. It is a combination of Juniper, Buchu, Acetate of Potash, etc., embracing the virtues of these drugs, and is more pleasant to the patient than the same remedies mixed in the drug store. I employ it not only for the virtues of its ingredients, for they are well known to physicians, but because of its careful preparation and pleasant taste. From the very highly satisfactory results obtained by me from the use of this preparation during the last few years, I am quite sure its use will be attended by no disappointment or regrets."

FREE TO PHYSICIANS.—*In order to introduce Wayne's Elixir to Physicians who are not employing it, we will, on application, send one bottle, regular size, price $1.00, free for trial to any Physician who will pay expressage. Address*

WAYNE ELIXIR CO.,
No. 175 Sycamore Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Digitized by Google

Bathing.

A sponge-bath of salt water is extremely beneficial at all seasons of the year, and especially so in winter, as those accustomed to it are less liable to take cold. This can be taken by itself, or in addition to a warm or cold bath. Sea-salt or rock-salt can be used. Dissolve about half a teaspoonful of the salt in a quart of water of the same temperature as the room: with this sponge the body quickly, and rub briskly after it.

All cold baths should be taken with great rapidity if one would have the full benefit of them. Ten minutes is quite sufficient to have the bathing and drying completed; and if it can be done in less time, so much the better. Care also should be taken not to stand directly in a draught while the body is wet, to work fast, and to be sure to be perfectly dry before putting on any clothing. A lack of attention to these details sometimes brings unpleasant results, which lead one to believe that he can not stand a cold bath, when, in reality, it is only his mismanagement in taking it which works him harm.

Fracture of the Patella.

Dr. Paul Klemm has used the following treatment for the last five years, which he reports in the St. Petersburg *Med. Woch:*

Soon after the admission of the patient, at and around the knee-joint, massage is used. He places great stress in massage being particularly directed to the central portion of the fracture in order to increase the lymphatic and venous circulation. After the massage the joint is wrapped in cotton and then a dressing of adhesive plaster, which exercises a certain amount of pressure upon the intra-articular extravasation, at the same time keeping the fragments of bone coaptated. The extremity dressed in this manner was then placed in a fracture box and moderately elevated. After three or four days the bandage was removed and the leg again thoroughly massaged. From this time on it was massaged daily, and after two weeks passive motions were used, the patient encouraged to elevate the leg with the knee extended. Between the third and fourth week the patient was encouraged to walk around the room with the aid of a cane, and the beginning of the sixth week usually discharged. Bony union was never met with; there was always a tense, fibrous uniting band which, however, did not interfere with the action of the knee-joint. In all cases there was complete, active ability to extend as well as flex up to fifty degrees.

Massage.

Massage calls in play each and every function of the body—respiration, digestion, combustion, circulation, nutrition, and elimination, doing for the body artificially what nature does for it, and nature shows her gratitude for the assistance rendered, by quickly resuming the work herself. It stimulates an enervated body or soothes an irritable one, cools a fever or arouses a warmth, destroys a lethargic state or induces sleep, makes pliable a rigid joint or stiffens and strengthens a relaxed one, removes obesity or makes flesh, and so on, many apparent contradictions, the explanation of which is, that the result depends on the manner of administration, each and every movement being given with a purpose, under a systematic method and the final result achieved is the normal standard belonging to health.

Significance of Infrequent Pulse.

Certain it is that slow heart occurs usually as a symptom of organic disease, whether this be confined to the heart and its arteries or to the brain. A slight reduction in the frequency of the pulse is very common in disturbances of the digestive tract. Particularly is this the case in dilatation of the stomach.

Earache.

Don't prescribe sweet oil for pain in the ear. In the first place it does no good. The sense of comfort which may follow the use of any warm liquid poured in the ear may be obtained just as well by a harmless one. Sweet oil or any vegetable or animal oil may undergo decomposition and make favorable soil for the growth of the aspergillus or other vegetable fungi which may be most destructive to the organ. Then, it gums up the canal and interferes with examination subsequently.

Digitized by Google

Beware of Crude Cocoas, Sold as Soluble.

Van Houten's Cocoa

—(*BEST & GOES FARTHEST*)—

is Manufactured on Scientific Principles,
Highly Digestible and Nutritious,
known all over the civilized Globe as the Peer
of all Cocoas.

ALTERATIVE TONIC.

ELIXIR OF THREE CHLORIDES

(FERRI, HYDRARG ET ARSENICUM.)

FORMULA—Each fluid drachm contains: PROTO-CHLORIDE IRON, 1-8 GRAIN; BICHLORIDE MERCURY, 1-128 GRAIN; CHLORIDE ARSENIC, 1-280 GRAIN; ELIXIR CALISAYA ALKALOIDS.

RENZ & HENRY, CHEMISTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

INDICATIONS—Struma, Latent Syphilis, General Debility, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Cystitis, Chlorosis, Gleet, Chorea, Zymotic, Catarrhal and Dermatological Diseases, Anemia from any cause, etc.

KINDLY SPECIFY R. & H.'s

HENRY'S TRI-IODIDES

IS A SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. SEND FOR EVIDENCES OF ITS VALUE.

HELONIA TABLETS

VAGINAL

FOR THE CURE OF

LEUCORRHŒA

AND ALL

VAGINAL DISCHARGES.

EACH TABLET REPRESENTS

Ex. Helonias	½ gr.
Acid Tannic	2 gr.
Acid Salicylic	1 gr.
Ex. Opium	¼ gr.
Acid Boracic	8 gr.
Ex. Hyoscyamus	1 gr.

With Thymol, Eucalyptol and Alum.

A simple and efficacious method of treatment that does away with the uncertainty of medicated vaginal injections.

DIRECTIONS.—One or two to be inserted into the Vagina each night, followed by a warm water douche in the morning.

Put up in Elegant Shape for Physician's Prescriptions only.

FIFTY IN EACH BOTTLE; PRICE, $1.00.

GENTLEMEN:—I have practiced medicine quite a number of years, but I have never used a remedy that acted with such marvelous effects for good as your "HELONIA TABLETS." Leucorrhœa vanishes like magic. I am yours truly,

L. Adair Somers

NORTH CHEMICAL CO., 79 Malden Lane, New York City. LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale by one or more of the Wholesale Druggists in Chattanooga, Tenn., Cleveland, O., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Columbus, O., Dallas, Tex., Detroit, Mich., Denver, Col., Des Moines, Iowa, Evansville, Ind., Ft. Worth, Texas, Indianapolis, Ind., Kansas City, Mo., Knoxville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn., Minneapolis, Minn., Nashville, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Omaha, Neb., Ottumwa, Iowa, Peoria, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., Quincy, Ill., San Antonio, Texas, St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., St. Joseph, Mo., Toledo, O., Waco, Texas, and Wheeling, W. Va.

Send for Samples and Literature, (mentioning the MEDICAL BRIEF).

Digitized by Google

What is a "Felon?"

Dr. Burrell (*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*) is convinced that the term "felon" is very loosely applied to a variety of inflammatory diseases of the finger, and suggests that this term should be abolished and an anatomical classification of the inflammatory affections of the finger be adopted. The classification he proposes is: (1) Dermatitis; (2) paronchia; (3) cellulitis of the finger; (4) suppurative thecitis; (5) periostitis or ostitis of the phalanges. While he feels sure that most practitioners distinguish these various affections, he maintains that the distinction is frequently not made in name, and that the common text-books on surgery neglect to clinically distinguish them. The treatment of these various conditions differs. Dermatitis requires local applications; paronchia, an incision through the nail or its removal, with a proper dressing afterward; cellulitis, a limited incision into the pulp of the finger with evacuation of the pus; suppurative thecitis, an incision through the sheath of the tendon, evacuation of the pus, antisepsis and immobilization of the fingers, hand and arm; periostitis or ostitis, an incision down through the periosteum at the earliest moment. These affections run into one another, and it is at times impossible to make a clear distinction between them; but the distinction is needed; for an incision down to the periosteum is worse than useless in dermatitis, and not necessary in any except in periostitis or ostitis, where such an incision is imperatively demanded.

Hydrocele.

Dr. W. Joseph Hearn has hit upon the best operation. He cuts down upon the sac, and, catching it, makes a hole sufficiently large to permit the introduction of a small mop of cotton; after the serum is drawn out, he *dries* the cavity by means of sterile cotton, and then swabs it out with deliquescent carbolic acid; a small piece of bichloride gauze is introduced in the opening in the sac in order to facilitate drainage, and an antiseptic dressing is applied. At the end of twenty-four hours, the capillary drain is removed, and the case goes on to an uninterrupted recovery. The drainage prevents the accumulation of the inflammatory products; and its subsequent solidification permits of and favors complete collapse of the sac, diminishes the infiltration of the scrotal connective tissues by favoring the removal of infiltrated serum, which must of necessity develop during the first twenty-four to thirty-six hours through the drainage path. This operation, in Dr. Hearn's hands, has proven successful and is, I believe, from a scientific standpoint, the most valuable operation which we possess. An essential feature, of course, is thorough and efficient antisepsis.—*Va. Med. Monthly.*

The Function of the Bag of Waters.

G. A. Callamore, M. D., in *Toledo Med. and Surg. Reporter*, arrives at the following conclusions:

1. The proper function of the amniotic fluid is the security of the child during intra-uterine existence.
2. The presence of the bag of waters during the first stage of labor is due to the forcing of the membranes through the dilating os by uterine pressure.
3. The dilatation of the os occurs under the influence of the nerves of the sympathetic system which governs its tonicity, and it is a vital or physiological and not a mechanical act.
4. Finally, as a necessary inference from the above, it follows that the bag of waters has no function in labor.

Eczema.

In beginning treatment always use mild applications. The observance of this rule will never be regretted; its violation may be.

Avoid the use of soap and water, using oil or cosmoline to remove scales and crusts.

The *manner* in which a remedy is used is quite as important as the remedy itself.

A Pea Soup.

A valuable article of diet as a nutrient in nervous states, says Dr. A. H. Hamilton, is the dried pea. And in certain cases, where even cod liver oil fails to build up the patient, he has obtained excellent results with a soup made from dried peas. Ordinary pea soup is made with just sufficient ham or bacon to give it a flavor, and before serving a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda is added.

Digitized by Google

Bath Cabinet. A CURE for Rheumatism, Liver and Skin Diseases, Etc.

Rolling Chair. A Priceless Boon to those who are unable to walk.

Reclining Chairs, Couches, Commodes, Back Rests, Bidets, and other

INVALIDS' FURNITURE.

Descriptive Lists Sent Free.

NEW HAVEN CHAIR CO., NEW HAVEN, CT.

If you want to keep posted read the ads.

The Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital

OF CHICAGO.

TEMPORARY QUARTERS

757 AND 759 WEST HARRISON ST.

A SCHOOL FOR PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Tickets may be taken out with equal advantage at any time.

Write for Bulletin No. 8, for Fall and Winter, to

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN, SECRETARY,
Venetian Building, Chicago, Ill.

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

PLANTEN'S PERLOIDS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Empty Capsules of all Kinds.
Encapsuling Private Formulas a Specialty.
Correspondence solicited.
Send for Samples and Price List.

H. PLANTEN & SON,
224 William Street,
Established 1836. NEW YORK.

CATALOGUE
OF
MEDICAL BOOKS
SENT ON APPLICATION
To MEDICAL BRIEF.

Doctor: Useful, Practical Truths.

Chronic endo-metritis.

We never knew a physician to claim he cured one case of this, hitherto very obstinate disease, using the treatment advocated by the most famous gynecologists, viz.: the sharp curette, vigorously employed or some powerful escharotic.

But, doctor, if you will try pencils of the solidified sub-sulphate of iron, locally, and the powerful re-constructive and uterine tonic, LIQ. EXT. GALEGA VERA, generally, as advised in an article published in *The Medical World* of March, page 86, you will obtain curative results, *to say the very least*, of a character, extremely satisfactory, both to yourself and your patients.

A re-print of this article will be mailed on request.

Descriptive literature of Liq. Ext. Galega Vera mailed free.

16-oz. trade size bottle sent to any physician who will pay express charges on delivery.

We will send by mail five [5] pencils of the solidified sub-sulphate of iron on receipt of twenty-five cents to cover cost [one or two cent postage stamps received] with minute directions for their successful use.

Alpha Drug Company,
P. O. Box 1627. Laboratory, 93 Warren Street, New York.

Sold by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., New York.

PLEASE MENTION THIS JOURNAL

In Writing to Advertisers, Mention Medical Brief.

Digitized by Google

Eating Before Sleeping.

Many persons, says Dr. W. T. Cathell (*Md. Med. Jour.*), though not actually sick, keep below par in strength and general tone, and I am of the opinion that fasting during the long interval between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness, and general weakness we so often meet. Physiology teaches that in the body there is a perpetual disintegration of tissue, sleeping or waking; it is therefore logical to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous, especially those who are below par, if we would counteract their emaciation and lower degree of vitality; and as bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, while digestion, assimilation, and nutritive activity continue as usual, the food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed, and increased weight and improved general vigor is the result.

Chronic Eczema.

An old and one of the most valuable remedies in the treatment of chronic eczema is tar in its several forms, but its use requires the nicest care and judgment, since, like many other valuable remedies, it is quite as capable of harm as good. It should never be used in the moist state of eczema, but only after the acute inflammatory symptoms have subsided, and then cautiously.

A favorite method of employing this useful agent is to apply the following with a flat camel's hair brush:

R. Ol. Cadini.....1 to 2 drachms.
Ol. Amygdal. Dulc .....q. s. ad... 1 ounce.
M.

Brushed lightly over the diseased surface, this is much less likely than ointments of tar to cause undue irritation. If after a few days' use it causes any considerable degree of inflammatory reaction, it should be put aside for the time, and some milder application used.

Irregular Menstruation, Leucorrhea.

R. Celerina ..... 4 ounces.
Aletris Cordial (Rio)..... 4 ounces.
Dose, two teaspoonfuls half an hour before meals.

Eucalyptol.

Formulæ abstracted from reports treating on Eucalyptol (Sander & Sons') continued:

Dr. H. E. Mitchell, Wellersburg, Pa.: In cases of catarrh I have found no remedy like "Sander & Sons' Eucalypti Extract, Eucalyptol," applied inside and snuffed up the nostrils four to six times daily, full strength, will cure irritable cough very quickly. In hay fever Eucalyptol used in full strength, snuffed up the nostrils, gives relief at once and changes the burning into a cool sensation.

Dr. M. Maybee, 859 Main street, Riverside, Cal.: It affords me pleasure to state that I have had excellent results in using

R. Eucalyptol (Sander & Sons').....1 part.
Camph. Phenique .....2 parts.
Fluid Glycerol.....7 parts.

as an injection in carbuncles, abscesses, etc., in their incipiency and an external application in wounds, especially recent lacerations.

Dr. A. C. Peirce, Drownville, R. I.: I use "Sander & Sons' Eucalypti Extract, Eucalyptol" in cases of malarial infection thus:

R. Ol. Menthol Pip.....10 drops.
Eucalyptol ..... 4 drachms.
Alcoholis ..... 1 ounce.
Glycerini..... 1 ounce.
Syrupi.....q. s. ad..... 4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful four or five times a day.

In one case the patient was of that class in which the alkaloids of cinchonia seem almost toxic. The above prescription had a most pleasing effect, all symptoms of the disease rapidly and permanently disappearing.

Dr. C. H. Sanborn, Hampton Falls, N. H.: I have extensively used "Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol," and like it very much. I use it to break up "colds," and in all kinds of catarrhal complaints, using small doses on sugar or very largely diluted in some demulcents. I judge that in erysipelas, diphtheria and influenza, it does best in small doses frequently repeated—say in a dose of one-half a drop every two hours for several days. A favorite way with me is to medicate pellets or tablets with it. Several of my patients keep these medicated preparations and find them a godsend in controlling septic diseases. I rely on Eucalyptol in diphtheria.

Dr. F. J. Haile, Atlanta, Ga.: I have no hesitancy in stating that my experience with "Sander & Sons' Eucalypti Extract, Eucalyptol," has been most gratifying, and I have been decidedly pleased with its results. In nasal catarrh and subacute bronchitis, I have obtained the most satisfactory results from the following combination, viz:

R. Eucalyptol (Sander & Sons') .....4 drachms.
Ol. Wintergreen ....2 drachms.
Fl. Cosmoline.....4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Use in atomizer two or three times daily.

I have also used it in septic fevers and diphtheria with the best results. I consider it one of our best antiseptics.

Dr. John N. Malony, Eddytown, N. Y.: I have found Eucalyptus, Sander & Sons', a specific in every case of pertussis coming under my care. This effect has been constant. Not having read of this remedial influence being ascribed to it by other observers, I desire to communicate the fact to you, and to say that the other preparations of ol. Eucalyptus gave no such therapeutic result.

(Continued in next issue.)

Samples of Sander & Sons' Eucalypti Extract, Eucalyptol, gratis, through Dr. Sander, Dillon, Iowa. Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., Agents. Look for the genuine product.

Digitized by Google

THE ANODYNE.

It gives me pleasure to say that I have obtained the happiest results from Papine in the treatment of a case of gastric irritability, which every other medicament was powerless to relieve. It seems to combine the best effects of opium with none of its bad qualities, producing, in all the cases in which I have tested it, *absolutely no nausea*, which, in a great many cases, is a positive bar to the use of opium or any of its preparations heretofore known.

J. EDWARD GREEN, M. D.
Macon, Ga.

I have prescribed Papine, with the happiest results, in a case of continuous pain in epigastric region. The case had been under the treatment of another doctor for several days, without benefit, when I was called. I gave several doses of Papine at proper intervals, when the pain subsided without any unpleasant symptoms. I use Papine very largely to avoid those unpleasant effects following the administration of opium or morphia, viz: intense headache, costiveness, nausea, etc. H. D. LEH, M. D.
New Tripoli, Pa.

I have tried Papine. I find it possesses the medicinal virtues of opium, unalloyed with the drawbacks following the use of other forms of the drug. I tested Papine in my own case, having used many forms of opium during forty years, but only in acute attacks. It is not harmful like crude opium, morphine and other preparations, in delicate or irritable stomachs; on the contrary, it is acceptable as cordial. Also, the head is not made ill as it is by the other forms of opium that have come under my observation during most half a century. Papine is more prompt than morphine, except when the latter is used hypodermically. My wife has acute rheumatic attacks, and so-called "sick-headaches," and long ago decided she was unable to bear morphine or opium treatment. On hearing me extol Papine, she tried it unbeknown to me, and afterward reported, saying: "I believe it is indeed a good remedy, I can take it, for it does not make me sicker when I am sick."

C. S. ROBINSON, M. D.
Richford, Tioga Co., N. Y.

Personally I have tried Papine. I have chronic hereditary sick headache, or more concisely speaking, "Migrain." It has been my experience that all preparations of opium would repel from me an attack of headache, whenever I was tempted to use them at or near the close of an attack of the malady. I have used Papine, when I thought it worked very pleasantly, by cutting short an attack of headache, after vomiting had ceased, with no deleterious after-effects, a state of affairs not likely to follow the use of morphine or opium in my case.

A. H. CRAWFORD, M. D.
Buffalo, N. Y.

I have used Papine for over a year. I think there is no remedy equal to it to allay pain, produce sleep and quiet uneasiness. I find it especially adapted to old persons and children, where other opiates will not do at all. It has given me the best results in nervous sick headache. In fact it gives better results than any other remedy ever used. The only objection I have ever had was the cost. This you have remedied by doubling the quantity for the price.

Damascus, O. A. M. AILES, M. D.

I used Papine in several cases of headache with great satisfaction. In a case of intense pain over the entire forehead, in a female, I experienced the happiest results. This lady had used other opiates with the usual results following the administration of the known preparations of opium. Papine, in one drachm dose, afforded prompt relief, and was followed by quiet, sweet sleep, and she arose next morning feeling perfectly well. I shall continue its use.

THOS. H. URQUHART, M. D.
Hastings, Neb.

SPECIFY "BATTLE" WHEN PRESCRIBING.

Digitized by Google

Hypertrophic Endometritis.

Dr. Treub properly emphasizes the fact, too little recognized, that this condition is not of inflammatory origin. It should be regarded as simply an hypertrophy of the endometrium, for reasons both anatomical and clinical. Anatomically it appears as an hypertrophy of either the glands or interstitial tissue, but infiltration with leucocytes is never observed unless a true endometritis coexists with the hypertrophy, when the latter will be found to be limited to the cervical mucosa. Clinically, this condition of hypertrophy is never attended with inflammatory symptoms; menorrhagia, and rarely a profuse watery discharge, accompanied with more or less severe pain, being the only indications of an abnormal state of the endometrium. The fact that it is such a common accompaniment of subinvolution, retroflexion, fibro-myoma, and cancer of the cervix, shows that it is due purely to disturbances of circulation. It is never the primary result of infection.

Bathing.

Weak constitutions that can not stand a great amount of vigorous bathing will find an excellent use for the flesh brush in taking what might be called a dry bath. There are seasons when, from having a cold or some other ailment, one becomes particularly sensitive; and at such times a brisk brushing with a good flesh brush will do much towards keeping the skin clean and smooth and the flesh firm, and may with advantage take the place, say every other morning, of the regular daily bath. But the dry bath is only for unusual occasions, the proper use of the flesh brush being as an adjunct to the bath, not as a substitute for it.

Paralysis Agitans.

Dr. Sacaze (*La Sem. Med.*) reports the case of a man, thirty-eight years old, in which the administration of sodium borate in doses of from fifteen to forty-five grains, in three or four equal parts in the course of the day, was followed by the most striking improvement in the symptoms of paralysis agitans that had developed after a fall upon the shoulder.

Dyspepsia of Nurselings.

The object in view is to render the contents of the stomach more acid, and to facilitate coagulations of the milk in the stomach. Lactic and hydrochloric acids are recommended (*La Riforma Medica*), and in the following formula:

R. Acid Hydrochloric	30	minims.
Aquæ	3	ounces.
Syr. Simplicis	2½	ounces.

A teaspoonful a quarter of an hour after nursing.

Lactic acid is prescribed in the same dose. Lactic and hydrochloric are combined in the following formula:

R. Acid Lactic	15	minims.
Acid Hydrochlor	15	minims.
Aquæ	3	ounces.
Syr. Simplicis	2½	ounces.

At the same time boiled or sterilized water should be used.

Cremation.

1. Laws and medical inquests before cremation will detect crime better, than the usages in earth burial.

2. Should a person in a trance be buried in earth "alive," it is most terrible, while by cremation no suffering can occur.

3. In olden times cremation was practiced, hence if our ancestors did, it can not be decried as a new custom.

4. Cremation is cleaner.

5. Cremation is more economical.

6. It prevents sickness occurring from visits to grave yards in inclement weather.

7. The constant care of graves and tombstones are expensive, which is prevented by cremation.

8. Ashes can be preserved as a relic forever, while a decomposed body is disgusting.

9. The dead occupy ground area, which is needed for the living, and for their comfort.

Renal Hemorrhage.

The following is extremely useful:

R. Ext. Ergotæ fl	2	ounces.
Kennedy's Pinus Canadensis (Dark)	2	ounces.

M. Sig.: One drachm every hour or two.

Electricity in Wayback.

"Well, I've heard of red currants, black currants, and white currants, but I'll stop chewin' if I ever heard of *alternating* currants."

Digitized by Google

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Is Absolutely Pure and Soluble.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in its preparation.

IT has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot, or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

PROF. JAMES F. BABCOCK, the well-known chemical expert, for many years State Assayer for Massachusetts, recently purchased in open market a sample of WALTER BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA, and after making a careful chemical and microscopic examination, filed a certificate in which he says:

"I find that WALTER BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA *is absolutely pure.* It contains no trace of any substance foreign to the pure roasted cocoa-bean. The color is that of pure cocoa. The flavor is natural and not artificial; and the product is in every particular such as must have been produced from the pure cocoa-bean without the addition of any chemical, alkali, acid, or artificial flavoring substance which are to be detected in cocoas prepared by the so-called 'Dutch process.'"

Sold by Grocers Everywhere

Walter Baker & Co.,
Dorchester, Mass.

Digitized by Google

Carbolic Acid as a Vesicant.

The use of carbolic acid as a vesicant was proposed by Hayem in his therapeutical lessons under the following forms (*Rev. Ill. de Polytech. Med. et Chirurg.*):

R. Crystallized Carbolic Acid.....9 parts.
Alcohol at 90°.....1 part.
Mix.

M. Oliver adopts the following method in using this preparation:

1. In order to avoid diffusion thereof beyond the zone in which the effect is desired, the part is isolated by a bordering of vaseline.

2. The greasy matter possibly present on the surface to be treated is removed by some lint steeped in concentrated alcohol or in ether.

3. The spot being quite cleansed the solution is applied by some lint steeped therein and fixed to a wooden handle.

4. After waiting for about a minute, during which the skin becomes white, the excess of acid is removed by a pencil moistened with alcohol.

5. The place should be simply dressed with lint secured by a bandage.

The pain is not greater than that produced by tincture of iodine and rapidly disappears. There is always left a brownish stain which, however, eventually quite vanished.

Nervous Debility.

Dr. Chas. R. Sanderson, of La Rose, Ill., says: I use Aletris Cordial extensively in my practice. I have found it unsurpassed in the treatment of habitual miscarriage, giving it in teaspoonful doses three times a day, in warm water. There is one patient under my care at the present time who has several times miscarried in the second month. She has taken Aletris Cordial for three months with great benefit. All indications are that she will go to full term. I find Aletris Cordial quite effectual in relieving after-pains; and after attending a case of labor, I always leave the following mixture, to be taken in teaspoonful doses every two hours:

R. Aletris Cordial.....2½ ounces.
Tinct. Marcrotis.....1½ ounces.

The above gives splendid success, not only relieving after-pains but insuring a firm contraction of the womb.

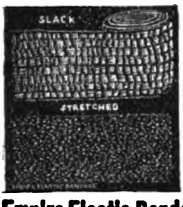
Changed His Name.

"Howdy-do, Hogg?"

"My name is Bacon, sir."

"Beg pardon; but I felt sure that you were Mr. Hogg, the invalid."

"So I was; but I have been cured."—*National Tribune.*



The Empire Elastic Bandage.

Specially adapted for varicose veins, and superior to elastic stockings. The most elastic and absorbent bandage made.
Price, 3 in. x 5 yd., $1.00.

Is the best, cleanest, coolest, most comfortable and efficient supporter in the world. Try it.

Price, 8 in. wide, $2.50
" 11 " " 3.00

We send all our goods free by mail upon receipt of price, and refund money if not satisfactory.

EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
LOCKPORT, N. Y., U. S. A.

The Empire Umbilical Truss is an 11 in. supporter with button inserted at the navel. Price, Hard Pad, $4, Soft Pad, $5.

C. M. RILEY, M. D. J. C. BROWN. C. E. HAZZARD.

ST. LOUIS PHYSICIANS' SUPPLY CO.

2301 and 2303 OLIVE STREET.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PHYSICIANS' and SURGEONS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

DIRECT TRADE OF PHYSICIANS SOLICITED.
CORRESPONDENCE WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. GIVE US A TRIAL.

Digitized by Google

CHIONIA AS A HEPATIC STIMULANT.

Am well pleased with CHIONIA as a hepatic stimulant.
C. W. DARBY, M. D., Hatchett Creek, Ark.

CHIONIA is the much needed hepatic stimulant.
J. V. HOBBS, M. D., Everett's, Sta., Ga.

I am convinced that CHIONIA is a valuable hepatic stimulant.
A. VON GUNTHER, M. D., Kidder, S. D.

As a hepatic stimulant CHIONIA is sure and certain.
E. R. COOK, M. D., Bovina, Miss.

I consider CHIONIA a fine hepatic stimulant.
J. A. HELM, M. D., Ganntown, Ill.

CHIONIA is the best of all hepatic stimulants.
E. WOOLFOLK, M. D., Thorn Hill, Va.

CHIONIA possesses great merit as a hepatic stimulant.
E. E. EADES, M. D., Oakland City, Ind.

CHIONIA stands at the head of hepatic stimulants.
C. S. WHITFORD, M. D., Hot Springs, Ark.

When a hepatic stimulant is needed, CHIONIA is the remedy.
J. M. WOLFE, M. D., Jacobia, Tex.

I have found CHIONIA to be a pleasant hepatic stimulant.
W. CUMMINGS, M. D., Bridgeport, Conn.

There is no better hepatic stimulant than CHIONIA.
R. R. GRIMES, M. D., Severy, Kan.

I can recommend CHIONIA as a hepatic stimulant.
A. C. POPE, M. D., Binghamton, N. Y.

CHIONIA is an excellent hepatic stimulant.
T. A. HAND, M. D., Morris, Ill.

I recommend CHIONIA to the profession as a splendid hepatic stimulant.
F. H. CHASE, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Repeated doses of CHIONIA acts as a splendid hepatic stimulant.
B. L. COLE, M. D., Berea, N. C.

I received surprising results with CHIONIA as a hepatic stimulant.
J. BEECHLER, M. D., Republican City, Neb.

As a hepatic stimulant, I am delighted with CHIONIA.
W. W. CAMPBELL, M. D., Austin, Texas.

As a hepatic stimulant CHIONIA acts like a charm.
E. A. QUINN, M. D., Retro, Tenn.

CHIONIA is a good hepatic stimulant.
C. A. WILSON, M. D., Big Run, Pa.

CHIONIA is a gentle but effectual hepatic stimulant.
W. BOOTH, M. D., Breathedsville, Md.

I regard CHIONIA as an excellent hepatic stimulant.
H. S. CROCKETT, M. D., Rural Retreat, Va.

I consider CHIONIA the best and most reliable hepatic stimulant.
T. R. HOOVER, M. D., Canadian, Texas.

CHIONIA is a specific hepatic stimulant.
S. MORGAN, M. D., Pleasant Dale, Neb.

CHIONIA meets all the requirements as a hepatic stimulant.
G. R. BRECKON, M. D., Caledonia, Mich.

PEACOCK CHEMICAL CO.

St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. **London, Eng.**

Digitized by Google

Infantile Paralysis.

At first, according to Dr. J. Simon, external methods are used, slight revulsion over the spinal cord about the origin of the roots of the nerves, with dry cups or application of croton oil mixed with some menstruum, or mustard leaves, rather than the cautery points and the other more painful methods of vesication. Next give stimulating baths (in bed), using vapors, etc. Thirdly, sedation of the nervous system by chloral, aconite or conium. In the second week combine electricity with tonics as follows: Galvanization by weak, continuous currents, (two to four milliamperes). Apply the positive pole by slipping it on the shoulder, and put the negative pole in a basin of water slightly salted, into which the hand is put, use this for eight to ten minutes, and notice that the positive pole does not blister the shoulder. If it gets too red reduce the strength of the battery. Later, use the faradic current as a change, but with weaker current. Slight massage and friction may be made also. Give the following:

R. Tinct. Nucis Vom.....15 grains.
Tinct. Colombo ..... 1½ drachms.
Tinct. Cascarillæ..... 1½ drachms.

In eight or ten days commence an arsenical treatment by a half to one milligramme of sodii arsenias.

During convalescence use sulphur baths or salt-water baths, or sea baths for three minutes at a time only.—*Arch. of Ped.*

Pruritus.

Pruritus pudendi may be due to diabetes, vesical calculus, leucorrhea, varix of the labia; or it may be due to the irritation by the menstrual fluid, and is then only present during its flow. Pruritus of the legs, if not pruritus hiemalis, is generally due to plethora or uremia. Limited to the feet, pruritus is caused by the accumulation of epithelium, not removed by ordinary ablution. Pruritus senilis, not due to pediculi or to diabetes, is probably caused by atrophy of the papillæ of the skin.

Iodine.

In applying iodine to inflamed buboes, furuncles, etc., do not paint the swelling itself. Apply *around* and *not over* the inflammation.

Stammering.

Dr. Solion, in *Va. Med. Monthly*, says: To be cured, these cases must be taken care of and guided by a physician or some one familiar with the physiology of the voice. This is essential, and to trust the instruction to the every-day teacher of elocution is a waste of time.

The proper course of treatment is to remove the patient from school (if a child) and keep him from the excitement of games with his companions. He should not be allowed to talk with any one other than his instructor, unless absolutely necessary. With a spatula or two, the tongue, cheeks, etc., can easily be placed in position so that the patient can articulate *a*, and then *e i o u*. These can easily be mastered so that the child can pronounce any of them at will. Then show him how the lips are moved to produce the labials by combination with the vowel position, and then the teeth, tongue, and palate for their own sounds. If one step is taken at a time and persevered in until thoroughly acquired, the subsequent combinations into words and sentences are easily mastered. Some letters will take longer time to learn than others. In one of my cases a boy fourteen years of age was unable to make sounds that were anything like m u g k j, and who invariably converted *f* into *th*, and *th* and *tw* into *f* and *fa*. It took nearly four months, after all the other defects were remedied, before he could pronounce *j* or soft *ch*, which are usually easy to acquire.

Opium Poisoning.

Dr. Taylor, in *Medical Summary*, says: The treatment I use is to inject from one-half to one ounce of the tincture of capsicum into the rectum. The results are almost instantaneous, and the patient awakens from his stupor, and is as wakeful as possible. I have never yet found any ill effect from its use.

Cocaine.

Patients having albuminous urine are easily intoxicated by the hypodermic injections of cocaine.

Bullet Wounds.

In cases of pistol wounds, it is advisable to remember that the entrance of the cartridge ball is smaller than its exit.

Digitized by Google

CELERINA

NERVE TONIC, STIMULANT AND ANTISPASMODIC.

FORMULA.—Every Fluid Drachm represents FIVE Grains EACH—Celery, Coca, Kola, Viburnum and Aromatics.

INDICATIONS.—Loss of Nerve Power (so usual with Lawyers, Preachers, Writers and Business Men), Impotency, Spermatorrhea, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Hysteria, Opium Habit, Inebriety, Dyspepsia, and ALL LANGUID conditions of the System.

Indispensable to restore a patient after alcoholic excess.

DOSE.—One or Two Teaspoonfuls three or more times a day, as directed by the Physician.

ALETRIS CORDIAL

UTERINE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE.

PREPARED FROM THE ALETRIS FARINOSA OR TRUE UNICORN.

INDICATIONS.—Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Leucorrhea, Prolapsus Uteri, Sterility, to PREVENT Miscarriage, etc.

DOSE.—One Teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Unrivaled as a Uterine Tonic in Irregular, Painful, Suppressed and Excessive Menstruation.

It restores Normal Action to the Uterus, and Imparts Vigor to the Entire Uterine System.

Where Women have miscarried during previous pregnancies, or in any case where miscarriage is feared, ALETRIS CORDIAL is indicated, and should be continuously administered during entire gestation.

S. H. KENNEDY'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF

PINUS CANADENSIS

DARK — A NON-ALCOHOLIC LIQUID. — WHITE

A MOST VALUABLE NON-IRRITATING MUCOUS ASTRINGENT.

INDICATIONS.—Albuminuria, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Night-Sweats, Hemorrhages, Profuse Expectoration, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Leucorrhea, and other Vaginal Diseases, Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, Gonorrhea, Gleet, etc.

When Used as an Injection, to Avoid Staining of Linen, the WHITE Pinus should be used.

RECOMMENDED BY PROMINENT EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PHYSICIANS.

The above preparations are prepared exclusively for Physicians' Prescriptions, and a sample of each or all of them will be sent to any Physician who wishes to test them, if he will pay the Express charges.

RIO CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

LONDON. PARIS. CALCUTTA. MONTREAL.

Digitized by Google

Gonorrhea.

In order to obtain the best results from the injections, which are given from the very first, one must dilate the urethra well by means of the injected fluid. One chooses a short, thick, and conically ending syringe, so that the tip will fit well into the orifice. Then seize the glans immediately behind the orifice with the thumb and forefinger, while with the little finger of the same hand the penis is encircled at its root in order to prevent the fluid from reaching the prostatic portion of the urethra. The syringe is then taken in the right hand, the point introduced into the orifice of the urethra, and the fluid injected forcibly, yet not rapidly into the urethral canal, while the thumb and forefinger of the left hand hold it in the urethra for fully three minutes. When properly done, on removing the finger and thumb the liquid should shoot forth like a strong stream. Otherwise, the injection should be repeated. The syringe should be cleaned carefully after each time it is used. In ordinary cases the injection is to be repeated three times a day.

Urinary Incontinence.

Prof. Hare recommends the following treatment in cases of urinary incontinence, in which the patient has not lately suffered from an attack of scarlet fever, and in which some other predisposing cause is not known. First administer large doses of the citrate of potassium, in order to cause the urine to become alkaline, and if there are no deposits then administer belladonna.—*Coll. and Clin. Record.*

Listerine.

Since Listerine was first introduced (*Med. Bulletin*) to the profession, it has been variously used in all forms of fever, as an adjuvant, and as an important part of treatment. Diluted half-and-half, or one part Listerine to four of water, it is administered in teaspoonful doses as an antidote to the accumulated fermented secretions and excretions of the alimentary canal. It is admirable to introduce in the sponging and bathing so often advocated in typhoid conditions, and as a mouthwash and gargle during the whole period of confinement.

Why Good Swimmers Drown.

The *Northwestern Lancet* offers a new explanation of the sudden drowning of good swimmers, hitherto attributed to cramp. There is nothing in a cramp in a leg to prevent an ordinary swimmer supporting himself in the water by his hands or on his back, or to cause him to throw up his hands and sink once for all like a stone. The cause is attributed to perforation of the ear drum, through which the access of water pressure occasions vertigo and unconsciousness, and a practical caution results, to persons having such perforation, to protect their ears with a stopper of cotton when bathing.

Revision of the Code of Ethics.

In an editorial from the *Southern Clinic*, Dr. C. A. Bryce very pertinently remarks that, judging from a general expression of dissatisfaction with many of the clauses of the Code of Ethics, and the feeling of restraint which it imposes on many who claim the right to judge of their own actions for themselves and use their own reason in the affairs of life, it is quite plain that a very thorough revision or actual abolition of the code is only a question of time, and a very short time, too. Intelligent men will not continue to be driven along by this ancient instrument, which has outlived its usefulness and is no longer applicable to the present demands of the times. No code can turn a scoundrel into a gentleman, and no gentleman wishes to be hampered by such rules as are framed to govern the unprincipled. We heartily say, let the code go and put every man on his honor. If he is unfit for professional association, let him alone.

Emphysema.

Prof. Niemyer advises the following formula in the treatment of emphysema:

R. Olei. Terebinth fl.....1 to 4 drachms.
Aquæ Menth. Pip fl.....4 ounces.
Sacchari.....1 drachm.
Pulv. Acac.....1 drachm.
M. Sig.: Tablespoonful every three hours.

Weaning.

Weaning should commence by feeding with a spoon a little oftener through the day, and nursing less, and by discontinuing the practice of suckling at night.—J. Lewis Smith, in *Diseases of Children.*

Digitized by Google

CONGESTION.

IT is wonderful, when one comes to think of it, how many diseases are caused by congestion, and also how many diseases can be cured by relieving or removing the congestion. When there is too much blood in the head, causing what is called cerebral congestion, or congestive headache, we have an infallible remedy—one that is always handy, always pure, and always of uniform strength. This valuable remedy is known to every physician in America and Great Britain as PEACOCK'S BROMIDES. If this preparation fails to relieve, one always knows that either the diagnosis is wrong, or a substituted preparation has been used; therefore the genuine PEACOCK'S BROMIDES is an infallible test as to the character of the headache. The same is true in regard to uterine congestion, congestion of the lungs, throat, kidneys, bowels, etc. If, then, so many diseases are caused by congestion, it naturally follows that, the cause being one —congestion; the cure is one—to remove the congestion; the remedy is one—PEACOCK'S BROMIDES, together with whatever collateral treatment that may be indicated.

Digitized by Google

RELIABLE AND PROMPT.

Two Characteristics that Commend Scott's Emulsion to the Profession.

—there are more than two—but the fact that this preparation can be depended upon, and does its work promptly covers the whole subject.

Physicians rely upon Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to accomplish more than can possibly be obtained from plain cod-liver oil. They find it to be pleasant to the taste, agreeable to the weak stomach and rapid of assimilation. And they know that in recommending it there is no danger of the patient possessing himself of an imperfect emulsion—Scott's Emulsion remains under all conditions, *sweet* and *wholesome*, without separation or rancidity.

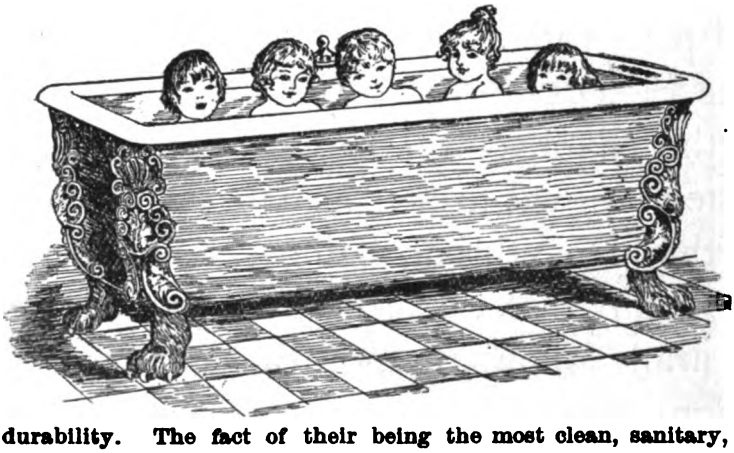
FORMULA: 50% of finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil; 6 grs. Hypophosphite of Lime; 3 grs. Hypophosphite of Soda to the fluid ounce.

SAMPLE of Scott's Emulsion delivered free to the address of any physician in regular practice.

Prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,

SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING, Cor. New Chambers, Rose and Pearl Sts., NEW YORK.

THE OUTLOOK



Indicates that the Porcelain - Lined Bath is the coming tub. There are ten going into use now where one was used five years ago. The reason for this is, that they have stood the test of time and have proven their great durability. The fact of their being the most clean, sanitary, and inviting was never doubted. We guarantee them. Catalogue free.

Standard Manufacturing Co.,

BOX 1454 O, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Digitized by Google

INDEX ON PAGE 1120.

THE HYPNOTIC.

BROMIDIA (Battle) is very largely used in France, in fact, ***IT IS THE STANDARD HYPNOTIC*** in all the Parisian Hospitals. French physicians, also, find its use indispensable to control the disturbance of the nervous system caused by La Grippe.

Dr. Delmis, in *Gazette Des Hopitaux*, Paris, France, says:

"The records of influenza show a certain number of cases of death produced by this functional disturbance of the nervous system being carried to the extreme.

It is very evident, after what we have said, that the nervous troubles connected with influenza demand the serious attention of physicians. In addition to the means used for lessening nervous depression, they should not fail to employ those which realize the following two-fold indications:

1. To calm the symptoms of pain.
2. To enable the patients to obtain quiet and refreshing rest.

In both of these respects, a medicine that has rapidly acquired a widespread and very legitimate celebrity throughout the whole world, BROMIDIA, will almost infallibly render the most signal service. Let us merely add, a fact that has been verified by all who have used it, that BROMIDIA is perfectly supported by the stomach and very easy to administer."

BATTLE & CO.

CHEMISTS' CORPORATION,

2001 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

76 New Bond Street, LONDON.
5 Rue de la Paix, PARIS.
Karnthner Ring, 18, VIENNA.
80 Montagne de la Cour, BRUSSELS.
18 Corraterie, GENEVA.
9 and 10 Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
28 Nieuwe Hoogstraat, AMSTERDAM.
26 rue Bab-Azoun, ALGIERS.
160 Friedrich Strasse, BERLIN, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

The Functions of the Gastric Mucous Membrane.

At the Twelfth Congress of Internal Medicine, Wiesbaden, (*Boston Med. and Sur. Jour.*) Von Mering detailed some interesting experiments made to elucidate the absorbent power of the gastric mucosa, the results of which investigations were as follows:

The evacuation of the contents of the stomach takes place at intervals by means of the rythmical opening of the pylorus. A liquid aliment escapes more quickly from the stomach than a compact aliment, such as meat or bread, even when strongly impregnated with water.

The stomach is an organ of excretion much more than an organ of absorption.

It does not absorb water. When water charged with carbonic acid is ingested, the stomach does not absorb the water, but it absorbs largely the CO_2.

Alcohol is absorbed in large proportion by the stomach.

Sugar, of whatever kind, is absorbed in moderate quantity when in solution in water, and in greater quantity when in alcoholic solution.

Dextrine and peptone are absorbed by the stomach, but in less proportion than sugar.

The quantity of substance absorbed augments with the degree of concentration of the solution. Chloride of sodium, iodide and bromide of potassium are absorbed in notable proportion.

Conjointly with the absorption of the aforenamed substances there is produced in the stomach an aqueous secretion, more or less active, whose importance is generally in direct relation with the quantity of substances absorbed. There is an abundant secretion of water in the stomach, even when there is no free HCL secreted.

Gastric absorption remembles in many respects the physical process of diffusion (endosmosis and exosmosis).

Gastric dilatation, in cases of pyloric stenosis, is due not only to the pressure and bulk of the aliments introduced and stagnating in the stomach, but also to the augmentation of volume of the contents of the stomach by reason of the quantity of water furnished to the stomach by the organism (endosmosis) in ratio of the proportions of nutritive substances which penetrate the blood from the gastric cavity (exosmosis).

From a therapeutic point of view, it is well, then, in cases of gastrectasis to exclude alcoholic beverages, and to advise the injestion of nutritive substances in a state of concentration, as well as consecutive lavages of the stomach. To combat the thirst, it is better to give lavements of plain water or salt and water than to allow the patient to drink water, as the indication is to limit as far as possible the excretion of water by the stomach.

Sore Nipples.

Dr. T. E. Teter, in *Omaha Clinic*, says: If the following sentence, "A sore nipple causes great pain when the child nurses," which occurs in a very valuable "System of Obstetrics," was reversed, it would approach my experienced with this important disease. I have found that great pain when the child nurses is generally followed by inflammation, excoriation, fissure, and sometimes mastitis. This pain which is the first symptom of sore nipple is caused by sudden tension on the lactiferous ducts produced by the child each time it begins to nurse until the nipple is elongated sufficient to fill the child's mouth and to allow it to swallow without losing its hold. There is a constant jerking with friction between the tongue and nipple. Acting on this theory, I have directed the mother or nurse to manipulate the nipple and areolæ between the thumb and two fingers, using vaseline and drawing gently, outward for about a minute. The child is then put to the breast and nurses gently, saving the mother that agonizing pain which is generally experienced in a case of short nipples.

I have yet to hear of a case where the pain has not been relieved by this method, and I have seen deep fissures heal in a few days after this relief from pain.

If mothers were treated for retracted nipples immediately after confinement, there would be very few cases of sore nipples, and as long as the women of the present day will not recognize the evil effects of the corset, there will exist this condition of short nipples.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

COLDEN'S

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LIQUID BEEF TONIC

ORIGINAL COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR. LABEL.

ESSENTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHER BEEF TONICS. UNIVERSALLY ENDORSED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS.

This preparation, consisting of the Extract of Beef (prepared by Baron Liebig's process), the best Brandy obtainable, Soluble Citrate of Iron, Cinchona and Gentian is offered to the Medical Profession upon its own merits. It is of inestimable value in the treatment of all cases of **Debility, Convalescence from Severe Illness, Anæmia, Malarial Fever, Chlorosis, Incipient Consumption, Nervous Weakness,** and maladies requiring a Tonic and Nutrient. It is quickly absorbed by the Stomach and upper portion of the Alimentary Canal, and therefore finds its way into the circulation quite rapidly.

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC appeals to the judgment of intelligent Physicians in the treatment of

All Cases of General Debility.

It is essentially a **Food Medicine** which gives **tone** and **strength** in cases where other remedies have failed or been rejected. A single trial will convince any fair-minded Physician of the value of this preparation.

By the urgent request of several eminent members of the medical profession, I have added to each wineglassful of this preparation two grains of Soluble Citrate of Iron, and which is designated on the label, **"With Iron, No. 1,"** while the same preparation, **Without Iron,** is designated on the label as **"No. 2."**

☛ In order that Physicians unacquainted with

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC

may become familiar with it, we will upon application send a sample bottle free (express charges paid), to any Physician in the United States. Please ask your Dispensing Druggist (if he has not already a supply) to order it. In prescribing this preparation physicians should be particular to mention **"COLDEN'S,"** viz., **"Ext. Carnis Fl. Comp. (Colden)."** It is put up in pint bottles, and **can be had of Wholesale and Retail Druggists generally throughout the United States.**

C. N. CRITTENTON,

General Agent, - - - - - 115 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

Physicians know the great value of the local use of sulphur in the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin. Glenn's Sulphur Soap is the *Original* and *Best* combination of its kind, and the one now generally in use. For sale by All Druggists.

Beware of Counterfeits.

CONSTANTINE'S PINE TAR SOAP.

By far the Best Tar Soap made. Has been on trial among physicians for very many years as a toilet soap and healing agent, and its superior virtues have been unanimously conceded in all cases where the use of Tar is indicated. None genuine unless stamped A. A. CONSTANTINE'S PERSIAN HEALING PINE TAR SOAP. For sale by All Druggists.

Wholesale Depot, C. N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton Street, New York.

Samples of above Soaps SENT FREE, on application, to any Physician inclosing card.

Google

Red Hair.

Science explains the phenomenon of red hair thus: It is caused by a superabundance of iron in the blood. This it is that imparts the vigor, the elasticity, the great vitality, the overflowing and thoroughly healthy animal life that runs riot through the veins of the ruddy-haired; and this strong, sentient animal life is what renders them more intense in all their emotions than their more languid fellow-creatures.

The excess of iron is also the cause of freckles on the peculiarly clear, white skin which always accompanies red hair. The skin is abnormally sensitive to the action of the sun's rays, which not only bring out the little brown spots in abundance, but also burn like a mustard plaster, producing a queer, creepy sensation, as if the skin was wrinkling up.—*American Analyst.*

An Agreeable Salicylic Mixture.

R.	Potassi Acetatis	2 ounces.
	Acidi Salicylici	½ ounce.
	Syrupi Limonis	2 ounces.
	Aquæ Menthæ Pip ..... ad	8 ounces.
M.	Sig.: One tablespoonful every three hours.	

Simple Photophobia.

Dr. John Hern, in a paper read before the January meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, advocated the continuous electric current in cases of photophobia where there was no discoverable lesion either with or without the ophthalmoscope. The patients were usually anemic, of nervous temperament, and frequently convalescing from some severe iliness. He thought the photophobia was due to some undetermined retinal change.—*Jour. Homeopathy.*

How to Dilate the Sphincter Ani.

Anesthetize the patient with nitrous oxide or bromic ether. Introduce the thumbs, and dilate firmly, to the full extent. Go round the anal margin, repeating the dilatation until every part of the sphincter has been completely dilated and paralyzed. This is to be done in cases where the sphincter is hypertrophic and in a spasmodic state of contraction, perhaps tightly constringing a protruding hemorrhoid.

ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIC ELIXIR.

A MODIFIED AND IMPROVED FORM OF CHEMICAL FOOD.

A solution of the phosphates of Iron, Sodium, Potassium and Calcium, in an excess of Phosphoric Acid. Each fluidounce represents:

Phosphate	Sodium	12 grains.
"	Potassium	4 "
"	Calcium	4 "
"	Iron	2 "
FREE	Monohydrated Phosphoric Acid	16 "

Each fluidounce is approximately equal to (30) thirty grains of Monohydrated Phosphoric Acid, FREE AND COMBINED. Unsurpassed in excellency and palatability.

An invaluable remedy in the treatment of

Nervous Exhaustion, Incipient Paralysis, Deranged Digestion, Melancholia, General Debility, Renal Troubles, Etc.

DOSE.—The average dose is a dessertspoonful (2 fldrs.) diluted with water, to be taken immediately before, during or after meals. **PINTS, $1.00.**

MANUFACTURE ALSO

ROBINSON'S

Hypophosphites, Nutritive, Tonic, Alterative.
Hypophosphites and Wild Cherry Bark, A very Valuable Combination.
Lime Juice and Pepsin, Valuable Digestive Agent.
Aromatic Fluid Pepsin, Dyspepsia, Indigestion or any Digestive Disorders.
Wine Coca, Nerve Stimulant. **Elixir Paraldehyd,** Hypnotic, Sedative, Anodyne.
Colorless Hydrastis.
Please specify **ROBINSON'S.** Sample furnished gratis, if parties wanting them pay express charges.

ROBINSON-PETTET CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists, **LOUISVILLE, KY.**

Digitized by Google

THE BEST ANTISEPTIC.

FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

LISTERINE

Formula.—*Listerine is the essential antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria and Mentha Arvensis, in combination. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-boracic Acid.*

Dose.—*Internally: One teaspoonful three or more times a day (as indicated), either full strength, or diluted, as necessary for varied conditions.*

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially adapted to internal use, and to make and maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, irrigation, atomization, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE—INDIVIDUAL PROPHYLAXIS.

Physicians interested in LISTERINE will please send us their address, and receive by return mail our new and complete pamphlet of 86 quarto pages, embodying:

A TABULATED EXHIBIT of the action of LISTERINE upon inert Laboratory Compounds;

FULL AND EXHAUSTIVE REPORTS and Clinical observations from all sources, confirming the utility of LISTERINE as a General Antiseptic for both internal and external use; and particularly

MICROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS, showing the comparative value and availability of various antiseptics in the treatment of Diseases of the Oral Cavity, by W. D. MILLER, A. B., PH. D., D. D. S., Prof. of Operative and Clinical Dentistry, University of Berlin, from whose deductions LISTERINE appears to be the most acceptable prophylactic for the care and preservation of the teeth.

Diseases of the Uric Acid Diathesis.

LAMBERT'S

LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

KIDNEY ALTERATIVE—ANTI-LITHIC.

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm of "Lithiated Hydrangea" represents thirty grains of FRESH HYDRANGEA and three grains of CHEMICALLY PURE Benzo-Salicylate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis, it is INVARIABLY of DEFINITE and UNIFORM therapeutic strength, and hence can be depended upon in clinical practice.

DOSE.—One or two teaspoonfuls four times a day (preferably between meals).

Urinary Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Cystitis, Hæmaturia, Albuminuria, and Vesical Irritations generally.

WE have had prepared for the convenience of Physicians **Dietetic Notes,** *suggesting the articles of food to be allowed or prohibited in several of these diseases.*

These Dietetic Notes have been bound in the form of small perforated slips for Physicians to distribute to their patients. Mailed gratis upon request, together with our latest compilation of case reports and clinical observations, bearing upon the treatment of this class of Diseases.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY,

2101 LUCAS PLACE, SAINT LOUIS.

RHEUMATISM.

DIETETIC NOTE.—A fruit and vegetable diet is most favorable for patients with chronic rheumatic troubles.

Allowed.—Beef and mutton in moderation, with horse-radish as a relish; fish and eggs, green vegetables and fruit, especially lemons. The skimmed milk diet has been advocated by some authors.

Avoid.—Starchy and saccharine food; all malt liquors, wines and coffee.

Digitized by Google

Cantharides in Cancer.

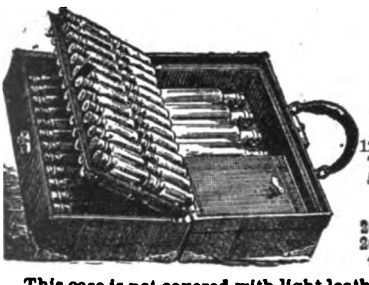
More than twenty years ago it was reported that the Russian peasants were in the habit of using some kind of beetle as a remedy for cancer. Since that time some observations have been made which would appear to point to the possibility of cantharides being of some use for this purpose. In 1860 Dr. Wilms excised the left breast for a tumor of the size of a small walnut, which was shown by the microscope to be a reticular carcinoma. It returned and was again excised a year after the first operation. A mixture of tincture of cantharides and camphorated wine in mucilage was now prescribed, and was continued for three months. The patient, who was a widow at the time, afterwards married again, and gave birth to two children. She is still alive, and there has been no recurrence. Again in 1880, a somewhat extensive cancer of the breast was operated on in the Augusta Hospital, after which the patient was treated with cantharides, and was known to have had no return of the tumor six years later; indeed she is believed to be alive and well at the present time. Once more, in 1879, a stricture of the esophagus, evidently of a carcinomatous nature, developed somewhat rapidly in a female patient; she was treated with cartharides, and a decided improvement took place, so that she was able to swallow small pieces of food, if they were well masticated. She is alive still, but feels, however, some inconvenience from the stricture and at times is obliged to have recourse to the cantharides.—*N. Y. Med. Times.*

Alterative and Diuretic.

Dr. Walter W. S. Corry, L. R. C. S. I. & C., Rosedale Abbey, Pickering, Yorks, England, says: I have used Iodia, and am satisfied that it is a very powerful alterative, and a great improvement on the old combination of iodide of potassium and sarsaparilla, the latter drug itself being most doubtful in its effects, while your preparation is valuable also as a diuretic, a thing of no small consideration in most of the diseases in which it is indicated.

How to prevent danger from ANTIPYRETICS.

All antipyretics are cardiac depressants, hence the philosophy of giving cardiac tonics at the same time. To prevent danger to your patient, give one or two CACTINA PILLETS with each and every dose of antipyrine, phenacetine, acetanilide or other antipyretic.

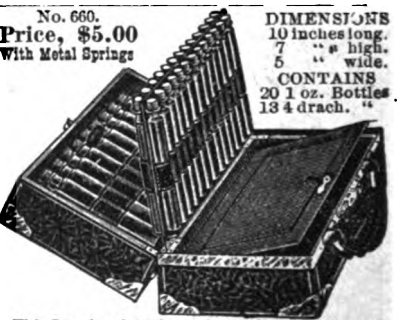


No. 600.
$7.00.
With
Metal Springs.

DIMENSIONS.
12 inches long.
7½ " high.
5½ " wide.

CONTAINS.
36 three drachm vials.
26 one ounce vials.
4 three ounce vials.

This case is not covered with light leather, pasted on, but is covered with Heavy Grain Leather, stitched on by hand, and will not peel off when wet. It is also lined with leather, not cloth and paper. It has the best nickel lock and trimmings. Sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine, and if not as represented need not be accepted. I do not pay express charge. Send for Catalogue of other Cases.



No. 660.
Price, $5.00
With Metal Springs

DIMENSIONS
10 inches long.
7 " high.
5 " wide.

CONTAINS
20 1 oz. Bottles
13 4 drach. "

This Case is adapted for those who want to carry more instruments and not so many bottles; it has a covered space for instruments, etc., 9 in. long, 6 in. wide, 1 1-4 in. deep; is covered with Black Seal Grained Leather, Nickel Corners and Name Plate, Nickel Flange and best lock with key, and is a very handsome durable Case.

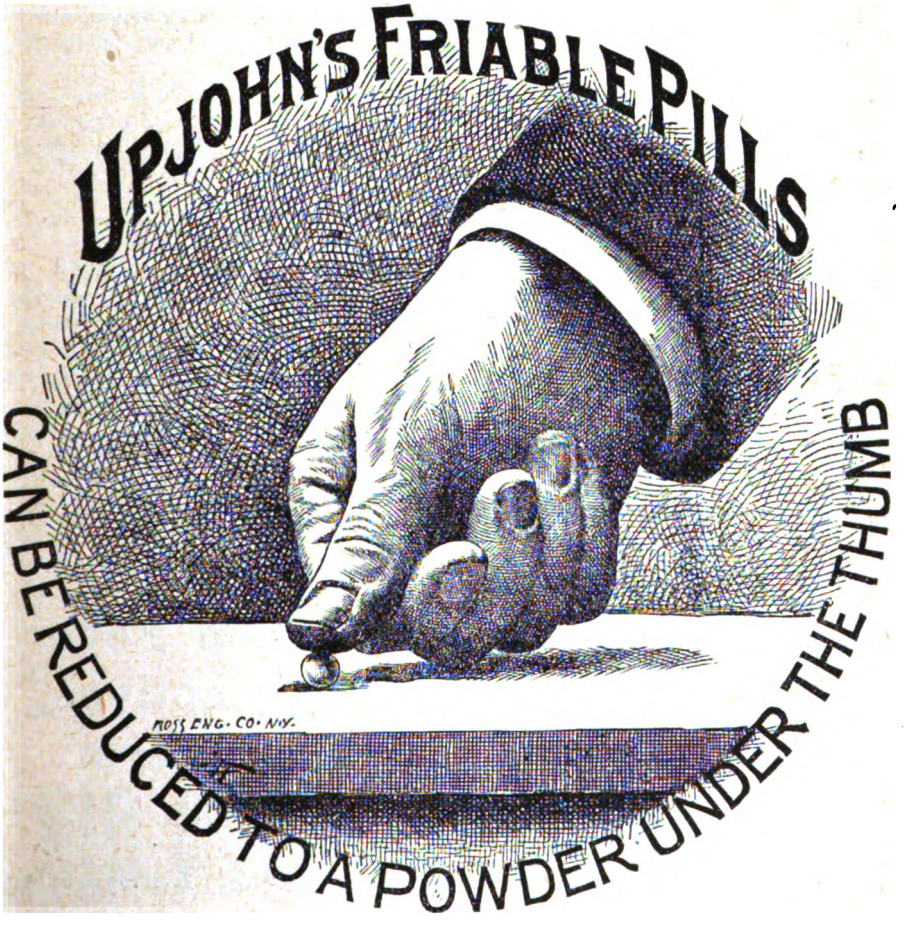
ST. LOUIS LEATHER WORKS, 703 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

THE LARGEST

Exclusive Pill Manufacturers in the World

More than FIVE HUNDRED kinds of PILLS and GRANULES constantly in stock. Send for list.



PRIVATE FORMULA.—With our 30,000 feet of floor space we have unsurpassed facilities for the execution of large private formulæ, at favorable prices. Submit formula for quotation.

THE UPJOHN PILL & GRANULE CO.,

60 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK. KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Digitized by Google

Hiccough.

The writer, Dr. W. L. Symes, regards this as a reflex act, believing that the sympathetic connections of the semilunar ganglion convey the centrifugal impressions rather than the phrenic nerve. His reasons are as follows:

The diaphragm appears to contract before the laryngeal muscles, pointing to a closer and more direct communication with the gastric portion of the vagus than even the recurrent laryngeal.

2. The course of the phrenic nerve is healthy, and its respiratory function perfect.

3. The patient has no control over the spasm, while the phrenic is always subservient to one's will.

4. Remedies applied to the origin or course of the phrenic, such as icebags, compresses, blisters, or to the cervical region, etc., etc., have no effect; while those directed to the diaphragm, stomach and solar plexus, are generally curative.

5. The connections between the pneumogastric and phrenic by means of the third, fourth or fifth cervical nerves, are remote, and if this were the route taken, the impression must travel more than double as fast on the phrenic than it does on the recurrent nerve, since it reaches the diaphragm before the larynx—conditions which are unphysiological.

6. The experiences of Romberg and Bright, which show that direct irritation of the phrenic will not produce hiccough.

7. The existence of a perfect reflex loop between the stomach and diaphragm, which more directly answers the purpose, separate from the function of respiration and beyond control of the patient.

8. It being influenced by the acts of deglutition or vomiting to a greater degree than by any respiratory efforts.—*Dublin Jour. Med. Sec'y.*

Nervousness.

Dr. W. B. Goodman, Milltown, Ga., says: I now use Peacock's Bromides in all my nervous patients, especially in women who are nervous from any cause, and it acts like magic in most of my cases.

The

Diarrhœa of Dysentery,
Diarrhœa of Typhoid Fever,
Diarrhœa of Consumptives,
Catarrhal and Dysenteric
Diarrhœa of Malaria

ARE ALL promptly relieved by the Astringent, Antiseptic and Hæmostatic properties of . . . . .

DERMATOL.

SCHULZE-BERGE & KOECHL,

Sole Licensees for the United States,

Write for Literature on the Subject.

79 Murray Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

ALETRIS CORDIAL

Is an emenagogue, not abortifacient. It cures congestion of the uterus and ovaries, and favors the occurrence of the menstrual discharge. It is also especially appropriate when the amenorrhea depends upon anemia. It regulates menstruation, and is useful in all the derangements of menstruation, namely, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and metrorrhagia, provided these disturbances be idiopathic. By curing menstrual disease, a common cause of sterility, it will also cure the sterility. It is also recommended in erosion of the cervix and vulvar eczema.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full size bottle of ALETRIS CORDIAL will be sent FREE to any Physician who wishes to test it, if he will pay the express charges.

See Page 1149.

Digitized by Google

The True Cause of Cancer.

An interesting paper on this topic as related to cancer was recently read by Dr. O'Sullivan before the Medical Union of Victoria (*Australian Med. Jour*). He discusses at first the prevalence of the malady. The health reports of his country show that, of every twenty-one men and every eight women, who live to be thirty-five years old, one will respectively die of cancer. With women the uterus and breast are the selective regions of cancerous invasion, while men are more apt to suffer in the tongue, esophagus, and stomach. But when we investigate parts not influenced by marked differences of function or the mode of life characterizing the sexes, what may be termed neutral ground, such as the internal viscera, lower intestinal area, and lymph nodes, there seems to be an equal liability with both sexes.

Dr. O'Sullivan concludes:

1. That whatever produces chronic ill-health depresses the nervous system, and is clinically found to constitute an influence strongly predisposing to cancerous developments generally.

2. That local agencies exert only a minor influence in their direct genesis.

3. That while rapidly increasing in prevalence in civilized nations, they are almost absent amongst the savage.

4. That malignant disease is in very many instances primarily local, and due to disordered functions, as proved by the fact known to all surgeons, that the disease, when promptly removed, may never recur.

5. That benign ulcerations may become malignant; when it may be assumed the phagocytic action of the leucocytes has become subjugated by the micro-organism.

6. That disease of any kind, whether malignant or inflammatory, never occurs in an individual whose functions and nervous system are in perfect health, and who has, as a consequence, perfect local and general resistance to all pathogenic micro-organism—in whom phagocytosis is healthily and perfectly accomplished. (And here I may be allowed to say that Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson insisted that cancer is simply a modification of what occurred in chronic inflammation.)

7. That when, from continued irritation, depressing influences, or advancing age, the physiological character and vitality of the animal cells become lowered, cancer finds all the conditions necessary for its growth.

8. That, in a word, cancerous disease is but one of the many proofs of over-pressure on the nervous system, which the artificial and vicious conditions of modern civilization involve.

Dilated Stomach.

The causes of dilatation of the stomach are overeating, distension of the stomach by gas, and the formation of acids in the stomach, which set up a chronic catarrh and cause weakness of the muscles of the stomach. Tight-lacing and wearing belts have the same effect. Blacksmiths usually tie their apron strings tightly around their bodies, throw off their vests and suspenders, so as to give freedom to their arms, and thus their clothing is suspended by their apron strings. One of these men, whom I examined, had a badly dilated stomach. A military officer, who carried a heavy sword in his belt, had a prolapsed stomach and kidney. I have found the same thing in hunters who sustained their clothing by a belt; also in farmers who wore belts. Once in a while I have found a similar condition in women who have worn tight bands around the waist. Statistics recently gathered show that seventy-five per cent of the invalid women who came under our care last year had prolapsed stomachs, and thirty-three per cent of them had movable kidneys, in consequence of restriction of the waist. This is one of the most mischievous infractions of the laws of health with which I am acquainted.—*Ex.*

To Keep Ice for the Sick.

Cut a piece of clean flannel (white is best) about ten inches or more square. Place this above the top of a glass pitcher or even a tumbler, pressing the flannel down half way or more into the vessel. Then bind the flannel fast to the top of the glass with a string or piece of tape. Now put the ice into the flannel cup and lay another piece of flannel, five or six inches square, upon the ice. Arranged thus, ice will keep many hours.

Digitized by Google

NO CLASS

Of men in any community is entitled to more respect than are the Physicians. They usher us into the world, receive our confidences, counsel us, cure us, and, when the iron tooth of time overtakes us, they close our eyes and start us on the journey from whose bourne no traveller returns.

This book is not big enough to hold all the testimonials which we have received from Physicians recommending our Abdominal and Uterine Supporters as the best they have ever used. We have always sold them at $2.50. Our price never has been $10.00. Our price never has been $5.00. Nobody but "McIntosh" objects to our selling them at $2.50. Let the galled jade wince.

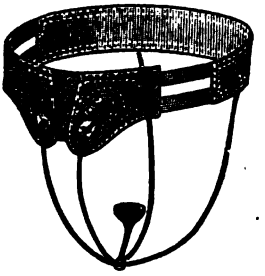
Ours are made of undyed leather. They do not stain from perspiration. Black leather does.

Don't be hoodwinked. Get value for your money. They are Light, Cool, Comfortable, Self-adjusting. By their use, Procedentia, Prolapsus, Ante or Retroversion are successfully treated. Largest selection of scientifically made Pessaries 1¼, 1½, 1¾ inches diameter.

Send for price list.

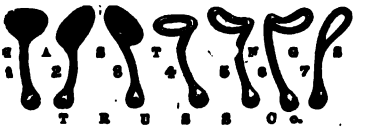
THE HASTINGS TRUSS CO., 224 SOUTH NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

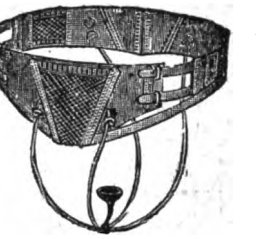
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS.



No. 1.—Price of Belt Pessary and two sets tubing, $2.50. Belt only, $1.50.

Send for Prices of Elastic Stockings. Liberal discount to dealers who purchase in quantities.





No. 3.—Price of Belt Pessary and two sets tubing, $2.00. Belt only, $1.50.

DÉVIATION DES RÈGLES.

ALETRIS CORDIAL (Rio) is, perhaps, the most important remedial agent yet known. It is *THE* remedy for the wrongs of menstruation, by restoring normal functional activity to the uterine apparatus. Prolapsus, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhea, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Subinvolution, Metritis, Ovarian Neuralgia, etc., all yield to its beneficial influence. Physicians find a certainty in its action as a uterine tonic, that is peculiar to no other remedy. A special indication for its use *IS THE DRAGGING SENSATION* in the lower bowels. It quickly restores the strength and waning vitality of chlorotic girls and pregnant women. Habitual miscarriage and the excessive nausea of early pregnancy are effectually prevented by its timely and continued use. In a word, it restores tone to the uterine system, and thus relieves all abnormal conditions.

Digitized by Google

Vaginodynia—Perineal Spasm.

Dr. E. F. Frost (*Med. Record*) makes a distinction between this condition and vaginismus, and states that the latter trouble concerns simply the introitus vaginæ, while vaginodynia is a spasmodic affection of the whole vaginal canal—the anterior and posterior vaginal walls, the tissues of the cervix uteri, and the perineum.

The condition appears among both married and single women, and is almost always associated with a neurotic diathesis.

The writer has seen a few cases only in which the disturbance arose in patients who did not have such a temperament, and these cases were due to traumatism —too severe manipulation in making a vaginal examination, and too strong applications to the uterine cavity. Careful physical examination in the majority of cases fails to discover a cause for the spasm, and it is, therefore, ascribed to emotional conditions—a reflex neurosis. The clinical history of vaginodynia is that of a sudden attack of neuralgic pain throughout the female reproductive organs, without apparent adequate cause; attacks are severe, with sharp lancinating pains, so intense as to cause such agony that the physician is summoned in great haste. If left to itself the attack will linger for several hours; the pains will gradually leave, and the patient fall asleep from exhaustion. In the diagnosis of this condition we must differentiate between vaginitis, cystitis, retention of urine, passage of a renal calculus, coccygodynia, dysmenorrhea, and neuralgia of the rectum or ovary. The most difficult differentiation is to diagnosticate between vaginodynia and vaginismus—the real difference consisting in the location and extent of the spasm.

The treatment consists in relaxing the perineal spasm, and the first measures likely to be employed by the physician may be the administration of morphia, ether or chloroform, to control the urgent symptoms; but if the exact nature of the trouble is known, the most successful plan of treatment is to introduce the index finger and middle fingers into the vagina, and with the thumb on the outside as a fulcrum, pull the perineum backward toward the coccyx. The pressure should be maintained for from ten to fifteen minutes, or until the perineal muscles are tired out.

The relief experienced by the patient is instantaneous. Other periodic attacks are likely to follow after a few days, or possibly in a few hours. During the intervals between these attacks certain drugs may be useful, the writer having found the fluid extract of conium and fluid extract of belladonna to serve him the best. It is the belief of the writer that this perineal spasm is often the most disturbing symptom in many cases of dysmenorrhea.

Polydactylus Pedes.

Dr. J. H. Sherman, in *N. E. Med. Gaz.*, says: On December 28th, 1887, I was called to attend Mrs. W., in confinement with her first child. The labor was a normal one, but when the nurse washed the child, she discovered it had six toes on each foot. When the child was a week old, I seized the superfluous toe of one foot with artery forceps, applied as close to the foot as possible, then tied a rubber cord tightly around the toe between the forceps and the foot; the circulation was immediately suspended, and the toe withered and came off in a week or ten days, without giving any apparent discomfort to the child. It left no deformity that was not entirely obliterated when I saw it fifteen months later. After the successful trial with the first toe, I treated the other in like manner, and with the same result. I report this case because of the rarity of the occurrence, and because I think it is an unusual method of treating such cases. It certainly is not *secundum artem*. Surgical works speak of the great difficulty there is in ligating the artery after amputation with the knife, and I imagine it would be a difficult operation for the ordinary practitioner to perform.

A Safe and Pleasant Anodyne.

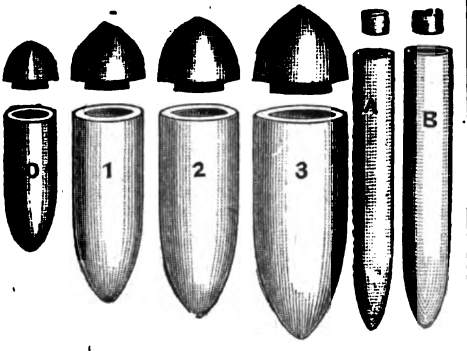
Dr. W. A. Cochran, Tuscaloosa, Ala., says: I find Papine an excellent preparation without the unpleasant qualities of other forms of opium. I like it very much for children and prefer it to any other preparation of opium for them. It relieves pain and induces a gentle sleep, without constipation.

Digitized by Google

HOLLOW SUPPOSITORIES,

With Conoidal Self-sealing Stoppers.

All made from pure Cocoa Butter.

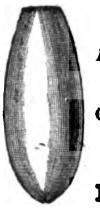


The object of this invention is to supply Physicians, Druggists, Veterinary Surgeons and others with HOLLOW SUPPOSITORIES of various sizes and shapes, to meet every probable demand, and into which they can put any kind of MEDICINE or NUTRIMENT, thus producing firm, smooth, EVENLY MEDICATED Suppositories, that are cheaper and more reliable than those made by the old method.

Nos. 0,—1.—2,—3 are provided with conoidal stoppers. The stoppered ends are to be inserted, when the contraction of the sphincter ani will force the suppositories up into the rectum without the use of a suppository syringe or any other appliance whatever.

SOLID SUPPOSITORIES.

MEDICATED.



NELATON'S SUPPOSITORIES

Promptly relieve Constipation and Piles.

FORMULA.

Calomel, 1 gr.; Fl. Ext. Stramon, ¼ gr.; Ext. Belladonna, ¼ gr.; Butter of Cacao, 27 grs.

Box of 16, 50 Cts. Box of 40, $1.00.

RICORD'S URETHRAL BOUGIES

Cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Etc.

FORMULA.

Zinc Sulph., 1-50 gr.; Pb. Acet., 1-25 gr.; Morphia Sulph., 1-25 gr.; Ext. Belladonna, 1-25 gr.; Ext. Eucalyptus Glob., 1 gr.; Iodole, ¼ gr.; Butter of Cacao, 12 grs.

Price, ½ Gross, - - - - - $2.25.

A sample dozen of any size named will be sent free on application by mentioning the "Medical Brief."

HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesale Druggists. - - - 218 Greenwich Street, New York.

RUPTURE. RUPTURE. RUPTURE.

The ONLY Truss worn with ease night and day, retaining the rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain.

Improvements have been made in the Elastic Web; the Truss is also fitted with a new patent loop which makes it impossible for the truss to slip.

Letter A		*Letter B*		*Letter D*	
Single Truss	$2 50	Single Truss	$5 00	Single Truss	$10 00
Navel Truss	2 50	Navel Truss	5 00	Navel Truss	10 00
Double Truss	4 00	Double Truss	8 00	Double Truss	15 00

Children's Trusses.....$3 50. Children's Navel Truss.....$2 00.

☞Enclose the amount of price of Truss selected, with 10c additional for postage, if to be sent by mail.
A discount of 50 per cent, that is, one-half off from above prices, to Physicians and Dealers.

IMPROVED ELASTIC TRUSS CO.

Send for Circular. Only Office, 822 and 824 Broadway, Cor. 12th Street, New York.

Patented, Feb. 8th, 1881.

THE "LADY'S" SYRINGE

Is the only Perfect Vaginal Syringe in the world.

Being constructed upon the principle of **injection and suction** (a plan generally admitted by the medical profession as the only correct and efficient one) it cleanses the vaginal passage of all discharges to **perfection**, and enables the patient to **hold** medicated injections in close contact with the **cleansed** mucous membrane sufficiently long to get the benefit of the therapeutic action of hot water, emollients, narcotics, astringents, disinfectants, styptics, etc. Other advantages of the Lady's Syringe are: 1st.—Its simplicity of construction, it has no piston, extra nozzles, valves, washers, nor screws, which may get out of order, or may be lost, but consists simply of one piece of fine, soft rubber. 2d.—On account of its simplicity of construction it is very easily cleansed, and 3d.—During injections not a drop of fluid need be spilled on clothing, etc.

Descriptive Circulars are mailed Gratis by

The GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,

of New York, St. Louis, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Paul, San Francisco, Washington, D. C., Montreal.

Digitized by Google

Reflexes.

Dr. J. C. Daily, Fort Smith, Ark. (*Jour. Orificial Surgery*), says: Every one, no doubt, believes to a certain extent that local irritations are capable of creating pathological disturbances in distant organs; but the extent to which they believe this varies according to their bias, education and experience.

That phimosis is frequently a cause of pathological conditions in remote organs, and that they will disappear when it is corrected, like the dew before the morning sun, is a fact which I imagine none will question. According to the immortal bard, "there is a divinity that shapes our ends rough hew them as we may," but nowhere has Dame Nature made more mistakes than in the length and tightness of our foreskins; and the surgeon should correct these mistakes whenever they, in his opinion, interfere with the patient's general health. The three cases here related are in nowise unique, but they show the wonderful effect that sometimes follows from this simple operation.

Case 1. N. D., age twenty-eight. This young man had been under my treatment five years for a host of troubles, such as headache, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, etc.; he was a moral young fellow of fine business ability, but, as he expressed it, his energy would play out when most needed, and he would be no account for weeks; his excretion of urea was persistently subnormal, the cause of which I tried vainly to discover. He received a large part of the materia medica during his five years' treatment without much benefit.

One day, while trying to get some clue to the origin of his trouble, he stated that his sexual passion was almost ungovernable, and that it tried him to the utmost to keep it under control; he also had frequent nocturnal emissions. I at once examined his penis and found a very long and contracted prepuce, it being impossible to even see the end of the penis.

Here at last after five years' search was the whole cause of his trouble. The next day he was circumcised and as if by magic he became a new man; his pains were all gone; mind as clear as a bell; energy renewed, and the excretion of urea at once became normal in quantity. The cure was perfect.

Case 2. W. D. B. was delivered on September 20th, 1888, and, as usual, came into the world crying; and his cry never ceased night or day for six weeks. On the second day the nurse called my attention to the fact that the child had not passed water. On examination a long tight prepuce was found without any opening. A nick (with the knife) gave an exit for the urine.

I wanted to circumcise the child then, but the mother objected. The cry continued in spite of my most carefully selected colic remedies. The grandmother then took the child in hand and dosed him with teas, but all to no purpose. The mother at last consented to circumcision, which was done at once. The mucous membrane was found so closely adherent to the glans penis that it was with great difficulty it could be separated. A large amount of smegma was removed. The baby slept all that night, and the crying which had been persistent ceased never to return.

Case 3. Geo. P., age nineteen. This patient, a schoolboy, came to me for relief, from persistent headache, which had bothered him for months, especially during exertion. He was unable to study, forgetful and absent minded. Most carefully selected remedies failed to relieve.

I sent him to an oculist and had him fitted with glasses, but they did no good. At last in disgust I quit treating him. Some time afterwards I was called to see him for orchitis, result of mumps. While examining the testicle I noticed that the prepuce was abnormally long, and, on examining it, found he could not uncover the point of the penis. Upon inquiry I found his headaches were as bad as ever. Two weeks later I circumcised him and his headache disappeared next day, and he has continued ever since in perfect health.

Chronic Malaria.

Dr. H. G. Parry, Carbonado, Ia., says: I have used Peacock's Fucus Marina in my practice for the past six months and am pleased with its action. Have never failed in a single case to stop the chill in chronic malaria and intermittent fever with the Fucus Marina.

Digitized by Google

PEACOCK'S BROMIDES

(SYR: BROM: COMP: PEACOCK.)

Each fluid drachm represents 15 grains of the Combined C. P. Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, Ammonium and Lithium.

Uses: Epilepsy, Uterine Congestion, Headache, and all Congestive, Convulsive and Reflex Neuroses.

This preparation produces results which can not be obtained from the use of commercial Bromide substitutes.

DOSE.—One to two FLUID drachms, in WATER, three or more times a day.

SAMPLES SENT TO ANY PHYSICIAN WHO WILL PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.

PEACOCK CHEMICAL CO., - ST. LOUIS.

CACTINA PILLETS.

Safe and Efficient Cardiac and General Tonic.

Indicated in **ABNORMAL HEART ACTION**, such as tachycardia, palpitation, irregularity, feebleness, slowness and every form of debility. For the cardiac weakness and nervousness **CAUSED BY** the use of tobacco, tea, coffee or alcohol, Cactina is **SPECIALLY** valuable and should be used **UNTIL** the heart and nerves regain their normal vigor. **TO PREVENT CARDIAC DEPRESSION**, it should be given **WITH** all antipyretics, anodynes and hypnotics, and **AFTER** all hypodermic administrations of morphia. It has no cumulative action, and is agreeable to the stomach in all conditions.

☞Each Pillet represents one one-hundredth of a grain of Cactina—the active proximate principle of Cactus Mexicana.

DOSE. One Pillet every hour, or less often, as indicated.

PRICE, PER BOTTLE (100 PILLETS), 25 CENTS.

Samples Mailed Free to Any Physician Sending His Address.

SULTAN DRUG CO., : St. Louis and London.

Digitized by Google

The "Silver Lines" of Pregnancy.

1. The abdominal lesions known as "*striæ albicantes*" or "silver lines" of pregnancy, and other abdominal distensions, are a true deformity due to overstretching of abnormally nourished skin.

2. Their prevention may be accomplished by daily inunctions of olive oil, followed by gentle hand friction for about ten minutes; the treatment should begin at or before the fourth month, bearing in mind that prevention, not cure, is the object sought.

3. Corsets, constrictions and suspensions of clothing from waist bands are to be avoided entirely—at least after the third month of pregnancy.

To paraphrase the old adage—the lines are "silver," their absence golden. Another desirable object attained by the treatment is relief from the aches and shooting pains often complained of, which are largely due to the irregular stretching and compression of the nerves of the abdominal parieties.

The use of arnica oil gives much better results than any other oil.—[EDITOR, in *Med. Current.*

Appendicitis Aphorisms.

Dr. Robt. T. Morris, of New York, formulates the following aphorisms:

Statistics show that an appendicitis patient may be expected to recover several times, and to die once.

The appendix vermiformis should be removed as soon as a diagnosis of the appendicitis is made, because no one can tell at just what moment necrosis is going to follow the disturbance of circulation.

It matters not whether the swelling which cuts off the circulation of the appendix is caused by the usual catarrhal process, or by fecal concretions, or by foreign bodies. The mucous tube can not swell readily within its inelastic sheath, so it chokes itself to death at any hour in the course of any attack.

The operation should be done at any stage of the disease in which the surgeon finds the patient, because the surgeon's methods are certain and safe, and nature's methods are uncertain and risky—speaking by comparison.

In patients who have had recurring appendicitis the appendix should be removed, even if there have been no recent attacks, because trouble may come when the patient is on the ocean or in the woods, away from skilled surgical help. Those who object to the proposition have never seen the horrible, black, stinking, ragged little crater that suddenly begins to erupt among an unsuspecting patient's vitals.

An appendix that has once been inflamed, is a disabled appendix when adhesions bend it or compress it, because it can not again swell evenly.

If the physician thinks that his patient is in luck because an appendicitis abscess has opened into the intestine and discharged its contents, he is badly mistaken. The rotting *debris* that remains is likely to set up a dangerous septicemia, unless the surgeon opens up the tract from another direction and puts the poison all into a pail.—*Practice.*

Menstruation and Ovulation.

The following conclusions are formulated by Dr. Charles C. Fowler in an article on the relation of menstruation to ovulation:

1. Ovulation can exist without menstruation, and the catamenial flow is not dependent upon the presence of a Graafian follicle within the uterus.

2. Menstruation is a function of the uterus that is governed by the vasomotor system, and is a phenomenon that takes place every twenty-eighth day because so much time is required for the uterus to accomplish its peculiar duty.

3. This function is peculiar to animals that assume the upright position, and is in no way related to the estrus of lower animals.

4. In all cases where it is the prime object to stop menstruation, both ovary and tube should be taken, as by this means experience has proven we may often be successful in destroying the peculiar nerve-supply of the uterus.

Weak Heart in Old Age.

Dr. D. P. Bell, Elberton, Ga., says: The greatest appreciation that I can show Cactina Pillets is to state that I have had them in stock ever since I have been introduced to them. In cases in which they are indicated their effects are decidedly more lasting than that of digitalis. In weak heart of old people I have never found their equal.

Digitized by Google

A Refreshing Tonic and Reconstructive.

While the most prominent use for the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is in the treatment of Consumption and Scrofula, in which its tonic and tissue-building properties render it particularly efficacious, yet it has other and quite varied uses, based upon these same properties. One of the most marked of these is its use as a tonic reconstructive in hot weather.

Many persons have fair health during the cooler months of the year, yet suffer greatly from debility during the long, hot summer. The relaxing effects of the heat itself, besides the loss of the salts of the tissues, through the excessive colliquative perspiration, prove exceedingly depressing to the vital powers. Not only is this condition of extreme debility very depressing in itself, but it also predisposes the victims to attacks of disease which they would otherwise be able to resist. Thus, towards the latter part of the heated term, we have a long list of protracted, exhaustive fevers, for the fatal issue of which the extreme debility of the patients is largely responsible.

In all this we may see another demonstration of the value of the phosphorus salts of lime and soda as tonic and vitalizing agents in the animal economy, and also a definite clue to the proper remedy for the condition described, as these tissue-salts are largely wasted in excessive perspiration. This remedy is the pure Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda (McArthur's). By its tonic properties, refreshing, revitalizing and invigorating the entire system, it restrains the excessive perspiration, and the consequent waste is checked. But it also furnishes the system with healthy tissue-food to replace with new and vigorous cells the necessary waste incident to the ordinary physiological processes. Thus the system is kept all the time up to a prime condition of physical strength and mental exhilaration, and germs of disease find little encouragement for invasion.

It would be advisable that those who "do not bear hot weather well" should resort each year to a course of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and thus fortify the system against *certain* exhaustion and *possible* malignant disease. Direct them to put a teaspoonful of McArthur's Syrup occasionally in a glass of cold water, as a drink. and the "insatiable thirst" will be more easily relieved. Recommend this, also, to your consumptive and scrofulous patients, and those afflicted with diseases characterized by exhausting discharges and great debility, and they will report the summer as the most refreshing season they have ever passed.

The McArthur Hypophosphite Co., Boston, Mass., will send, upon request, interesting matter about the value and uses of the Hypophosphites.

Digitized by Google

The Treatment of Hemoptysis.

Dr. Fr. Eklund has observed that with each ice-pill which was swallowed, or with each drink of cold milk that was taken, the bleeding increased; large quantities of blood were coughed up. It was clear that the irritation of the ends of the pneumogastric nerve in the mucous membrane must result in paroxysms of coughing, at the same time that the cold produces contraction of the vessels of the stomach, and in consequence a corresponding dilatation of the blood vessels in the diseased area. Furthermore, intelligent patients fear nothing so much as the drinking of cold liquids, having noted that the coughing up of blood follows the procedure. The feet should be kept warm; washing the mouth and gargling with cold water should be avoided; lukewarm and mucilaginous potions should be substituted for the cold ones. Common salt dissolved in water should be avoided, because its secondary effect is to increase the fragility of the walls of the bloodvessels. An ice-bag over the bleeding spot is recommended.

For drugs, a grain and a half of sulphate of quinine, with three-quarters of a grain of extract of ergot, can be taken from three to six times daily, or a mixture of the fluid extract of cinchona and hamamelis. Lead acetate should be avoided in young persons on account of the danger of poisoning, and in older patients, to be of value, it must be given in large doses and combined with the acetate of morphine.—*Therap. Gazette.*

Rules for Passing the Sound.

1. Place the patient in the reclining posture, and make the flexures described —at least flex the thighs.
2. Lubricate the urethra by injecting alboline, or some refined oil; if the oil is not cocainized and it is desirable to use cocaine, it should be first applied.
3. Make the urethra tense by traction.
4. Avoid force; go slow; be patient.
5. Guide the instrument if obstructed in the deep urethra, by the finger introduced into the rectum.
6. All instruments are to be made surgically clean and perfectly smooth.

IATROL

IS AN INODOROUS, ANTISEPTIC POWDER.

SUPERIOR TO IODOFORM.

A postal card, mentioning the BRIEF, with your address will bring a large sample FREE.

CLINTON PHARMACEUTICAL CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists, **SYRACUSE, N. Y.**

TRADE MARK.

COD-LIVER GLYCERINE.

(GLYCEROLE MORRHUÆ.)

A Summer Remedy.

A Concentrated Glycerine of the active properties of Cod Liver Oil. A scientific product: not an emulsion, nor mixture. Mixes with water or any Prescription. Pleasant as Glycerine.

RECONSTRUCTIVE. DIGESTIVE.

For pulmonary and wasting diseases, and acute intestinal disorders. Highly recommended by Profs. Bernays, Carpenter, Love, Briggs, French, and many others. Exclusively used in many Hospitals. Literature and Physician's Aluminum Pocket Piece sent if you mention the MEDICAL BRIEF; or your name and address engraved on Pocket Piece for 25 cents. Mail sample sent for 15 cents, postage.

Kept by all leading Drug Jobbers. Have your Druggist order it. **Price $1.00, $8.00 per dozen.**

COD-LIVER GLYCERINE COMPANY,

Manufacturers Medical Oil Glycerines. **ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.**

Digitized by Google

"Such meet food to feed it."

—Much Ado About Nothing.

We shall perhaps be criticized by the captious if we parody the above, and say: "Such *meat* food to feed it." The pun is so apposite, however, that we can scarcely refrain from perpetrating it. We refer to Liquid Peptonoids as a food for infants with summer trouble. The best pædiotrists agree as to the discontinuance of milk for a time in the severer cases.

Question.—What is the best substitute?

Liquid Peptonoids possesses these essential advantages: 1. Smallness of bulk. 2. Palatability. 3. Pre-digested condition. 4. Peptogenic Power. 5. Slightly stimulating effect. 6. General reconstructive action. 7. *Absolutely aseptic* condition. Physicians tell us that the value of this last advantage cannot be over-rated.

Send for samples and World's Fair Blotters.

The Arlington Chemical Co.,
YONKERS, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

Care of the Bowels Before Operation.

Dr. Martin uses the mercurials as nothing else so well accomplishes his purpose. If the stools are burnt like black walnut, or if they are very light colored like manilla paper, the condition of the bowels is not satisfactory. When you get a stool that is yellow or green in color, such as you see in the infant nursing its mother, there will be little or no trouble with intestinal gas or fullness of the abdomen, after operation; this the mercurials will give quickly and thoroughly. The more prolonged an operation, the greater the danger from the ether, from the disturbances of the nutrition every way. If the operation can be short ether will rarely be dangerous—an argument in favor of celerity.—*Amer. Jour. Obstetrics.*

Exophthalmic Goitre.

Exophthalmic goitre is in certain instances arrested, if not cured, by belladonna. Half a grain of the extract may be given three times a day, with short intervals of rest.

Indigestion.

Bile is a derivative of the albuminoid substances, and hence the diet is of the utmost importance.

Gormandizing should be forbidden. It is not the kind of food so much, however, as the excess that produces indigestion.

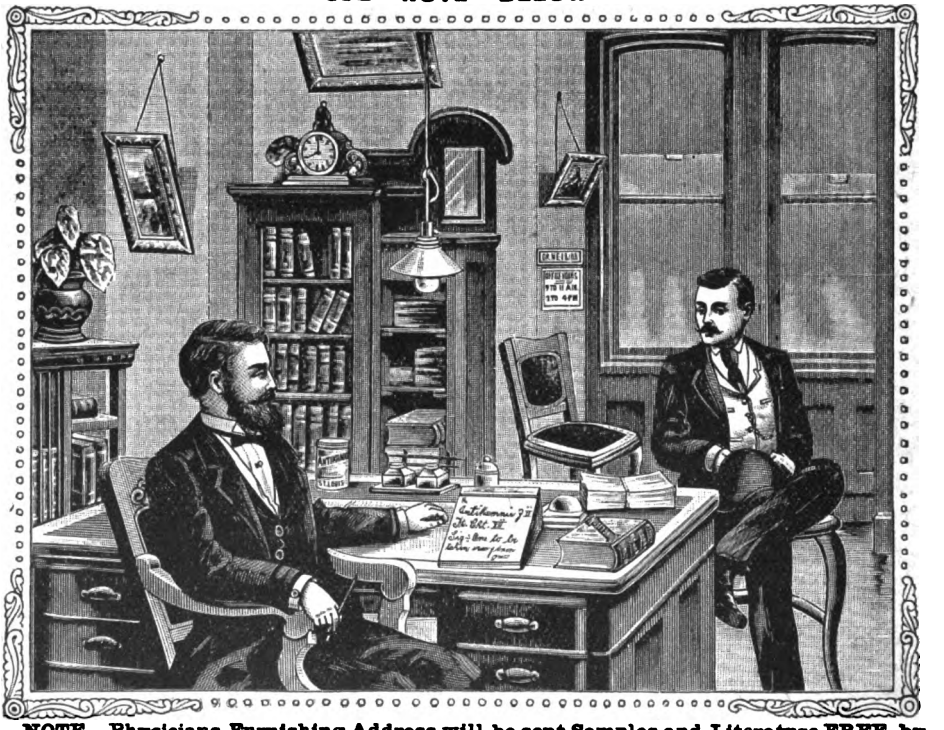
An over amount of any kind of food will not be properly digested, and proves to be an irritant.

Out-door exercise, plain diet, a reasonable quantity and at regular intervals, should be prescribed. When weary, soups or broths should be taken until the tired feeling passes off, before the meal proper is eaten. A hearty meal should not be eaten when very tired and weary.

How to Go to Sleep.

Begin at your toes to relax, loosen all your joints and muscles, unbind your fingers, shake your wrists loose, take the curve and strain out of your neck, go all to pieces, in fact, and see how the day's fatigue seems to slip off from you, and the gentle mantle of rest and oblivion enfolds you like a garment.

SEE "NOTE" BELOW.



NOTE.—Physicians Furnishing Address will be sent Samples and Literature FREE, by The Antikamnia Chemical Company, St. Louis. Responses will secure continuous favors.

Digitized by Google

DYSMENORRHEA

H. D. La Plant, M. D., Sayre, Pa., says: Aletris Cordial has made splendid cures in my hands, have prescribed it many times, and with few exceptions always get better results than expected. One case in particular that well repaid me, was that of a young lady, Miss H., aged 20 years. Was one of the greatest sufferers at the time of menstrual period, especially just before the flow started, words could not begin to express it. Morphia and even chloroform were her only relief until Aletris Cordial was used, and from the first, improvement began, and now is only aware of them when her garments are soiled. Miss V., 24 years, suffered from first, always confined to bed three or four days with pain, passed only clots which were black and bad smelling. Heard of above case and came to me, tried Aletris Cordial and now says she will never be without it. I might easily relate many similar cases but they would only be repetition of what has already been said, which ought to satisfy any and all of its merits. But this I might add, I do not take all for granted that comes along, and it was only after all usual remedies had failed, that I gave Aletris Cordial what I believe a fair trial. Fifty or more cases have been benefited with it in my hands.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full size bottle of ALETRIS CORDIAL will be sent FREE to any Physician who wishes to test it, if he will pay the express charges. *See Page 1149.*

Digitized by Google

Diseases of the Heart.

It is especially in functional disorders of the heart that Cactina is most useful; in these cases it is better than any other cardiac remedy. In the distressing palpitations from reflex irritation in dyspepsia, it scarcely ever fails to give immediate relief. In Graves' disease it will greatly relieve the palpitation and nervousness. It is of the greatest service just where digitalis and strophanthus and other similar cardiac tonics fail. The palpitation of hearts hypertrophied from prolonged and excessive muscular exercise, which are beginning to fail, are excellent cases for Cactina. It is also indicated in such hearts when the hypertrophy just ceases to be compensatory, and more especially in aortic regurgitation. In uncomplicated aortic regurgitation we should generally avoid digitalis, because it prolongs distolic period, and thus tends to increase the dilations of the left ventricle, and further to embarrass the heart by raising an already increased arterial tension. While Cactina strengthens the ventricular systole, it tends to shorten the diastole, and thus it succors the heart in two ways, without having anything like such a marked action on the vaso-motor centres as digitalis.

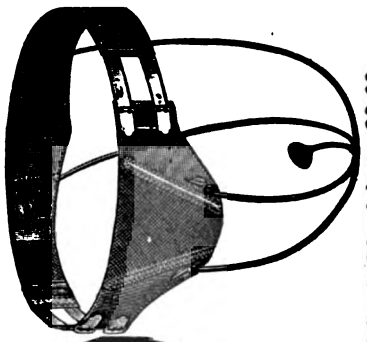
A Use for Gum.

A medical writer has discovered, at last, a valuable use for gum, from the fact that it relieves the dryness of the mouth, which is one of the most constant and annoying accompaniments of fever, by maintaining activity of the salivary glands. It is claimed that it also prevents the formation of abscesses in the glands, by maintaining a healthy activity.

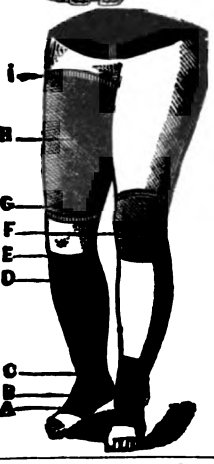
Obstinate Gleet.

Septimus Harwood, M. B. Edin., and C. M., 3 Portland Square, Bristol, England, says: I have found S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis of distinct benefit in obstinate cases of gleet which had resisted other treatment. I found it acted most rapidly when used both internally and locally as an injection.

FLAVELL'S IMPROVED UTERINE SUPPORTER.



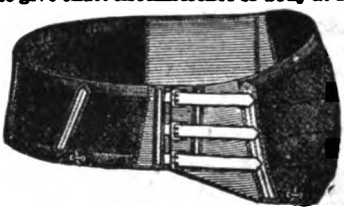
Price to Physicians, $2.00.
SATISFACTION ASSURED.
DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING.—Give circumference of abdomen two inches below the navel, and state if for Prolapsus, Anteversion or Retroversion.



FLAVELL'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT.

Please give exact circumference of body at K. L. M



PRICE TO PHYSICIANS.

Silk Elastic, - - - Each, $2.75
Thread Elastic, - - - " 2.00

Elastic Stockings, Etc.

PRICES TO PHYSICIANS.

	Best Silk—Each.	Best Thread—Each.
Stocking from A to E, - - - -	$2.50	$1.50
" " A to G, - - - -	4.00	2.50
" " A to I, - - - -	5.50	4.00
Knee Cap from E to G, - - -	1.50	1.00
Legging " C to E, - - -	1.50	1.00
Anklet " A to C, - - -	1.50	1.00

Directions for Measurement.—Give exact circumference and length in all cases. We allow for expansion.

Goods sent by Mail upon Receipt of Price or Express C. O. D.

G. W. FLAVELL & BRO., Manufacturers,
1005 Spring Garden Street, PHILADEEPHIA, PA.

Digitized by Google

SOZODERMA

OR

SARGENT'S ANTISEPTIC THYMOLINE . . . . . SOAP.

An Agreeable Disinfectant for the use of Physicians and Surgeons.

Sozoderma Soap has for its active principles chemically pure Thymol, and is a most efficient substitute for the mal-odorous preparations hitherto used for the washing of putrescent sores, the removal of cutaneous eruptions and exfoliations, and the ablution of the hands after the use of the dissecting knife, or the manipulation of the sick, especially those suffering with skin diseases.

Sozoderma Soap will remove microbic germs, which unavoidably fasten themselves upon the cuticle of medical attendants, operators in sick chambers, and the wards of hospitals and surgeries.

Thymol is analogous to camphor, is homologous with phenol or carbolic acid, but a much more agreeable and pleasant disinfectant; it arrests and corrects putrefaction, and can be relied upon as a remedy to counteract a putrescent tendency.

After a clinic or anatomical demonstration no cleanser is so effective and agreeable.

Sozoderma Soap is far superior to the super-odorous carbolic soaps used so largely by medical men and surgeons, which are in the highest degree obnoxious to the sense of smell.

Physicians can not too strongly recommend the use of **Sozoderma Soap** to their patients, as a means of restoring health to a diseased cuticle. For inflammations, scald head, milk crust and other scorbutic maladies of children, it will be found equally efficacious. Physicians after a round of visits, to the wards of hospitals or the handling of objectionable cases, will find this soap a most pleasant deodorizer and disinfectant.

A sample cake of **Sozoderma Soap** will be mailed free on application by mentioning the MEDICAL BRIEF.

The regular size (4 oz. cake) is sold by all reputable druggists and general dealers, or will be mailed by us on receipt of the price, **25 Cents.**

HALL & RUCKEL,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

216, 218, 220 Greenwich Street, NEW YORK.

Digitized by Google

Enucleation of the Eye.

Dr. Jackson, in *Phil. Polyclinic*, says: To summarize, the indications for enucleation are:

1. The presence in the eye of a malignant new growth, as glioma, sarcoma, or tuberculosis. This indication is imperative no matter how much vision the eye retains.

2. The presence in the eye of a foreign body, with iridocyclitis. If the injury be recent and the inflammatory process still active, and the patient can not remain under observation, an eye with anything less than thoroughly useful vision should be sacrificed.

3. The presence of a foreign body in a blind eye.

4. Blindness with diminished tension of the eye-ball, following perforation either by traumatism or corneal ulcer, most urgent after traumatic perforation of the exposed portion of the sclera.

5. Blindness the result of iridochloroiditis without perforation of the eye-ball, if the patient can not remain under observation.

6. Sympathetic inflammation, providing the exciting eye does not possess vision sufficiently good to be weighed against the chances of the sympathizing eye.

7. The actual presence of sympathetic irritation; not the risk of it, unless the patient is likely to be out of reach of surgical aid.

8. Persistent pain in a blind eye, sufficient to annoy its possessor or tempt him to the use of analgesic drugs.

9. Serious disfigurement of a blind eye, even if free from pain or risk of causing sympathetic disease.

Croup.

Dr. Hill, of Denver, says: One night last summer I was called up to attend a four-year-old boy, who was in a spasm of catarrhal croup. The usual emetic and warm bath having been given, I left him some tincture of aconite, with instructions to administer it in half-drop doses every half hour as long as evidence remained of fever or congestion of the respiratory mucous membrane, such as hoarseness, "croupy" cough, etc. The medicine was to be given as needed for several evenings following. The child has had no more attacks of the disease. I have used aconite many times in this way to prevent and relieve congestive or "croupy" conditions in children, and am very well satisfied with the results. An important fact to remember in this connection is that a fluid drachm, or sixty minims, of tincture of aconite contains about one hundred and fifty drops.

Heart Failure.

Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., LL. D., read recently before the American Climatological Association a paper on Heart Failure.

He includes all heart failures in three classes:

1. Those in which the heart has for a long time been called upon to perform an abnormal amount of work, as in valvular or arterial disease.

2. Those in which obstructive changes in the coronary vessels markedly diminish the nutritive supply of the cardiac muscle.

3. Those in which toxic influences act directly upon the nutrition of the cardiac muscle, or to interfere with the cardiac nerve supply as to lessen cardiac resistance.

Cactina Pillets.

Cactina (pillets), in therapeutic doses, increases the musculo-motor energy of the heart, probably through its influence upon the intra-cardiac motor and accelerator ganglia, in consequence of which the cardiac impulses become regular and much stronger.

Hemoptysis.

R.	Acidi Gallici	2 drachms.
	Acidi Sulph. Aromat	1 drachm.
	Glycerinæ	1 ounce.
	Aq. Dest.....q. s. ad	4 ounces.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful at dose; repeat frequently.
—*Med. Bulletin.*

Removing Odors from the Hands.

A paste of ground mustard and water is a first rate agent for removing traces of disagreeable smelling substances from the hands, such as salts of valerianic acid, cod liver oil, etc. Huber claims that any oily seeds when powdered will answer this purpose. The smell of carbolic acid may be removed by rubbing with dampened flax seed meal.—*The Registered Pharmacist.*

Digitized by Google

FRELIGH'S TABLETS,

(Cough and Constituent),

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

Pulmonary Phthisis.

FORMULÆ.

Cough Tablets.

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

Morph. Sulph. ($\frac{1}{50}$ gr.), Atropiæ Sulph. ($\frac{1}{100}$ gr.), Codeia ($\frac{1}{10}$ gr.), Antimony Tart. ($\frac{1}{15}$ gr.), Ipecac, Aconite, Pulsatilla, Dulcamara, Causticum, Graphite, Rhus-tox, and Lachesis, fractionally so arranged as to accomplish every indication in the form of cough.

Constituent Tablets.

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

Arsenicum ($\frac{1}{50}$ gr.), Precipitate Carb. of Iron, Phos. Lime, Carb. Lime, Silica, and the other ultimate constituents, according to physiological chemistry, (normally) in the human organism, together with Caraccas, Cocoa and Sugar.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS PER DOUBLE BOX.

Containing sufficient Tablets of each kind to last from one to three months, according to the condition of the patient.

A Connecticut physician writes:

"I am now using your Tablets on a patient (young lady), who had had three quite severe hemorrhages the week previous to the beginning of the same. She has taken one box only, has had no return of the hemorrhage, and has gained four (4) pounds since beginning treatment, besides all rational symptoms have improved wonderfully. I will add that I had tried Ol. Morrh., Syr. Hypophos. Co., etc., with no apparent benefit."

A Virginia physician writes:

"Enclosed find Postal Note for another double box Freligh's Tablets. I used the sample box in three cases, with decided benefit in one, slight improvement in second, and while they did not improve the third case, it being in very advanced stage, there was an amelioration of the distressing symptoms."

A Massachusetts physician, in practice 25 years, writes:

"Send me two double boxes Freligh's Tablets. I have tried the sample box with most excellent results."

A Michigan physician writes:

"I am more than pleased with them. They have not disappointed me once. Dr. C., for whom I ordered a box, writes me that he is much improved, and speaks in praise of them. He has genuine Tuberculosis, and while I do not think he can recover, yet I firmly believe that the Tablets will prolong his life."

SPECIAL OFFER.

While the above formulæ have been in use, in private practice, over 30 years, and we could give testimonials from well-known clergymen, lawyers and business men, we prefer to leave them to the unbiased judgment of the profession with the following offer: On receipt of 50 cents, and card, letter head, bill head, or other proof that the applicant is a physician in active practice, we will send, delivered, charges prepaid, one of the regular (double) boxes (retail price, Three Dollars), containing sufficient of each kind of Tablets to test them three months (in the majority of cases) in some one case. Card, letter head, or some proof that the applicant is a physician in active practice, MUST accompany each application. Pamphlet, with full particulars, price list, etc. on request.

A PHOSPHORIZED CEREBRO-SPINANT.

(FRELIGH'S TONIC.)

Our Special Offer is still open, to send to any physician, on receipt of 25 cents, and his card, or letter head, half a dozen samples, delivered, charges prepaid. Each sample is sufficient to test for a week in one case.

As we furnish no samples through the trade, wholesale or retail, for samples, directions, price lists, etc., address,

I. O. WOODRUFF & CO.,

Manufacturers of Physicians' Specialties,

38 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY.

Digitized by Google

Phosphorus in Rachitis.

It is recommended to give the phosphorus in sweet almond oil rather than in cod liver oil or any other vehicle. Treatment may be wisely directed to removing any indigestion which is present before commencing the phosphorus treatment. Where such indigestion depends upon the rachitis, however, the phosphorus should be given at once. It should be administered once or twice daily, one hour after eating. Phosphorus is a useful and powerful means in the treatment of rachitis; when used carefully and understandingly it is much surer and quicker than any other treatment; one is not only justified, but virtually obliged, to use this treatment in any severe form of the disease.

Local Treatment For Colds.

When sneezing occurs, before inflammatory action has set in, use the following as a snuff or with insufflator:

R. Sodii Salicyl	½ ounce.
Acid Boraci, (pulv.)	1 ounce.
Cocain. Hydrochlor	22 grains.

Mix by agitation, not in a mortar.

A Practical Remedy For Color Blindness.

According to the *Med. Record*, Dr. A. E. Wright states it to be a fact that total color-blindness is very rare; also, that yellow-blue color-blindness is very rare. The common form is the green-red blindness. It so happens that in the establishment of signals, green and red lights form the most commonly used colors, hence, from three to five per cent of men capable of doing work as pilots or engineers, are kept out of such employments, often with results that are almost cruel. Most color-blind men can readily distinguish yellows and blues, and the doctor proposes that the red lights should have a distinctly yellowish tinge and the green lights a distinctly bluish tinge. In this way the difference between signals could be readily made out by almost all the color-blind.

Not Hydrocephalus.

It does not follow, that because a man's ideas flow easily and freely, he has water on the brain.

PAVARA PILLS

are prepared especially for the treatment of Constipation. They are tasteless, harmless, and *produce natural movements of the bowels, without pain, nausea, or any inconvenience.* Thousands of physicians use and prescribe them. These pills have a world-wide reputation for being the *standard remedy* for

Constipation.

For **constipation during pregnancy,** these pills are a perfect remedy. **Formula** printed on outside label. A large bottle (150 pills) will be mailed to **any physician,** for trial, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Prepared by C. L. TOPLIFF, New York. P. O. Box 991. — Depot, 115 Fulton Street.

Digitized by Google

A TALK ABOUT TONICS.

DEAR DOCTOR:

You have given your patient Calisaya, Gentian, Columbo, Iron, and other tonics, and he has failed to improve. Why? Because you can not improve general nutrition except by toning the heart and nerve centers. Hence, when your patient needs a tonic—give a cardiac tonic—give the best cardiac tonic—give a cardiac tonic that tones the heart by its action upon the sympathetic nervous system through the cardiac plexus. Therefore, give your patient two or more Cactina Pillets every two hours whilst awake for several days or weeks as indicated. You will be pleased with the result, so will your patient; but you must see to it that the Pillets are taken regularly. Why? Because regularity in using a cardiac remedy is absolutely essential in order to get the physiological results of improved circulation, innervation, digestion and assimilation. When desired, you can combine Cactina Pillets with other medicines, as they are compatible with all drugs, soluble in all fluid mixtures, and beneficial in all conditions.

They are also ethical, because each Pillet represents a known quantity—one one-hundredth of a grain of Cactina, the active principle of Cactus, and therefore definite in strength and therapeutic power.

SULTAN DRUG CO., CHEMISTS,

108 and 110 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A. 12 Coleman St., LONDON, ENGLAND

Digitized by Google

Phthisis.

Calcium sulphide has several times been recommended in phthisis and not a few cases have been successfully treated with this drug. Perhaps its use was first suggested by the apparent success that followed the first trials of the Bergeon method of rectal insufflation of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, or it may be that the known power of calcium sulphide of inhibiting the formation of pus led to its use. At any rate the drug does best in those cases of phthisis where expectoration is profuse. It should be given at short intervals, say every two hours and in doses of half a grain, unless disagreeable symptoms are produced. This method of administration interferes somewhat with its combination with strychnia and arsenic in a pill as recommended by some writers.—*Northwestern Lancet.*

Tape Worms.

℞ Oil Tiglii ..... 2 drops.
Chloroform ..... 2 drachms.
Glycerine ..... 10 drachms.

M. Divide into three doses and give one at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.

Tetanus and Tetany.

Tetany is a spasmodic contraction of the muscles somewhat resembling true tetanus. It, however, involves only the muscles of the extremities, the contraction always beginning in the distal extremities. It rarely produces opisthotonos, and still more rarely is fatal. In tetanus the muscles of the jaws and trunk are primarily involved, the extremities always last to be affected.

His Impulsive Way.

Hicks:—Did you hear about Brash's death? He died quite suddenly.

Wicks:—It was like him. He always was so impulsive, you know.—*Boston Transcript.*

Formation of Urea.

It has been clearly demonstrated that urea is formed chiefly in the tissues, especially of the parenchymatous organs, and that the epithelial cells of the tubuli uriniferi only separate it from the blood, without any augmentation of its quantity or change of its quality.

A Powerful Uterine Sedative

Particularly efficacious in Engorgement, Inflammation and Induration of the Uterus, in Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Prolapsus Uteri, Hysteria, Melancholia, Vomiting of Pregnancy, Habitual Abortion, and Uræmic Eclampsia.

Caulocorea

It is not a nauseous compound, but an elegant elixir. It is a practical Emmenagogue, a safe and reliable Parturient, Antispasmodic, Diuretic, and Tonic.

Formula.—Caulocorea is composed of the active principles of Caulophyllum, Thalictroides, Viburnum Opulus, Prunifolium, Dioscorea Villosa, Mitchella Repens, Aletris Farinosa, combined with Spts. Ætheris Comp. and Aromatics.

A Pound Bottle—Free

to any physician who will pay express charges and say this journal induced him to write. It is prepared solely for the use of physicians, and advertised only in medical journals.

Caulocorea Manufacturing Co.

PORTLAND, ME.

Digitized by Google

WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD.

FORMULA:

Water and Volatile Substances.
Salts, especially Alkalies and Earth.
Milk and Vegetable Fats.
Milk Albuminates and Vegetable Albuminates, 18%.
Soluble Carbohydrates.
Cellulose in small quantity.

So treated and peptonized that only a small change is requisite to transform it into living blood in the Infant Child, or Invalid.

AS A NUTRITIOUS FOOD.

For Infants and Children—A reliable substitute for mother's milk, and sure preventive against cholera infantum.

For Invalids—Persons suffering with, or recovering from low fevers, those afflicted with cancer, or with any intestinal disorder, will prove nourishing and comforting.

For Dyspeptics—Palatable and digestible.

For the Aged—Strengthening and pleasing.

For Nursing Mothers—Nourishing and sustaining.

REQUIRES VERY LITTLE PREPARATION.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

For Infants, Children, Invalids, Dyspeptics, the Aged, and Nursing Mothers.—Dissolve one even tablespoonful in a half pint of cold water and boil for two minutes, *continually stirring to prevent burning*, and strain. Should be luke warm when taken. A reliable substitute for mother's milk. **Does not Constipate.** To increase the already appetizing flavor, four tablespoonfuls of good milk could be added before boiling, but it is quite unnecessary. Small quantity of sugar can be added to suit taste, but this is not necessary.

KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES.

I take pleasure in stating that the chemical and pharmaceutical preparations made by Wm. C. Wagner, are worthy the confidence of all persons who have occasion to buy the best articles. As Mr. Wagner is a well trained chemist, a graduate of the Heidelbergh College of Pharmacy, and a skillful Druggist, his products are well worthy of a trial in the public institutions, as well as by practicing physicians.

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Late Sanitary Supt. of the Metropolitan District, New York, U. S. A.

Prepared by WM. C. WAGNER, Chemist,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT TO PHYSICIANS ON APPLICATION.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Digitized by Google

Drunken Oysters.

"I do believe," said an oyster grower to a reporter, "that whisky will make anything drunk. The latest experience I have had in that line was with an oyster bed that I have down in the bay. I have seen cats spoiled in their growth by whisky, and dogs kept small. I have seen talkative poll-parrots bowled up until they fell off their perch, and lay squeaking and ha-ha-ing at the bottom of the cage in a most delirious manner; but I never saw an oyster bowl up except in restaurants, and even then the oyster didn't know it. I resolved to see what effect whisky would have on a small bed that I had for my own personal use. I got some malt whisky one morning, and went down to the bed. I let in fresh water, and then poured in a little whisky. Next day I did the same thing, only I used more whisky. The whisky told on those oysters in a minute; it was too much for their nervous system. Whenever you touch an oyster's shell, it closes up mighty quick and tight. I saw one lolling partly open, and put my finger down to touch it. It feebly closed up and then opened again. I tried it several times, with the same effect. The oyster was not dead, it was simply too drunk to know there was anything dangerous in this world. This condition of things lasted several hours, when the oysters would regain their wisdom, and close up tight at the slightest disturbance of the water."—*Weekly Sun.*

Vomiting of Pregnancy.

The vomiting of pregnancy, frequently a more formidable enemy than the throes of labor, can often be relieved by attention to the naso-pharnyx. With its onset comes deafness to a greater or lesser extent. This is due to the marked sympathy between the gravid uterus and the naso-pharnyx. Relieve that congested membrane, remove its secretions, and a cure is often effected.

Salicin.

Salicin can be prescribed with entire confidence in all neuralgias affecting the fifth nerve.

MARION-SIMS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The REGULAR SESSION begins on Wednesday, September 13, 1893.
The COURSE is graded to extend through a term of three years, and comprises instruction in all branches of medicine.
LABORATORY work in Chemistry, Histology, Pathology, Physiology and Bacteriology, with clinical instruction in Medicine, Surgery, Gynecology, Obstetrics and special branches.
A HOSPITAL, owned by the Faculty, adjoins the College and furnishes abundant clinical material. Clinics held in six other hospitals attended by members of the Faculty.

FACULTY.

Y. H. Bond, M.D., Gynecology.
Jacob Geiger, M.D., Surgery.
Carl Barck, M.D., Eye and Ear.
J. R. Lemen, M.D., Physical Diagnosis.
Hugo Summa, M.D., Pathology.
I. N. Love, M.D., Diseases of Children.
O. E. Treutler, M.D., Chemistry and Materia Medica.
B. M. Hypes, M.D., Obstetrics.
A. H. Meisenbach, M.D., Surgery.
T. B. Taylor, M.D., Dermatology and Venereal.
H. W. Loeb, M.D, Nose and Throat and Physiology.
R. C. Atkinson, M.D., Pract. of Medicine.
A. C. Bernays, M.D., Anatomy.
H. C. Dalton, M.D., Abdominal Surgery.
G. F. Hulbert, M.D., Pract. of Medicine.
C. G. Chaddock, M.D., Nervous Diseases.
Given Campbell, M.D., Bacteriology.
W. C. Jones, A.M., Med. Jurisprudence.

FEES:—First Year, $60; Second Year, $55; Third Year, $55; Examination Fee, $25; Three Years, in advance, $150.

For information and the Annual Announcement, address,

T. B. TAYLOR, M. D., Secretary,
303 North Grand Ave.

Y. H. BOND, M. D., Dean,
Page and Grand Aves.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

A GREAT REMEDY.

THE

URIC SOLVENT

Will recommend itself in all diseases having their origin in an excess of Uric Acid in the system, particularly in INCIPIENT BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, HEMATURIA, CYSTITIS, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ANGINA PECTORIS, and AFFECTIONS of the HEART.

Ten years in the hands of the profession with great satisfaction.

12-ounce Bottles, $1.00. All Druggists.

For Special Hand-Book, free, address,

The New York Pharmaceutical Company,

BEDFORD SPRINGS, MASS.

A SCIENTIFIC PROCEDURE.

When you are first called to a patient, remember, that it is always a safe practice in every disease, to improve the nutrition of the heart and nerve centers, therefore, commence treatment by administering two Cactina Pillets every hour—This method will give you ample time to properly diagnose the disease, and to prescribe whatever other medicines may be indicated—It is also well to remember, that the experience of the profession teaches us to sustain the heart during the continuance of all debilitating diseases, and also during convalescence.

SULTAN DRUG CO., 110 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Digitized by Google

GASTRIC BERANGEMENTS.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Unlike all other forms of phosphorus in combination, such as dilute phosphoric acid, glacial phosphoric acid, neutral phosphate of lime, hypophosphites, etc., the phosphates in this product are in solution, and readily assimilated by the system, and it not only causes no trouble with the digestive organs, but promotes in a marked degree their healthful action.

In certains forms of dyspepsia it acts as a specific.

Dr. T. G. COMSTOCK, of the Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis, says: "For some years we have used it in a variety of derangements characterized by debility, as also in chronic gastric ailments. It is approved of, unanimously, by the medical staff of this Hospital."

Send for descriptive circular. Physicians who wish to test it will be furnished a bottle on application, without expense, except express charges.

Prepared under the direction of Prof. E. N. HORSFORD, by the

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CH. MARCHAND'S TRADE MARK.

GLYCOZONE

PREVENTS FERMENTATION OF FOOD IN THE STOMACH.
MOST POWERFUL REMEDY FOR HEALING PURPOSES. CURES:

DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, ULCER OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN.

Send for free book of 80 pages giving articles by contributors to medical literature.

PHYSICIANS WILLING TO PAY EXPRESS CHARGES WILL RECEIVE FREE SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Glycozone is sold only in 4 ounce, 8 ounce, and 16 ounce bottles. Never sold in bulk.

CH. MARCHAND'S
PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN,
(MEDICINAL) H_2O_2
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.
USED BY THE HOSPITAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

Prepared only by Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

☞ Mention this publication.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Laboratory, 28 Prince St., New York.

Digitized by Google

THE

MEDICAL BRIEF,

—A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF—

PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

J. J. LAWRENCE, A. M., M. D., - - - PROPRIETOR.

9th and Olive Sts., ST. LOUIS.

Terms—$1.00 a year, in advance. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

VOL. XXI. ST. LOUIS, MO., SEPTEMBER, 1893. No. 9.

Impacted Fractures at the Anatomical Neck of the Thigh Bone.

The President's Annual Address, delivered before the Oswego County Medical Society, June 13th, 1893,

BY HENRY W. CALDWELL, M. D.

PULASKI, N. Y.

At our last semi-annual meeting there was something said in reference to pain at and near the knee-joint being a diagnostic symptom of some injury at the hip. In my experience this is one, and perhaps the most common, symptom that has come under my observation in relation to fractures of the neck of the thigh bone, complicated with impaction. Therefore, I propose to occupy your attention for a few moments in considering this important subject, and reporting a few cases that have come under my care and treatment within the past few years.

Undoubtedly there is no injury in the whole human anatomy more obscure than fractures at this locality. I do not intend to occupy your time by giving you the statistical reports of all the various authors imaginable, but content myself by giving my views in as plain and practicable manner as possible, referring to a few authors and the mode of treatment that has been pursued in my practice.

The ancients regarded fractures at the hip as fatal, and their patients were generally abandoned, and modern surgery is not far in the background when it looked upon this class of injuries with much suspicion and but little hope of success in treatment. At this day, bone takes her place in rank with operative surgery, and in many respects has made much progress in advancing this branch of our surgical profession. The pathology and treatment of fractures has become a progressive science that has won for itself the admiration and gratitude of all mankind. Impacted fracture at the neck of thigh bone is considered one of the most common forms of fracture after the age of fifty years that we have to contend with at the hip joint. Impacted, deriving its name from *impingo*, signifying striking against, to drive into, or wedge together, is produced by direct force or violence upon the great trochanters, usually by falls upon the hip. The diagnosis in this form of fracture is somewhat embarrassing. The sufferer complains of pain at the knee more or as much as at the seat of injury. We get no crepitus, or shortening, and if the patient is placed on the back and both feet brought to-

Digitized by Google

gether, the limbs will appear alike. Measurement is the same in both legs. Measurement taken from the usual points will develop no shortening. The feet resting on the heels will appear natural.

I know of no injury so serious in character, that will have the tendency to mislead the practitioner to an erroneous diagnosis, as impacted fracture at this point. I have seen patients draw up the injured limbs and extend them, and with little assistance the leg can be elevated, extended and flexed without much pain or difficulty. You will find in Wyeth's "Text Book of Surgery," where he says: "Loss of function is not always entire, for in some instances of impacted fracture the patient has been known to walk a considerable distance upon the limb after the fracture was produced."

Hamilton, on "Fractures and Dislocations," reports a case where Dr. Smith says of a boy ten years of age, who had fallen out of a first-floor window upon his left hip. "The limb was slightly turned out, but scarcely shortened. The thigh could be readily moved in any direction without much pain, but on bending the limb and rotating it outwards a dummy sensation was frequently apparent within the joint as if one articular surface had slipped off from another. This was regarded by Drs. South and Green as an example of epiphyseal separation and he was placed upon a double inclined plane, but he felt so little inconvenience from it that he several times left his bed and walked about." I mention these two cases, showing the strength and usefulness of the limb, occasionally attended with impacted fracture.

In "Holmes' System of Surgery" he says: "We find as a general rule that in impacted fractures the lower fragment being usually forced into the cancellous tissue of the upper, or, lastly, there may be a mutual impaction." All the authorities which I have examined in regard to this fracture seem to locate it at the epiphysis of the neck as the most common site of injury and within the capsular ligament. This injury, commonly speaking, is due to old age, or those who have lived beyond fifty years, but these are exceptions in fractures. Bones may be broken anywhere, at any place, or at any period of life; but it is most frequent in advanced age, as the bones become light, spongy and atrophied. The osseous nutriment in the cancellous tissue becomes largely absorbed, leaving behind a large amount of lime salts, consequently rendering the bones frail and brittle.

In referring to our anatomy we can readily see that the upper portion of the head projects over on the anatomical neck much further than the lower portion does; or, in other words, the upper part of the neck is considerably shorter than the lower or inferior border. It is easy, then, to understand, when the inferior portion of the fracture is driven into the base or head at the ephysis, the fragments would naturally rest within and below the superior rim of the asatablum, holding and preventing the femur from gliding upwards, due to muscular contraction, much different than we would expect from other forms of fracture at the neck. This injury is considered more common with females than men, owing the prominence of the hips, the widening of the pelvis, the smallness of the neck, and in females the neck of the thigh bone forms more nearly a right angle with the shaft than it does in the male; therefore, it is apparent that a direct blow or fall on the hip must necessarily produce this form of fracture—driving the bones together—causing concussion and impaction.

The symptoms of impaction, in my experience, are about the same in each individual case, and seem well calculated to deceive the surgeon in forming a correct diagnosis. The patient complains of great pain at the knee joint, which is probably due to injury of the cutaneous and crural nerves, usually with inability to stand or walk, both limbs alike, with but little or no shortening, no crepitus or eversion of foot or leg, and but slight pain, if any, at the hip, the seat of injury. If or when the bones become disengaged or separated at the point of fracture, as it may, then we can expect all the symptoms of complete fracture at the neck, viz: pain, crepitus, shortening, eversion of the foot and leg, lower end of fractured bone felt in groin, etc. In all cases treatment should be governed by circumstances.

In giving you my views in the matter I do not expect to introduce any new

Digitized by Google

feature in the treatment of bone surgery, but in as plain a manner as possible report a few cases I have been called to see, and my course of treatment when given. In making an examination of the hip, much care should be exercised in order not to disengage the broken ends at the fracture. Lifting, flexion, or rotating the leg outwards will have a tendency to cause separation if once impacted. The limb can be kept more quiet with less extension when impacted than once separated. The history of the case and present condition, as a general rule, are sufficiently adequate to form a correct diagnosis. A patient should never be left or abandoned without special attention, unless it gave them serious inconvenience to health, or complications exist which might result fatally in pursuing a course of treatment.

Modern writers now agree that broken bones will unite in the aged nearly as well as in the young or middle age of life. Heath says, in senile atrophy and atrophy from other causes, the bones very readily unite. In the *British Medical Journal*, of February, 1884, we find where Prof. Humphrey has lately proved that in old people fractures unite as readily as in the young or middle aged; and in atrophy from other causes than age, the histories of the cases which have been, tend to prove that there is no delay in their union. It is, therefore, necessary to treat these fractures exactly on the same grounds as ordinary fractures, except that the surgeon should most carefully search for any clue in the patient's history pointing to a constitutional cause, and attempt, as far as possible, to rectify the defect, if such be found. There can not be said to be any official treatment, even when atrophy giving rise to the fragility of bones is discovered. I think a narrow bedstead with a firm mattress is the most suitable, and the surgeon should commence his treatment when first called, or as soon as possible after the accident. With fragments impacted, I find it not difficult to retain the broken bones in apposition. With so little displacement in these cases there is no need of reduction. All that is necessary is to steady and keep the limb in position while nature is perfecting their union. If the patient can be made quiet for several days, and the leg kept immovable, a simple bandage may be applied from the ankle or knee up to the hip joint, with a few turns around the body at the trochanters, or the spica bandage may be used, which will hold the limb until union is established. But should the fragments separate and the limb shorten, extension and counter-extension should be made without delay, which is readily effected by placing a strong piece of cloth, well padded, between the thighs, parinal, resting on the affected side, and fastened to the upper end of some splint (I prefer Days' side splint), while the foot is secured to a foot-piece and extended by an extension screw at lower end of splint. This I think is much more preferable than weights or pulleys, as the extension is more direct, even and firm, having the required effect, and not as objectionable to the patient. When extension is to be retained for any length of time, and after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, I think well of the plaster of paris dressings. The thigh from the knee up and over the trochanters is enveloped with a layer of roll cotton. A light, dry, but firm roller bandage is then applied, and a half-dozen strips of cloth, saturated with plaster of paris, are placed on the outside of the thigh over this bandage, extending over the trochanter on the hip, and back of the thigh bone, also on the anterior side of the same, when a second roller bandage, well adjusted, is placed over that, freely immersed with a fresh solution of the paris mixture. While this is being done, a competent assistant should extend the leg and keep it at normal length. Extension is made by drawing on the foot while the dressing is being applied, and held at its usual length until the dressing is sufficiently dry and hardened. Usually the plaster dressings are amply sufficient to retain and hold the bones in perfect apposition. These dressings should be removed in from eight to fifteen days, or sooner if desirable, and the limb thoroughly washed with some stimulating lotions. This bandage should be used for a period of from six to twelve weeks, when the patient is directed to exercise on crutches several times a day, until he can bear his weight on the injured limb, which is usually from four to eight months after the injury.

I do not think bony union always com-

Digitized by Google

plete, yet I do believe it does take place in many instances when a correct diagnosis and a proper course of treatment is pursued. Sir Astley Cooper always taught the doctrine that fractures of the neck of the thigh bone were incapable of being repaired by osseous matter, and that in the whole course of his practice he had never met with a single instance. However, it appears that he had no sooner published the last edition of his work on fractures and dislocations, than a surgical friend forwarded to him a specimen of the thigh bone in which the fracture of the neck had become reunited by osseous matter. Sir Astley retained the specimen until his death, and it appears that he never had courage or policy to promulgate the discovery of the error of that doctrine which he had so long taught and so pervaded his mind, and which had misled the profession during a period of many years. I do not wish to be understood that I am speaking unkindly of that distinguished, celebrated English author and surgeon; but his last edition on fractures and dislocations, that he dictated, was published about sixty years ago. Science has made remarkable advancement since then, and surgery has not been napping these long years. Sir Astley Cooper died in 1841, over half a century ago. Professors Hamilton, Wyeth, Bigelow, Agnew, Parker, March, Mussy and many other American surgeons, all agree that bony union within the capsule is frequent. I think the short, bulgy neck often referred to by authors is the product of impaction and union by osseous matter. When repair does not take place by ossific matter, owing to the extensive separation of the fragments, or ribilous union, it is usually connected by adhesions, or in other words, ligamentous. By the inflammatory action, the capsular, ilio, femoral, cotyloid ligaments, with the soft parts, become thickened, strong, and with the surrounding tissue holding the bones somewhat in position, giving the patient a very useful limb, and in many respects exceeds our expectations.

I will be brief as possible in mentioning a few cases that have come under my observation:

Case 1. Mrs. F., widow lady, aged sixty-seven, tall, slim and somewhat cadaverous in appearance, while hurrying to her window to view a passing parade, caught the toe of her shoe in the carpet, and falling struck on her right hip. I saw the case in about one hour after the accident, and found her where she had fallen. She had made several unsuccessful attempts to get up. She was placed upon a bed and an examination of her condition was made. She complained of severe pain through the knee joint, and located her trouble there. Measurement in both limbs the same. No shortening, no crepitus or eversion of foot or leg. The limb could be elevated without pain at hip joint. She was informed that I suspected fracture at the neck of thigh bone. This she could not believe, insisting that the trouble was at the knee. A roller bandage was applied from the ankle up to the hip; warm applications used for the knee (this being merely a placebo); gave her a Dover's powder, promising to call the following morning. Upon my second visit, she informed me that she had a restless, bad night. At this visit she complained of pain at the hip. I examined the leg; found it one inch short, and everted. Distinct crepitus was produced by extending the limb. The fracture was reduced, using extension and counter-extension, with Day's side splint. In about ten days the plaster of paris dressing was used, changing occasionally. This treatment was continued for about eight weeks, and then substituted by the common roller bandage. Crutches were used in twelve weeks after the injury. Two months later she could bear her weight on the injured leg. I visited her at different times for several months. The limb is now about three lines short, hardly perceptible in her walk; motion slightly limited. She walks now with but little difficulty, with the use of a cane; pain and soreness are wholly absent. I regard this case without a doubt as one of bony union.

Case 2. Four years ago last March I was called to visit Mrs. W., widow lady, seventy-eight years of age, who slipped in her woodshed on ice, striking on her right hip. She could not get up; was carried and placed on a bed. I saw the patient about three hours after injury; found the limb and foot apparently natural; both feet alike; no shortening or eversion of foot, or crepitus. She com-

Digitized by Google

plained of pain at knee joint. Diagnosis the same as in former case, yet the patient complained all the trouble was at the knee. The limb was dressed temporarily. I saw the patient on fourth day; found leg over one inch short and foot everted. She was treated on the same principle as the other case for a period of three months, when the ordinary roller bandage was all that was necessary to hold the fractured bone in perfect apposition. It was eighteen months before she could bear her weight on the limb. I visited her a few days ago; she says, "I don't know but what my leg is just as good as it ever was, excepting I can not bend over as well, or raise out of a chair as quickly as before the injury." The limb is less than one-fourth of an inch short, and she walks with a sort of duck-waddle fashion from habit. She walks without crutch or cane. This old lady is now eighty-two years of age, does her own work for herself and son, and alleges that she feels as well as ever. I believe osseous repair fully established in this case.

Case 3. Mrs. F., aged sixty-three, married and fleshy, fell from a cutter on frozen ground, striking on her left hip. I saw the patient about two hours after injury. She was placed on a bed. Both limbs apparently normal; crepitus and shortening absent. She complained of no pain, excepting at knee joint. The pain at the joint was so great that she positively asserted that her hip was all right, but the whole trouble was the knee. The impaction was so well marked in this case but little treatment was necessary. Her treatment consisted in the use of bandages, morphine pills and rest. This accident occurred a little over two years ago. At present there is no shortening of the limb, but nearly complete anchylosis at the hip joint. She can bear her weight on injured leg; walks with a cane, sliding her foot along; can not raise or flex the limb without assistance. The hip is more flat and less prominent than its fellow, and repair is due to osseous matter, resulting in bony union.

Case 4. Mrs. P., aged seventy-six years, fell on a hard-wood floor, striking upon her left hip. I saw this case with her attending surgeon in a neighboring village six days after injury. She was suffering severe pain at the knee and but little at the hip. No shortening of foot or leg; crepitus and eversion absent. This lady was very feeble, having the appearance of one not fully recovered from shock. No treatment. At her request I promised to call again in a week. I did not, as she died the third day after my visit. The doctor informed me, at the time of death, the leg was one and one-fourth inch short and foot everted, showing that the impaction had become disengaged and the fracture separated.

Case 5. Mrs. H., widow, seventy-two years old, fell on the floor, striking on right hip. I saw this case twelve days after the fall. Found her sitting on a couch, her foot resting on the floor. After receiving a full history of her case and making a thorough examination, I informed her that I regarded her case as one of impacted fracture at the hip joint. Like the other cases, there was no shortening, crepitus or eversion of foot or leg. She could draw her limb up by bending the knee, and extend it without assistance. This gave her pain at knee joint, the only place of which she complained, and at this point she complained fearfully. She would often say, "I know my hip is all right." She said that she had hurt the knee about a year previous to injury, and had been troubled with it ever since. She, being so positive that the injury was at the knee, refused all other treatments, using liniments and the like, or whatever was recommended by outsiders. I was called again to see her about six months after; found her leg nearly two inches short. At this time she would not believe that anything was the matter with her hip. She wanted me to give her a hypodermic of morphine, which I did just above the knee joint. I have not seen this case since, but understand that she is very feeble and confined to her bed and couch most of the time, with no improvement of the limb.

In presenting these few cases it has been my aim to impress upon your minds, and especially the younger members of this society, the importance of a careful and accurate diagnosis in injuries at the hip joint; and should there be any doubt as to the character of an injury at this

Digitized by Google

locality, it is much better to call in good counsel, not only for the good of our patient, but, perhaps, to protect ourselves from the calumny of public gossip, as well as some unscrupulous doctor, who looks wise as a sage of old and vainly hopes to soar high on the downfall of his superior's reputation.

The Climatic Cure of Phthisis in Colorado.

BY H. B. MOORE, M. D.,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Member of American Climatological Association, and late Resident Physician Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley).

It is quite probable that many of the readers of the MEDICAL BRIEF, whose time does not permit them to follow, in the journals and reports of societies, the discussions upon climatological subjects, may be glad to have a short account of what the climate of Colorado will do for cases of consumption—that destroyer which every year claims for its own so many of the best lives in all communities; especially of the younger element, which, if it can overcome this disease, has a right to look forward to many years of useful activity.

In approaching this subject we must bear in mind that what applies in the way of climatic treatment to one phase or stage of the disease is by no means always true of its other aspects. A correct understanding of this principle is the first and most important requisite for success in prescribing a change of climate in phthisis. This remark is not intended as a prelude to a formidable discussion of the forms and stages of tuberculosis, and to a complex system of climatic therapeutics based upon niceties of diagnosis, but to a few simple statements which, it is hoped, will be of service to the every day general practitioner, who makes no pretensions to being a chest specialist.

The essence of the whole matter is, make an early diagnosis and get your patient started off at once. A little delay at this end of the treatment means not only a serious risk of the prospect for recovery at all, but, at best, a tremendous loss of time at the other end, for the climatic treatment of consumption is, from the patient's standpoint, always a long and tedious process, and the length of time required sustains a geometric ratio to the extent of damage already sustained by the lung or lungs. Don't rely too much upon physical signs, for unless one is constantly examining cheats, serious lesions will be over-looked, particularly if the disease be of the scattered form. Of course where there is an aggregation of disease, producing well-marked local physical signs, mistakes are not to be made, but the other forms present themselves so often that it is best for us to be on our guard and attach a good deal of importance to general symptoms such as cough, a little fever, loss of appetite, energy, etc. Physicians too often deceive both themselves and the patient by calling these coughs which hang on so long "bronchial."

As a matter of fact, many, if not most, of such cases of chronic cough are due to mischief of a tubercular nature which has not yet become sufficiently active, or made enough progress, to produce those characteristic signs of consumption which even the public recognizes. Yet it is at just this time when it is of the utmost importance to be fully alive to the nature of the disease, for a life depends upon our decision. If recognized now, and a suitable climate selected, a cure is almost certain, whereas, if there is delay until any novice could make a diagnosis, the chances are much against the patient. The vitality of the individual is then so lowered as to seriously handicap him in the struggle against disease.

Having, as I hope, made the overtowering importance of an early diagnosis apparent, we will consider what may be expected of the climate of Colorado, if this advice has been acted on and the patient has been placed under its influence at an early period of his disease.

Statistics on the results of the climatic treatment of phthisis are, as yet, rather scanty to serve as criteria for final and accurate judgement as to the relative merits of different resorts, but reports are nevertheless sufficiently numerous to furnish very valuable information. Briefly, we may say, that the old routine practice of sending consumptives south resulted in saving few if any lives.

Digitized by Google

Some may think that this is putting it rather strong, but if any physician will reflect on the results of his own experience in this line and what he has observed in the practice of others, I think he will agree with the writer that while perhaps many lives have been prolonged, cures have been very scarce, and this, notwithstanding the fact, that the profession in this country has been sending its consumptives to Florida, Georgia, and Southern California for many, many years, while in Europe the South of France and Italy have been favored as phthisis resorts for generations. So in this, as in other forms of fallacious practice, too much has been taken for granted. Why should southern climates be considered desirable when we reflect on the fact that phthisis kills more persons per thousand every year in Italy than it does in Norway and Sweden, and that phthisis the world over is as frequent in warm countries as in cold? Certainly the infrequency of phthisis or the degree of immunity enjoyed among nations borne by any particular locality may, other things being equal, be justly taken as an index to the strength of the antagonizing, and hence to the curative influence possessed by it.

Another class of resorts seeking public favor is that to which the Adirondack and Catskill regions belong. This is represented abroad by Görbersdorf and Falkenstein in Germany. We hear much of what has been accomplished in these various localities, and indeed these claims are not without some foundation in fact, for as high as twenty-seven to thirty per cent of cases in the first stage of tubercular disease are cured. When, however, we come to consider the results obtained in the high altitudes of Colorado, it becomes at once apparent that we have in them a radically different influence at work for our patients, for instead of the uncertain benefits obtained at southern resorts, and the thirty per cent of cures in low mountain regions, we make the big jump of sixty per cent and find that ninety in every hundred cases of consumption in the first stage will recover in Colorado. Think what this means! It means that this disease, which has been the dread and nightmare of mankind in all ages and climes, can be held down to the comparatively insignificant mortality of ten per cent, and that by means no more disagreeable than a change of climate while yet vitality and general health are good and ability to work and enjoy life remains.

Experience in high altitude regions in other and remote parts of the world verify this statement which to us in Colorado is such an ever present and self-evident fact, that it needs no verification.

From the Peruvian Andes, the Swiss Alps and the high mountain regions of India and South Africa, comes the same remarkable account of immunity enjoyed by those native born and cures of imported *early* cases.

Truth won't permit this rosy view of cases in the later stages. It is true that many later cases, when free of fever and and inaction, may enjoy comparative health for years, indefinitely, but such tolerance of the disease is somewhat rare, and the other and more frequent form of the disease, showing hectic fever through most of its later course, is as often accelerated in its progress as retarded. In these cases high altitudes are too stimulating and should not be prescribed, for the passion, warmth and equability of the south are far more suitable, if any climatic change at all is to be advised.

A minor but very important point will interest every practical mind. When a patient in comparative health is sent to the Adirondacks or Catskills, or to Asheville or Thomasville, as his health improves and his money melts away—unless perchance he is independent—what is he to do for a living? None of these places afford any opening. On the other hand, if the seeker for health has chosen Colorado, with returning health he finds opportunities for employment, at least as good as those he left behind him at home, for he is in a State whose industries are large and diverse, affording a field for every form of human activity, and whose invalid element is only an incidental feature.

Of immediate localities, Colorado Springs is the best place for the patient at first, until assured that he is going to do well in the new climate. It is to be given the first place on account of its

Digitized by Google

sheltered position, favorable temperature, range and the especial provision made for the comfort and health of invalids; these minor considerations being of more importance at the start than later on, when the patient, from business or other considerations, may be given more latitude of choice, an ideal climate not being necessary.

In closing, let me repeat just once more, at the risk of being tedious, send your patient early, even before it seems necessary, for in so doing you are saving his life just as truly as if he were resurrected from his death-bed, for although he is now perhaps in almost good health, yet the unhappy end is not very distant, and if he is to be saved it must be done quickly. To temporize and "see if he won't get better without it," is dallying with fate and jeopardizing a life.

Alcohol's Morbific Tendency.

I read your valuable journal with pleasure and with profit. Its careful perusal is interesting and highly instructive; its pages are brilliant with scientific thought and teeming with suggestions of the greatest aid to the busy practitioner, suggestions which render him the more successful in his efforts, skillfully, to combat pathological manifestations.

The interchange of views, upon medical topics, therein so ably discussed by men of profound culture, scientific research and acknowledged skill, renders it an invaluable auxiliary to the progressive physician, enabling him to keep abreast with the advances of the medical science. It is as a vast consultation room, where men of various shades of opinion and grades of ability may converse and consult with each other, as well as instruct and improve each other; where the rich fruitage of scientific thought and indefatigable research may be gleaned to enlighten the limited experienced Æsculapius along the intricate labyrinths of physiological defection.

But not the least among its many excellencies is its disposition to disapprove and discountenance the employment of alcohol, as a remedial agent, in the treatment of disease.

That all functional departure from physiological action tends to weaken the creature, lower the vitality of the system, and consequently to lessen the vital force, or, in other words, is devitalizing in its tendency, no one will deny; and why alcohol, which differs from all articles of food in that they are produced by the processes of growth and development, while it (alcohol) is prepared by the fermentative processes of vegetables, and is the result of decay—decomposition—should be regarded as food, as being able to sustain the system in the absence of food, or be thought an appropriate agent to arrest the process in animal life, which is analogous to the process in vegetable life that produced it, is more than I can discern.

While all food is produced in the formative processes of vegetables, all things so produced are not food, as opium, tobacco and other vegetable poisons. "Food is that which being innocent in relation to the tissues of the body, is a digestible or absorbable substance that can be oxidized in the body, and decomposed in such a way as to give up to the body the forces which it contains."

If this definition of food be philosophically correct, we think it difficult to prove that alcohol is food when we duly consider its effects upon the system. Alcohol diminishes the temperature, impairs nutrition, lessens the strength, renders the system more susceptible to morbific influences, and shortens life. It is not innocent in relation to the tissues of the body—it destroys their vitality. It is not digestible, its presence in the breath affords ample proof of this. And so far is it from giving force to the system, it abstracts force from it. It deranges the normal proportion of elements in the gastric juice, "increasing its alkalinity and diminishing its acidity," and hence its use creates an appetite for acids. It inflames the stomach, producing gastritis, which superinduces indigestion, with its multitudinous and multiform morbid manifestations. It leaves its deleterious impress upon the tissues of all the organs of the system, and most markedly upon those whose functions are emunctorial. Dr. James Edmunds, F. R. C., Eng., says: "It is a fact, which can not be disputed, that diseases of the liver, diseases of the lungs, diseases of all the tissues of the

Digitized by Google

body are induced directly by the use of alcohol, and that as a general rule you may say, that where you have alcohol used most largely and most frequently, there these diseases and degenerations in the tissues of the body become the most marked."

It is not a tonic to the system, "for while iron enters the blood and acts beneficially thereon, alcohol entering the blood acts injuriously—so injuriously that its advocates admit that were it constantly present the result would be fatal." Dr. Dundas Thomas says: "Alcohol, when added to the digestive fluid, produces a white precipitate, so that the fluid is no longer capable of digesting animal or vegetable matter." And Bowman says: "Alcoholic stimulants retard digestion, coagulating the pepsin, and thereby interfering with its action." Its action in the system is toxical, and the excitation of pulse, the elevation of temperature or the warmth that is produced when it is taken into the system, is but the violent rallying of the vital forces to expel the poison for the vital domains. Christison says: "The sedative action of alcohol upon the brain constitutes it a powerful narcotic poison." Youmans says: "Alcohol stands high as a toxicological material. Its use diminishes the capacity of the digestive organs to convert food into tissue." Dr. N. Gilman (Mass.) says: "Alcohol, in all its forms, might be called an *irritant poison*, possessing no tonic or strengthening properties whatever. The digestive organs have no power to change it, or extract from it any nourishing principle. Without undergoing any change, except what is produced by dilution, it is taken up by the absorbents, carried into the blood, and goes the rounds of the circulation. Thus every organ and tissue in the body has an irritant poison brought into actual contact with it. This must be expelled without delay or their vitality is endangered, and an additional task is thus imposed upon the vital organs. The apparent increase of strength is nothing more than the latent nervous energies aroused for the sole purpose of driving out this enemy from the body. When this task is over, there is still greater exhaustion. Nothing has been gained by the operation, but a positive loss has been sustained."

Not only is alcohol not a food, nor a tonic, but it is disease-producing in its tendency. It has its origin in dead matter, and its tendency is to produce death in living matter. Dr. Carpenter says: "It has the power of coagulating the soluble albumen, and thus retarding its conversion into the more vitalized substance — fibrin — and as nearly all the organized tissues are developed at the expense of fibrin, it is obvious that anything which impairs its organizability must have an injurious influence upon the general nutritive operations." Again he says: "It disturbs the vital functions by preventing the decarbonization of the blood through the agency of respiration." Dr. Chas. G. Davis, of Chicago, says: "While passing through the body it disturbs the various physiological processes, and in this way lays the foundation for disease." Again: "Alcohol is not only unnecessary as an active medicinal agent, but in a majority of cases it is an actual hindrance to the recovery of the patient."

Dr. Geo. B. Wood says: "Alcohol renders the system at all times more liable to inflammatory attacks from ordinary causes, especially in the earlier stages of its habitual use." Again he says: "Another evil from its abuse is the direct production of inflammation in the organs upon which its stimulant agency is most strongly exerted — the stomach, the brain, the lungs, and the liver. These are most frequently affected, but the bowels, kidneys, heart, and arteries sometimes participate in the disease." Dr. Higginbottom says: "I have found that by abandoning the alcoholic treatment, acute disease is much more readily cured, and chronic disease much more manageable."

Among the diseases produced by alcohol, enumerated by Dr. J. Ellis, author of the "Avoidable Causes of Disease," are apoplexy, paralysis, laryngitis, bronchitis, heart failure, fatty degeneration of the heart, diseases of the stomach and liver, and Bright's disease. "And many drinkers," says he, "die from an inability to either resist or withstand epidemic, contagious or inflammatory diseases."

Its irritant action in the stomach causes a plethoric condition of the capillaries of its lining membranes, which superin-

Digitized by Google

duces inflammation of that organ; and the brain, sympathizing with the stomach and receiving blood unduly charged with carbon and deficient in oxygen, becomes proportionately congested (the arachnoid being turgid with uneliminated carbon and the pia mater distended with unoxydized blood), as is evidenced by stupor, confusion of ideas, loss of voluntary control of reason, of judgment, and of the power of thought.

"Oh, that men should put into their mouths that which steals away their brains."

By diminishing the normal quantity of acid it increases the normal proportion of alkaline element in the (gastric) digestive fluid. By coagulating the albumen in the stomach it diminishes the healthful quantity of fibrinating material in the lacteal fluid. By unduly increasing the carbon, it diminishes the normal proportion of oxygen in the circulating fluid, and as the continuance of health is conditioned upon the maintenance, in a healthy state, of the three fluids named (the normal condition of each depending upon that of the other, inversely in the order given), the impairment of one must become proportionate to the derangement of the other.

And, again, "the blood is the life," and as life-producing blood requires for its elaboration health-promoting materials in the lacteal fluid, and healthy, blood-producing chyle requires for its production that the normal proportion of elements in the gastric fluid be maintained, consequently as the gastric secretion is disordered the chylous fluid becomes deranged, the blood diseased, and life and health proportionately endangered.

Alcohol rapidly exhausts the excitability of the system, diminishes the general activity of, and enfeebles the functions, and induces debility which leads to other disorders. It depresses the nerve centers, depraves nutrition, and disturbs the decarbonization of the blood, the preparation of healthy chyle, and the normal proportion of elements in the gastric juice. "It paralyzes the capillary vessels (filling them with blood) upon which the separation of waste and worn out materials, and their removal from the system depend, and thus obstructs the normal distribution of nutriment to all the structures of the body, and, consequently, very seriously interferes with their renewal or continuance in a healthy condition."

I once heard a physician assert that if a doctor had a case of typhoid fever and did not give it whisky, he was bound to lose it, a statement that I have again and again disproved. I have lived in the four southwestern counties of my State, and my observations respecting the use of alcohol in the treatment of typhoid fever and pneumonia have been that in four-fifths, if not more, of the cases where whisky has been employed, the undertaker has been employed too. It is as if one would put in the invisible spirit (that the poets call devil) that it might put out the immortal spirit of man. For that seems to have been the ultimatum in a majority of cases that have come under my observation. Indeed, the more I read the experiences of men in the medical world, whose acknowledged ability and progressive skill render them competent judges as to the value of alcohol in the treatment of diseases, and the more closely I observe the results in the cases where alcohol has been employed, the more am I inclined to the opinion that the tendency of alcohol is to aid pathology to destroy the patient rather than to assist nature to repel disease and restore health. Wood, King, Flint, Barlow, Jones and Sherwood concur in the opinion that the prognosis in typhoid fever and pneumonia is generally favorable to the patient's recovery. But who wonders at the fatality of any disease when it is aided by the devitalizing spirit of the still?

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, says: "If anyone will take the trouble to examine and analyze carefully the records of the large general hospitals of both Europe and America for the last half century, I venture the statement that the ratio of mortality from general fevers and acute diseases will be found to have increased, *pari passu*, with the increase in the quantity of alcoholic drinks consumed in their treatment." Dr. Wilson, of Philadelphia, says: "Alcohol forms no necessary part of the routine treatment of typhoid fever." Sir William Jenner says: "The large proportion of typhoid patients get along better without it (alco-

Digitized by Google

hol) from beginning to end." And Dr. Ellis says: "No more dangerous treatment has ever been adopted than to give alcohol in the critical stages of disease, in any form or quantity."

It is "the spirit that worketh in the children (and men) of disobedience" to the hygienic laws of nature.

Dr. Gilman says: "It may be laid down as a rule, that if alcoholic liquors relieve, or seem to cure one disease, they cause some other as bad or worse. The patient is not always dying when the pulse becomes very feeble and intermittent. I would not take the responsibility of deciding the point whether stimulants of any kind are ever beneficial in these cases, but I do venture the opinion that, if necessary, we have at our command many articles of that kind which should have the preference to alcohol. Of this character we have ammonia, oil of peppermint and spearmint, ginger, Cayenne pepper, serpentaria, etc. If we can give the desired impulse to the heart, brain and nervous system without subjecting these organs to the poisonous contact of alcohol, much is gained."

So that alcohol, the diabolical digestion-deranging, blood-decarbonizing-disturbing, nutrition-depraving, tissue-devitalizing, structure-degenerating, function-debilitating, depuration-deterring, nerve-depressing, systemic-disorganizing, life-destroying, death-dealing demon of the distillery is admittedly an acrid and ardent accessory to abnormal action, and has not the pre-eminently prompt, potent and praise-worthy panacea-possessing properties which prevent physiological perversion, and prompt the physiologic performance of the animal functions that it is by some claimed to have.

In the body alcohol is a toxicological devil-fish, devitaling every tissue and debilitating every function in the system. It is a Grecian horse within the Trojan walls—it surrenders the citadel of life to the invading horde of pathological influences.

Dr. John King, of Cincinnati, says: "All liquors are injurious to the human constitution. Their habitual use produces chronic inflammation of the stomach, loss of appetite, sour stomach, headache, peevish irritability, loss of memory, fetid breath, nausea, diseased liver, jaundice, dropsy, impotency, gout, week, epilepsy, apoplexy, and mania." Jause-Miller says: "Diseases of the brain, of the lungs, of the heart and arteries, of the stomach and bowels, of the liver, of the kidneys, of the skin, gout and rheumatisms, dropsies, palsies, scrofula, premature decay; general poisoning; delirium, epilepsy, fatuity, madness—these are but a part of the long black list that might in sad and sober truth be enumerated as more or less directly caused by alcohol. We assert the fact, and defy its contradiction, there is no one cause of disease in this country so prolific as alcohol."

My venerable preceptor, the late Dr. N. R. Smith, of Baltimore, Md., once said: "Whisky and tobacco create more diseases than all other causes combined, and they have vastly more power to create diseases than the medical profession has to discover and apply remedies."

G. Weems Petherbridge, M. D.
Charlotte Hall, Md.

Abortion and Its Treatment.

When pregnancy is interrupted during the first three months by uterine contractions leading to expulsion of the ovum, the term abortion is used. In the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh months, *i. e.*, from the formation of the placenta until the child becomes viable, we speak of the accident as immature delivery, and from the twenty-eighth to thirty-eighth week, when the fetus possesses every indication of maturity, as premature delivery. As the etiology and treatment of the three distinctions are nearly the same, I shall call them all abortion, and report two cases of the latter class.

Frequent as the occurrence of abortion is—common almost as childbirth—its importance is universally underrated. Many of the ills to which women are subject result, directly or indirectly, from this accident. These evils are generally the consequences of mismanaged abortions, or neglected after-treatment. Much suffering would be avoided if women were taught to consider it as a disease—a pathological condition demanding immediate and active treatment.

A thorough knowledge of abortion, of its causes, course and treatment, is necessary to the physician that he

Digitized by Google

ay guard his own honor and that of s profession, for we all, no doubt, are ›t infrequently consulted by that large ıd shrewd class who are seeking to 'oid childbirth. They come with every ›pearance of innocence, and give a long ain of symptoms, so subtle are they, at might lead us to explore the uterine vity and destroy that which it is our ission to save.

Dr. Engleman says of the history of ›ortion, that it has often been stated .at it is the history of civilization, but I ould rather say that it is the history of ces, of their rise and fall. The under- ing causes of abortion, miscarriage and 'emature delivery are the same, and ay be divided into two classes. First, ose due to changes taking place in the 'um. Second, those due to pathological nditions affecting the mother. In either these ways a disposition to abortion is oduced.

Of the first we have disease of the cord, nnion, chorion, placenta, and to diseases the deciduæ, especially those which ve rise to hemorrhage before the com- ete formation of the placenta; the paration of the deciduæ from the uterus hich interferes with the nutritive sup- ies which go to the fetus; also atrophy the mucous membrane, and hyper- ophy of the mucous membrane.

Those of the second class are by far the ost important to the practitioner, as ıey are amenable to treatment, *i. e.*, the ıuses acting through the maternal sys- m. I name first, diseases acute and ıronic; causes acting through the nerv- ıs system (neurotic), physical or trau- atic, and what I might call social causes, .ch as result from custom and fashion, hich forms an important element in the iology of abortion, and one particularly ›en to and demanding prevention. Then ıere are local causes on the part of the ›erus and its adenexa.

Of the diseases, acute and chronic, I ıme vitiated condition of the blood, 'motic, infectious diseases and syphilis. Of the causes acting through the nerv- ıs system, we have an increased reflex ›tivity which may lead to disturbance the circulation and nutrition of the 'um or to uterine contraction upon some ight excitement. Much has been written to the injurious effects of coition dur- ing pregnancy. Parvin goes so far as to say that he blames coition for half of the cases which are termed spontaneous abortion. I think myself it is often the cause in the newly married. We know that the emotions, fright, fear, joy, may check the menstrual flow, or produce menorrhagia. In the gravid uterus, hemorrhage may be caused, or contrac- tions aroused, and abortion result. I think causes acting through the nervous system play an important role.

Of the traumatic causes we may well place the uterine sound and applicator, with falls and kicks and blows upon the abdomen.

The social causes are too well known to you all to need comment from me. Abor- tion often supervenes as a result of uterine retroflexions and anteflexions, tumors, etc.

To make a diagnosis of threatened abortion is often a very difficult matter; it taxes our wits to the very utmost, and then we are often undecided. The diag- nosis is based upon the cessation of the menses, pain, hemorrhage, dilatation of the cervix, descent of the ovum, size and position of the uterus, examination of clots, if any have passed.

Treatment.—Threatened abortion cases occurring in the early months should be thoroughly examined to ascertain if retroflexion or retroversion exists. I have replaced several in the genu-pec- toral position, when others had failed by trying other means. The fundus is slowly and quietly raised by two fingers in the vagina; soon as the horizontal line is reached, the uterus falls forward by its own weight. Replacement alone often suffices to relieve the congestion which furnishes the immediate cause of the trouble.

With ever so slight a hemorrhage, put your patient to bed and keep her perfectly quiet. Restlessness and mental excite- ment should be allayed by full doses of morphine hypodermically administered. Most authors say opium is the best. I don't believe it. Of all the uterine seda- tives, nothing in my opinion approaches viburnum prunifolium (black haw). It is a tree indigenous to the United States, south of the Ohio river. I use the fluid extract. Wyeth makes a good reliable article. Teaspoonful doses, from two to four hours as the urgency of the case may

Digitized by Google

demand. Two ounces will do no harm. It has a most decided effect in allaying threatened abortion, in checking hemorrhage and allaying pains. It is, indeed, the uterine sedative.

[The Aletris Cordial of the Rio Chemical Co., teaspoonful three or four times a day, is also highly extolled.—ED.]

Dr. D. L. Phares, of Newtonia, Miss., was the first to use it extensively in cases of threatened abortion, whether the result of accident or criminal design. It is the safest rule to keep patient in bed for a week or more after all of the threatening symptoms have subsided, and give the viburnum for weeks, or even months, after the patient has resumed her household duties, three times daily.

Of course, if syphilis is the cause, we need mercury and iodine in some form in addition to the black haw.

Case No. 1. Was called to see Mrs. M., March 19th, 1888, at 11 P. M. Obtained the following history from the attending midwife. The patient had forgotten when she menstruated last. She has been complaining for nearly a week; has been in labor since 17th; thinks something is wrong. Mrs. M. was a large, healthy looking woman, brunette, twenty-seven years old; multipara.

After questioning her closely, I found that the fetal movement occurred about the middle of November, and by counting in usual manner her time would not be up for six weeks. On vaginal examination, I found cervix lacerated, os dilated to size of silver half dollar; pains irregular, but had some effect on cervix. I expressed the opinion that her time wasn't up, and that by treatment she might go to full term. I met with considerable opposition; she assured me that her time was up, and that she had been in labor for two days and nights, and that her object in sending for me was to be delivered.

After getting consent, I gave hypodermically one-fourth grain morphine and one one-hundred and sixtieth grain atropia, and in twenty minutes gave teaspoonful of fluid extract viburnum; ordered it to be repeated every three hours till I saw her again, which was next day at 10 A. M. Said she felt better, and had slept more than she had for a week. Continued the viburnum every six hours, in teaspoonful doses, and kept her in bed for one week, then allowed her to resume her household duties, and take three doses in twenty-four hours.

On 16th May I delivered her of a large male child.

Case No. 2. July 14th, was called in great haste by Mr. McD. to see his wife. Said the waters had broken, and that his wife was suffering intensely. I found Mrs. McD. a small, delicate woman of twenty-eight years, multipara, nervous temperament, poorly nourished. Stated that she had not been well for years—not since she had a severe spell of typhoid fever. Suffered at least half of the time with neuralgia; had been treated by several physicians, but to no effect. She did not think her time was up by two months—from her count as to menstruation it wasn't. Said she was awakened by a severe pain, and that the waters broke during the pain. Examination revealed bed saturated with water. The os was dilated to size of half dollar; pains were of a bearing-down nature, and came on about every fifteen minutes, and lasted nearly one minute. Finger easily passed through cervix and came in contact with presenting head. Kidneys acted every few minutes.

Expressed the opinion that in all probability she would have a premature delivery, but that I would try and carry her to full term. Gave one-fourth grain morphine and one one-hundred and sixtieth grain atropine hypodermically, and a teaspoonful of fluid extract viburnum prunifolium. She got considerably easier, and had a few short naps through the night. Continued the black haw every two hours while awake for twelve hours, then every four hours. Saw her the next day, said she had only had a few slight pains, but complained of the water dribbling from her every now and then.

To make a long story short, she continued the black haw, got up in a few days and attended to her household duties until August 1st, at which time she gave birth to a male child.

I was attending her sister in confinement at that time, and could not be with her. Dr. A. D. Price was called, and everything passed off naturally, I am told. Believe she was delivered before the doctor could get to her.

Digitized by Google

I report this case to controvert the statements of some of our most able authors, who insist that whenever the membranes have ruptured that it is our duty to free the uterus of its contents as soon as possible. I believed and practiced this for a while, but I now regard it as a *dernier resort.*

If what I have written will provoke a discussion of this important subject, a more thorough study, and a thorough trial of black haw in such cases, its objects will have been accomplished.

J. C. KRIEGER, M. D.

Cincinnati, O.

An Interesting Case.

Believing the following case will be of interest to the readers of the BRIEF, I report it:

In October, 1892, Mrs. S., aged forty, who is the mother of eight children, experienced strongly the symptoms of pregnancy. She suffered intensely with sick stomach, which continued until some time in December, she being confined to her bed during the time. Her physician at that time treated her for suppressed menstruation, telling her however, that she was possibly pregnant. From what I could gather the principal drug given was apiol, with simple remedies to relieve the sick stomach and vomiting, the vomiting being but slight.

In December, an uterine hemorrhage, thought to be the menses, made its appearance, when the sick stomach and vomiting immediately gave way. From that time until the twenty-third of May, when I was called, she expressed herself to me as having been unwell all the time, except about three weeks, having been in feeble health during the time. The Sunday before I was called she experienced blind and dizzy sensations for about two hours, with pains in the bowels and back. The pains in the bowels and back grew worse until I reached there Tuesday morning. When the husband came for me he told me, in answer to my inquiry as to the nature of the trouble with his wife, that they thought she was undergoing the "change of life," and that she had gotten to suffering so much that she would have to have something done for her. On reaching their residence (mile and a half in the country), and after questioning my patient for some time, I was shown a clot which had passed that morning. Upon examination I found the clot to be degenerated placenta, and my patient stated that the discharge had been very offensive for quite a while, two or three months from the best I could gather. My patient felt sure no fetus had ever passed, but said she had passed a few small clots from time to time.

Upon examination I found the uterus to contain quite a lot of the decomposing placental mass, but nothing resembling fetal structures was found. The uterus was thoroughly emptied of its debris, curetted and washed out with a bichloride solution. Considerable ulceration existed about the internal and external ora uteri, and along the canal of the cervix. Bichloride washes, as hot as could be borne, were used night and morning, after each of which a pledget of absorbent cotton, saturated with a combination of glycerine, Listerine and borax was pushed high up against the external os, and allowed to remain until the time for using the next antiseptic wash. The offensive discharge continued for about forty-eight hours, when it disappeared not to return. The temperature from the first ranged from 99½° to 101° F., and the pulse from ninety to one hundred, patient having no appetite, bad taste, dry mouth and considerable soreness through the bowels. These symptoms kept me very uneasy about my patient, over whom I kept a close watch, administering tonics, giving as little anodynes as possible so as to control pains, and watching the discharge from the uterus and washing it out with hot water containing the glycerine, Listerine and borax mixture occasionally. Twice I examined the interior of the uterus after the offensive odor ceased, but each time it was found to be perfectly sweet and normal. In about one week the pulse and temperature became normal, the pains began to give way, appetite to return, and now my patient is convalescing nicely.

Should like to know to what extent Dr. Abram Livezey, of Yardley, Pa., has been benefited by the cancer treatment of Dr. Brumbaugh.

In the March number of the BRIEF Dr. A. P. Griffith, of Pikeville, Tenn., has the following statement: "Any brother want-

Digitized by Google

ing to know how to cure chills in two days, can find out by inclosing postage stamp for reply." Thinking I might get something of value from the doctor, I wrote him enclosing stamp. Hearing nothing from him in three or four weeks, I again wrote him, enclosing stamped envelope with my address on it. That has been several weeks ago, and he still remains silent. What did he mean by his statement?

Success to the good old BRIEF. It is a host to the medical profession.

Detroit, Tex. W. M. LIVELY, M. D.

Alcohol.

Is alcohol a stimulant?

Is it a food?

Is it a conservator of tissue?

Can it rehabilitate exhausted vitality?

Can it, in any quantity, maintain and increase the natural heat of the body, and thus enable the subject to withstand prolonged exposure to cold with greater safety than without it?

Does it in any way, or when taken at any time, or under any circumstances, assist in the digestion and assimilation of food?

Can it, under any sort of circumstances, intensify the good effects of other medicines, either by assisting in their absorption and assimilation or otherwise?

A careful research into the nature and effects of the article in question, will convince any unprejudiced physician, that only a negative answer can be given to every one of these questions.

Again, is it safe to administer alcohol, in any form, to patients in critical conditions, when they are vibrating between life and death? In chloroform narcosis? In profound coma? In collapse? In heart failure? During the crisis in typhoid fever? In threatened death by exhaustion from post-partum hemorrhage?

In short, is it safe to administer alcohol under such circumstances and conditions as we have been taught imperatively demand its use?

Only negative answers can be made to all these inquiries.

A few years back, I thought alcohol, in some form, indispensable as collateral treatment in pneumonia and many other forms of acute disease, and materially beneficial in almost all forms of chronic disease, but my own personal observation has taught me that it is not only useless, but *dangerous*, and the more its use seems to be indicated, the more *dangerous* it is.

One tablespoonful of *hot* sterilized milk is worth more to a patient, whose vital tenacity is at low ebb, than any amount of alcoholic liquors, in any form, possibly could be.

If any physician who reads this, doubts the correctness of these statements, let him try the experiment on himself, by taking a tablespoonful of good (?) whisky and *closely watching its effects*. He will find that its first effect seems to be that of a diffusive stimulant, but it is only momentary and ceases before absorption and assimilation could possibly have taken place, and is rapidly succeeded by a feeling of depression even greater than the momentary impulse of exhilaration was, and causes a *decided demand for a stimulant*. This proves, beyond doubt, that instead of supplying a demand already existing, it only serves to create a new one. E. L. VENABLE, M. D.

Pearl, Ind. Ter.

Impotence.

Recently I used Sanmetto in a case of sexual impotence of long standing. Patient aged thirty-three years.

He had tried the more popular aphrodisiacs, but without benefit. From what I had read of the reports of physicians in regard to Sanmetto and its range of usefulness in genito-urinary diseases, I ventured to try it in the case referred to.

I prescribed teaspoonful doses three times a day and at bed-hour. At the expiration of three weeks, patient reported he was all right; his sexual powers were thoroughly restored, and he was happy.

I regard Sanmetto as a potent aphrodisiac and shall prescribe it in similar cases in the future.

I have used it in old chronic cases of gonorrhea and gleet, and am more than pleased with its effects.

I cheerfully recommend it to the profession.

Success to the BRIEF.

M. B. POLLARD, M. D.

Gadsden, Ala.

Digitized by Google

Ideas, Not Words.

The Bible speaks of a class of men, existing nearly nineteen hundred years ago, who were given to "great swelling words." It seems painfully evident that their descendants "are with us until this day," and that a great majority of them sign themselves M. D.

The present prevalent medical style of expression falls far short of being an honor to the profession; especially is this the case with some who are young and newcomers in the ranks of medical literature. Big words, high sounding technical terms do not always indicate real knowledge, but rather the reverse. The really educated man, the man who has valuable information to impart, invariably uses the plainest, simplest language possible; to read or listen to such a man is real pleasure, while to attempt to follow the pompous, six-syllable fiend is both tiresome and confusing.

It is true that every science and art has its technical terms which are a help to correct thought and expression; in medical literature, however, they have become an actual hindrance to the mastery of the science.

Certain medical magazines find their way to my table and I never even make a pretense of reading them, for I do not want to wall myself in with dictionaries so that I can't get out within an hour or so to answer a call. Most of the articles in these publications seem to have been written by ambitious sophomores, or self-elected specialists, whom a little learning has lifted above their mother tongue, so that they can only express themselves in high-sounding words of obscure Latin origin.

Take a recent article for instance. The author, having occasion to speak of a patient's mouth, styles it the "oral orifice;" the nose blossomed out into "olfactory organ;" the skin of the poor man's back became the "dorsal integument;" touch bloomed into "tactile sensibility;" belly or stomachache became "gastralgic crisis;" the poor victim shed tears, and the doctor made note of "lachrymal effusion;" the poor devil sweat, and the doctor gravely noted "a diaphoresis." Out upon such useless jargon. Why a live, living, glorious profession like ours should mummify itself with a dead language, or make itself ridiculous with the pomposity of the aforesaid "great swelling words," is beyond comprehension.

No medical journal is cleaner of this objectionable great littleness than our beloved BRIEF, and let the aim of the family be to keep it so.

Pillsbury, Minn. J. F. LOCKE, M. D.

Foreign Body in the Bladder.

Referring to "An Uncommon Case" reported in the June number of the BRIEF, I beg to report an experience almost identical:

I was called to see Bertha M., aged seventeen, rather simple-minded, who, I was at first told, was suffering from gravel. There was acute pain in the pubic region and vesical tenesmus. Some questioning brought out the story that the young lady, about a week before, while attempting to relieve the bladder with a plain wire hairpin, about two and one-half inches in length, let the points slip from her grasp and pass into the bladder.

Suspecting the wire had been used in a different territory for another purpose, I first made a vaginal examination without any result; but on passing a metal sound into the bladder, had no difficulty in locating it. I made several attempts to seize and withdraw the hairpin with a pair of curved dressing forceps. Failing in this, and believing cystotomy would be necessary to relieve the patient, I returned the next day with assistance.

Under anesthesia we dilated the urethra with an urethral divulsor until the index finger could be passed, and the object, being fortunately within reach, was dragged out without a great deal of difficulty. Although, according to the patient's statement, the hairpin had been in the bladder only seven days, both of its prongs were completely coated with a jagged, irregular, lime-like deposit which caused some laceration of the urethra in its removal. Hot water irrigation of the bladder for two or three days completed the treatment.

In this case dilatation of the urethra to an extreme degree was practiced without any untoward effect. Dr. Viers does not state what method he used in his case.

HENRY H. SMITH, M. D.

Raytown, Mo.

Digitized by Google

THE MEDICAL BRIEF

J. J. LAWRENCE, A. M., M. D.
PROPRIETOR,
NINTH AND OLIVE STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Vol. XXI. September, 1893. No. 9.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

United States and Canada, - - - per annum, $1 00
Foreign (Postal Union), - - - - " 1 50
These rates include postage.
Advertising rates sent on application.

Write *only on one side* of the paper.
See how *short* and *plain* you can write.
THE MEDICAL BRIEF *will not* be sent ANY LONGER THAN PAID FOR.
Write articles intended for publication, and matter for editor, *on separate pieces of paper.*
The Editor of the BRIEF is not responsible for the articles of its contributors.
Articles sent for publication in the MEDICAL BRIEF *must not contain more than seven hundred words.* Short, practical, *brief items* always wanted.
The MEDICAL BRIEF is mailed on the first of each month. If a number fails to reach you we will supply it; provided, we are notified within a month.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

We supply any MEDICAL BOOK, no matter by whom published, post-paid, on receipt of publisher's price. Send for our Catalogue.

Address, MEDICAL BRIEF, St. Louis.

The Function of Medical Journals.

The principle end and aim of every true medical journal is to guard and advance the interests of the medical profession as far as lies in its power.

This comprises the pointing out of abuses in the profession, with a discussion of the remedies, the dissemination of medical knowledge, and the stimulation of thought and industry in the professional ranks.

To aid the medical practitioner has been the chief object of the MEDICAL BRIEF since its establishment, and that this desire has been recognized and appreciated is evident from a daily increasing subscription list.

What we have done in the past, we shall endeavor to do still more thoroughly in the future, and we hope to see freely discussed in the columns of the BRIEF, the difficulties and obstacles which obstruct the professional pathway.

Science and Theory.

It has been claimed by some, envious of its remarkable success, that the MEDICAL BRIEF is not scientific for the reason that it is not filled with medical vaporings, theories and speculations; but facts only constitute true science; facts only are of value to the busy doctor, and facts only come within the scope of a MEDICAL BRIEF. Therefore, in the truest sense of the word, the MEDICAL BRIEF is the most scientific medical journal published, and the most practical and utilitarian.

Substitution.

Substitution is an evil which affects the doctor far more nearly than he imagines, and he is proportionately careless as to its extent.

It has been claimed that substitution principally affects the manufacturing chemist, but this is untrue. His injury can not compare to that done to the doctor and his patient.

What matters it how skillfully the physician has made his diagnosis, or how scientific is his prescription, if the active ingredient in it is substituted by a drug having a different action or one therapeutically inactive? The result is that the patient either makes no progress, loses confidence in his doctor and calls in another physician, or grows steadily worse until, perhaps, death relieves his sufferings.

Methods of Evading Substitution.

The best methods of overcoming the substitution evil have been pretty thoroughly discussed, but there are only two which afford any certainty of attaining the desired result.

The first is for the physician to dispense his own drugs, but this would entail considerable expense and some inconvenience, besides working a hardship to those honest and reliable druggists in the business.

The second and equally effective method is to prescribe the desired remedy in its *original package.* If it is desired to give other drugs at the same time, these may be embodied in additional prescriptions, to be taken in alternation with the first, which will give identical results.

Digitized by Google

Medical Legislation.

The clamor for laws to govern the medical profession is an acknowledgement of a very low state of development.

With the animal and the savage the law of force is the only one they can appreciate, but it is a sad commentary upon nineteenth century civilization if we are compelled to admit that it is also one that appeals to us.

It seems that the old maxim—"The pen is mightier than the sword"—and the lesson which it taught, was merely an entertaining fable to delight our youthful days, while stern experience was left to impress upon our minds the fact that "might is right."

Gentlemen of the medical profession, do we need laws to make us honest and to appreciate the responsibility of our position as custodians of the public health?

Examining Boards.

The injustice of examining boards does not appeal to the physician who has long since graduated and settled down to practice in the home of his forefathers, he only sees in them the advantage of a decrease in the danger of lawful competition and in the necessity for individual effort.

But the doctor who desires, because of failing health, for family reasons, or from the necessity of finding a more lucrative field, to remove from one State to another, feels that the necessity imposed upon him of passing an examination, despite his years of experience and clinical success, upon the same basis as the recent graduate, not only humiliating in the extreme, but in ill accord with the broad principles of equity and justice, which form the foundation of the Constitution of the United States.

Professional Red Tape.

There is entirely too much red tape about the medical profession. Ephraim is joined to his idols, and the code of ethics has long proved the Juggernaut which has crushed the younger and more timid members into abject subjection.

The profession would be infinitely better off if it promptly relegated the code to a state of innocuous desuetude, satisfied that they need no laws nor regulations to compel them to be gentlemen and christians, and devoted their abilities, freed from chafing restrictions, to the glory and advancement of medical science and its legitimate objects—the prophylaxis and cure of disease.

Incidentally, it would be well to put a little money in the professional pocket, and occupy the professional mind with the pages of the MEDICAL BRIEF, the best of all medical journals, and one which will afford efficient aid in achieving the ends herein set forth.

False Premises.

Only truth can live, and fallacious reasoning, based upon false premises, must inevitably fall to the ground.

The principal objection which has been urged against proprietary medicines—that they are not ethical because secret—is untrue. All manufacturing chemists publish a list of the ingredients used in the composition of their medicines, and every physician, familiar with his materia medica, knows what to expect from the combination of drugs used. He has, moreover, a guarantee, in the name of the manufacturer, as to the purity of the drugs used and the strength and excellence of the preparation, a valuable piece of knowledge in the present day of close competition, poor drugs, imitations and substitution.

Alcohol.

While the use of alcohol is always injudicious and injurious, it is particularly so in summer when the system is predisposed to disturbances of the gastro-intestinal tract.

Alcohol flushes the capillaries of the mucous membranes just as it does the capillaries of the skin, and where there is already a smouldering congestion, it will take but little to light the fire of acute inflammation, which will rage with greatly increased intensity.

It is wiser to habitually avoid even the medicinal use of alcohol, as there are plenty of other stimulants which will give the desired result without entailing any disastrous after-effects.

Health Boards.

With the advent of August and Sep-

Digitized by Google

tember, the danger of the entry of cholera into our ports becomes more imminent, and it behooves our boards of health to see that the cities under their charge are swept and garnished that the dreaded disease may obtain no foothold within their gates.

Every street, alley and gutter should be kept thoroughly clean and free from all decaying vegetable and animal matter, public and private nuisances abated, and the sewerage and condition of the water and milk supplied to the city carefully looked into.

Usually these duties are most perfunctorily performed, but during the hot months, when the danger of choleraic disturbances is so great, boards of health should deserve their name and carry out the purpose for which they were constituted.

Presence of Mind.

A cool head is a prime requisite in a medical practitioner.

If you have a desperate case and only five minutes in which to adopt active measures for the relief of your patient, devote three of them to deciding what those measures shall be.

Don't allow yourself to be flurried or excited by the anxiety or entreaties of the family and attendants. It is very difficult, particularly in the case of young men, to remain cool and calm in the presence of emergencies, but it is the imperative duty of the medical man, and presence of mind and readiness of resource can, like all other faculties of the mind, be largely increased by cultivation. The stake involved is often the life of the patient, a responsibility which should be sufficient to nerve any man who undertakes to practice medicine.

A Good Journal.

"Reading maketh a full man," was the observation of the distinguished Bacon, and we advise our medical brethren to read all the medical literature they can find time for, particularly the journals. Among the best which visits our desk, is our distinguished contemporary, the *New England Medical Monthly*.

It is always full of new and interesting reading matter.

Too Many Doctors.

We have not too many doctors. If the number were less, the standard of professional attainments would be lowered rather than raised and the grand workings of that fundamental law, sublime in its severity, "the survival of the fittest," would be seriously interfered with, to the final detriment of both the profession and the people.

Only the lower steps of the ladder of professional eminence are crowded, and those who have sufficient courage to continue the ascent, however steep and difficult it may prove, will surely find recognition and success awaiting them at the summit.

An Important Contribution to Sexual Therapeutics—Report of Cases.

When physicians have arrived at a stage of knowledge which shall enable them to administer remedies which will act with mathematical accuracy in given indications, medicine may be truly denominated a science.

At the present time, there are very few medicines concerning which we possess this knowledge, but I have lately used a remedy which exercises a truly wonderful power over the generative system. This medicine—Sanmetto—is composed of santal oil and saw palmetto, both of which ingredients I have used before, both singly and combined, but never with the remarkable results which attended the use of the above preparation in my practice.

I was induced to try it by numerous testimonials, from men eminent in the profession, as to its regenerating effect upon the reproductive organs.

Reasoning by analogy that, if it produced this happy effect upon the male sexual system—and of this there can be no question—it must produce a similar effect upon the generative organs of the female. I resolved to try it upon several gynecological cases under my care at the time, and which I will report as briefly as possible:

Case 1. Girl, aged nineteen, suffering from neurasthenia. She was much emaciated, weighing only ninety pounds; no appetite, constipation, headache, insomnia, tenderness over spine, with intense backache, the pain radiating down the

Digitized by Google

thighs, obstinate amenorrhea and the flat chest characteristic of ovarian blight or inactivity, and which is so common to American women. She had taken iron, arsenic, quinine, strychnine, chloride of gold and soda, etc., all without benefit, and she declared she would take no more medicine. My persuasions, however, together with the very pleasant taste of Sanmetto, induced her to alter this determination. Three bottles sufficed to transform this pale, listless, apathetic girl into a picture of blooming womanhood. Her appetite and the power of natural sleep returned, the menses were re-established, the dark circles faded from under her eyes, and much to my astonishment and greatly to her delight, the mammæ, which had heretofore presented the appearance of those of a child ten or twelve years of age, had developed so rapidly that she was unable to wear clothing made a few months previous to treatment.

Case two, was a young married woman recently confined with her third child. She was suffering from an attack of acute cystitis. I at once put her upon Sanmetto, and it is not exaggerating to say that she improved from the very first dose. She, later on, informed me that, whereas, she had previously always suffered from deficient lacteal secretion, she now had more milk than her baby could use, and that she was sure her "breasts were growing."

Case three, was a married lady forty-five years of age, who was passing through the climacteric. It has always been a belief with me that nine-tenths of the disturbances incident to this period were due to too early or too sudden establishment of the menopause. Knowing that Sanmetto was a perfect tonic to the sexual system, I placed her upon a bottle. While taking this medicine, she informed me that she felt younger and more active than she had for ten years. She was, moreover, relieved of a hypochondria, which threatened to make her a chronic invalid.

There is, undoubtedly, a striking correspondence between sexual health and general health, and I have used Sanmetto largely in cases of debilitated women, who were thin, weak, pale, flat-chested, and who suffered from irregular and painful menstruation, and I have found that, just as certainly as it reduces the enlarged prostate in man, it will reduce the inflamed and congested womb in woman; and as surely as it reawakens vigor and renewed activity in the testicles as certainly will it produce a similar effect upon the ovaries, and the co-incident development of the mammæ is not only valuable in cases of deficient lacteal secretion, but is a source of much gratification to many young women, who, conscious of a deficiency in those physical charms which appeal to a sense of the beautiful, have endeavored to simulate them by padding, using wire and glass forms, etc., which exert an injurious and atrophic pressure upon the delicate tissues of the mammæ.

The wise physician will not slight or ignore the cosmetic resources of his art, which may win him the confidence and gratitude of his patient, nor forget that neither man nor woman can know perfect health in whom the vitality of the sexual organs is below par.

My experience with Sanmetto has convinced me that it possesses a remarkable alterative and restorative influence upon the glandular tissues, particularly of the entire sexual tract, and I am certain that my professional brethren will be more than pleased with the results to be obtained from this, the most powerful sexual tonic which has been given to the profession in modern times.

St. Louis, Mo. M. M. Foy, M. D.

Typhoid Fever—Reply to Dr. G. W. Durga.

The doctor's view of typhoid fever in general is a good one; like him I think there are no specifics for this disease, and all patients do not get well; but his treatment will not answer well in the cases in this part of the country, and our cases are about identical with descriptions and reports of cases from almost all parts of the globe.

Opium is indicated where there is pain, nervousness and wakefulness, and if fever is high, it will, when these symptoms are present, act as a febrifuge and an excellent one. But I never use it unless the first three named symptoms are present.

Blood-letting I don't think is at all

Digitized by Google

necessary and is contra-indicated, because this disease most always runs a specified course of three stages, and we know that in the last two we need all the supportive measures possible to restore our patient to health and vigor, and his strength must be preserved from the first.

As to the use of acetanilid or antifebrin, I simply eliminate it from the treatment of this fever entirely. If you continue it as long as the fever lasts, your patient is more apt to die than to get well. It only depresses the temperature at the loss of the patient's strength, and when the effects of the drug are worn off the patient is weaker than before, and the temperature rises again and consumes the system more vigorously.

Typhoid fever may be made much lighter in many cases, if seen early, by a calomel purge according to the patient's strength. Quinine may be administered if there is a doubt in the diagnosis on account of remittency in the type of fever. But when the diagnosis is established, quinine does no more good until convalescent, as a tonic, in half grain doses three times a day.

All physicians are familiar with the pathological lesions in typhoid fever, and knowing these are mainly in the small intestine, the fever is dependent upon the extent and severity to which the tissues are involved by the micro-organism. As a febrifuge, cold, externally, I believe, if used properly, is far superior to all other methods of reducing temperature in this disease. Cool baths are good; if not convenient to give these, cool sponging may be used. Also a splendid method is the use of towels wrung out of water at a temperature of sixty or fifty or forty, and finally cooler if needed (F. scale), and applied over the abdomen only, and changed every few minutes while the temperature is high. This controls the rapid working of the germ, reduces temperature, and gives the patient energy rather than the loss of strength. It will, also, in many cases lessen the formation of gas in the intestines. Reduction of temperature by cold externally, and controlling the too frequent actions from the bowels by some astringent, are the principal indications Often a turpentine emulsion is splendid where tympanites exists, both from its action on the local inflammation and in diminishing the amount of gas.

Above all, in the treatment of these cases, we must preserve quiet and rest to the patient so he may hold his strength, and nourish him to the very best advantage. Supportive treatment in typhoid fever is the best treatment of all.

Hospitals will, I believe, uphold me in this method of reduction of temperature and supporting the patient in his hours of weakness. Not only support him then, but begin early and feed him the right kind of food and as much as he can consume without injury to his digestive organs, so that he will have flesh and strength when the most exhausting stage arrives. He will convalesce much more rapidly.

Of course complications must be treated according to their nature, but we can do much to prevent these by good feeding and maintaining the patient's strength.

But, I say, away with antifebrin and allied preparations in the treatment of typhoid fever.

E. A. LEE, M. S., M. D.

Odessa, Mo.

Complications of Tonsillotomy.

Desiring to present an article on the subject of "Complications of Tonsillotomy," at the next annual meeting of the Louisiana State Medical Society, I would request the readers of the BRIEF to favor me with answers to the following questions:

1. Number of cases of hypertrophy of faucial tonsils operated upon.
2. Complications occurring during these operations, stating nature of complications, and number of cases affected.
3. Method of operating in the cases in which these complications developed.

In publishing these cases, I shall omit the name of the physician who reported them, if desired.

I shall mail a reprint of the article, which I shall present at the meeting, to those physicians who send me a report of their cases, as above. Letters should be addressed to W. Scheppegrell, M. D., care of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, New Orleans, La.

W. SCHEPPEGRELL, M. D.

Digitized by Google

Causes of Appendicitis.

BY F. BYRON ROBINSON, B. S., M. D.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

I have examined some fifty bodies with careful attention in regard to the abdominal viscera. In quite a number of cases, the apparently normal appendix contained in its lumen some concretion of hard matter. Often there were several concretions in the same appendix strung like beads. On incising the wall of the appendix the concretions would appear in the wound, and not infrequently, a few drops of pus would flow out of the incision from the bed in which the concretion lay. In every case which contained concretions in the appendix the cecum was found normal.

It may be asserted that appendicitis is the proper name of the disease, long known as typhlitis and perityphlitis. The last two diseases are only the result of (perforated) appendicitis. The powerful writings of Albers forced men into keeping up typhlitis and perityphlitis, but they are only past mistakes which American surgeons have corrected forever.

Then, if the common disease in the right iliac fossa is *all* appendicitis, men can spend their time in more profitable study on the little vertigial remnant known as the vermiform appendix. It has no function, but is simply the remains of some ancient stomach which evolutionary forces are quickly effacing from existence.

A rising young gynecologist lately asked a veterinary surgeon whether horses were subjected to appendicitis. "No," replied the horse doctor. "Why," inquired the astonished gynecologist. "Because," replied the veterinarian, "a horse has no appendix; neither has a cow, nor a pig."

It may be said that only man, higher apes and the wombat have an appendix.

The problem of appendicitis must be solved through anatomical pathology. The reason why inflammation arises in the appendix is simply because foreign bodies gain an entrance into the lumen of the appendix. I do not pretend to say that tubercular ulceration may not induce appendicular perforation, for that may occur in any portion of the digestive tract.

We have (*a*) parietal appendicitis (catarrhal), (*b*) suppurative appendicitis and (*c*) gangrenous appendicitis (necrotic), but in nearly every case the origin lies in a foreign body which gained access to the lumen of the appendix. The first thing to study is the mouth of the vermiform appendix. The distal end is entirely secondary, as that is only influenced by the offending invader.

In the first place the mouth of the appendix is guarded by a fold of membrane called Gerlach's valve. Now, I found this of very various shapes and sizes. In young men the valve appears larger and closes the mouth of the appendix tighter and more complete than in young women. Appendicitis is a disease of young adults (fifteen to forty), so that Gerlach's valve demands careful study as an essential cause of appendicitis. The *situation* of Gerlach's valve is very variable. It may be close to the ileo-cecal valve or distant from it. The reason of the variability of the situation of Gerlach's valve is due to the variety in the shape and growth of the cecum. We have (*a*) the *symmetrical cecum*, *i. e.*, when the bulging of the cecum shows an equal amount of gut wall on each side of the longitudinal muscular colon-band which lies to the anterior. This means that the ileo-colic artery nourishes the cecum equally on both sides. In this case Gerlach's valve will be in the middle of the lower end of the cecum, and elevated above the level of the two lateral bulgings of the cecal wall. Here the mouth of the valve is higher than each side, so that debris will not rest continually on its mouth. Such a cæcum ought to be exempt from facilitating the entrance of foreign bodies into its mouth.

(*b*) We have the *fetal type of cecum* which resembles a dog's cecum, and the appendix mouth opens directly from its lower end of the cecum into the lumen of the appendix. Here reeds, stones and debris collect and rest on the mouth of the valve awaiting chance to enter.

(*c*) We have the *non-symmetrical* cecum, which would seem to present about the same facilities for foreign bodies to enter Gerlach's valve as the symmetrical type would.

Digitized by Google

(*d*) We have also, the *atrophic* cecum, *i. e.*, the ileo-colic artery insufficiently nourished the side of the cecum next to the ileo-cecal valve so that Gerlach's valve is brought into close conjunction with the ileo-cecal valve. Hence, the facility of foreign concretions gaining access to the lumen of the appendix must depend to some extent on the situation of Gerlach's valve.

The size of the valve demands attention. It appears larger in young men. This is an important factor as men suffer from appendicitis *four* times as often as women (four to one). The explanation of the frequency of appendicitis among men, lies in the size of Gerlach's valve. A young man has a large Gerlach's valve; if a foreign body enters the lumen of the appendix it soon creates irritation in the mucous membrane, which induces the valve to swell and close the mouth of the appendix. The now closed appendicular lumen accumulates secretion, pathogenic microbes multiply and spasm of the wall of the appendix naturally follows; circulation is disturbed and the appendicular wall becomes inflamed. Active progress passes through, parietal, suppurative and gangrenous appendicitis—all due to closure of Gerlach's valve.

Now, in the young woman the valve of Gerlach is small and it is not so liable to close the mouth of the appendix. A foreign body can fall into the appendicular lumen and fall out again, leaving no trace of inflammation. The atrophy of the valve in old people gives the same explanation, *i. e.*, that bodies fall in and out of the appendicular lumen.

Constipation, so far, has not proved much of a factor in inducing appendicitis. For example, women have more constipation than men, yet men have appendicitis four times as often as women. Again, old people have more constipation than young, but appendicitis is rare above forty years.

Diarrhea, probably, plays just as much of a role in inducing appendicitis as constipation.

Age is a factor in the etiology of appendicitis, which has always held its place. Fifteen to forty years is the period of life most subject to appendicitis. It is the active period of life. But no period of life is absolutely exempt from appendicitis. Atrophy of Gerlach's valve must play a role in exempting advanced adult life from appendicitis.

Diet would seem to hold a large place in its etiology. But poor proof is forthcoming to substantiate its claims. It is true that if a man does not eat grape seeds he can not have them in his appendicular lumen; yet many thousand eat grape seeds where one gets a grape seed fastened in his appendix. Of course, young adults are more likely to capricious excesses and erratic diet than old adults. But diet does not furnish evident explanation of appendicitis.

Climate has shown insufficient proof to present, so far, a reliable claim. Yet in Europe physicians have asked me to describe the American disease (viz: appendicitis). The request should have been to describe the appendicular disease of American surgeons.

Pathogenic microbes no doubt play a more extensive role than has heretofore been credited them. When a concretion enters the appendicular lumen and induces edema of Gerlach's valve, and consequent closure of the mouth of the appendix, then microbes, previously inert on healthy mucous membrane, multiply innumerably in decomposing, pent-up secretions. Rapid destruction of tissue ensues, with pus or necrosis of the wall.

The colonic secretions play a very great role in the cause of appendicitis. The condition of the secretions determines the formations of concretions, and I always found in the appendix a concretion and not a seed. The concretions seemed to be calcium salts and phosphates, occasionally mixed with mucus—all hardened into a mass with rough surface. The state of the colonic secretions and the resulting products plays a role in the production of appendicitis, continued and lasting colitis alters secretions so that solid residue may remain, which finally enter the appendicular lumen.

The general course, following the entrance of a concretion into the lumen of the appendix is thus described: The concretion enters the mouth of the appendix, and irritating the mucous membrane, induces spasm or contraction of the wall of the appendix. This spasm (appendicular colic) on the concretion

Digitized by Google

results in disturbed circulation, especially obstruction to venous return, and the result is edema or swelling of the mucous membrane. As the mucous membrane swells, it closes the appendicular mouth, or Gerlach's valve. We now have a closed appendicular lumen, the secretions accumulate, edema progresses in all the appendix, pent up fluids decompose, and pathogenic microbes proliferate. Parietal inflammation follows, suppuration may ensue, or rapidly-progressing gangrene may quickly result. Gangrene (necrosis) comes from edematous tissue, impaired nutrition from obstruction of venous flow. Gangrene, or necrosis, is the forerunner of perforation. The patient may now get diffuse peritonitis and death from it.

He may have a circumscribed abscess which will rupture into the gut or parietal abdominal wall. He may simply have an exudation around the appendix which will absorb or organize into bands.

The treatment for a case of appendicitis is extirpation. But it should be forever understood that every pain in the right iliac fossa is *not* appendicitis, and pain without other confirmatory evidence is the most delusive symptom.

Conclusions.—The factors in the causation of appendicitis are the following:

1. Age (ten to forty).
2. Sex (woman four and man one).
3. Colonic secretions.
4. Foreign bodies.
5. Diet.
6. The size and position of Gerlach's valve.
7. Constipation and diarrhea.
8. Colitis.
9. Pathogenic microbes.
10. Climate.
11. The variety of ceca.

Reply to Dr. Johns—Origin of Malaria.

I am not in the habit of trying to answer anything that is written for publication and discussion in any of the various medical journals.

But when I see such wild and absurd statements over the signature of an M. D., as those contained in J. A. John's answer to Dr. Woodward's query as to fish ponds, etc., being the source of malarial and miasmatic poison (published in May BRIEF), I can not forbear trying to vindicate a well established theory of the origin of malarial poison and its various effects.

I was surprised to hear the eminent gentleman deny that decaying vegetable matter was the great source of miasm, especially in view of the section where the writer resides (and I suppose practices his profession).

If the doctor was over here in Texas and studied the etiology of diseases as closely as he seems to have the history, it would require only about one year to convince him of his error.

I formerly lived and practiced in northeast Mississippi, in the piney hills where there was little source for malaria, but I have seen it developed even there by damming up streams of as pure water as ever run out of a mountain, for water mills, the dam causing the water to spread out over the low lands, forming ponds, and causing the vegetation to die, which in decaying produced an odor that was perceptible to every one near it.

Then malarial fevers of various forms are ever sure to follow, that, too, in places where previous to this they were almost unknown.

When there is a very dry year here, and the vegetation does not get very rank, we do not have much malaria. On the other hand, if it rains a good deal in the spring and early summer and the vegetation gets very rank (which it always does under such circumstances in this rich soil) and the natural ponds, swamps, etc., get full of water, we are sure to have a good deal of miasmatic trouble follow.

All will admit that air saturated with vapor will absorb much poisonous matter, while dry and rarified air is comparatively pure.

Take, as an illustration, the western part of this State, where it hardly ever rains and there is scarcely any water above ground; such a thing as malarial troubles are unknown.

I perfectly agree with Dr. Johns, that the "nervous system is so constituted that it takes on very strong habits," and indeed, there is a great cause for those habits, and that cause is the miasmatic poison that results from the decomposition of vegetable matter and evaporation of stagnated water, which loads the air

Digitized by Google

with poisonous gases, and anyone breathing this poisonous atmosphere will soon feel the malarial impressions. Therefore, we experience the nervous phenomena the doctor speaks of.

Now, doctor, if you wish it I will, at another time, give you my theory of miasm.

I do not wish to be understood to claim that fish ponds, under all circumstances, will bring about malarial troubles. If they are fed by pure, living water, and kept at something like uniform stages as regards depth, etc., and are not surrounded by too much decaying vegetable matter exposed to the hot summer sun, then perhaps we would have but little malaria; but with the opposite conditions there is no question about it. It has been demonstrated so often and observed, not only by men of the profession, but by men of science all over the southern country, that I consider it too one-sided a question to discuss.

Doctor, you had better try that article over and put in several modifiers; and don't say your patient had a chill because he got cold and it affected his nervous system, and he had a fever from the over effect of stimulants in the cold stage.

You know where there is an effect there must be a cause; so let us look into the cause of this greatest of all our southern troubles.

Who that has treated malarial subjects has not seen the accumulative effects of it?

As for chills requiring nerve stimulants that naturally follows the nervous prostration or phenomena.

I have not gone fully into the cause, theory, etc., of this very important subject, but will, perhaps, in the future, do so more fully.

I am a great admirer of the good old BRIEF.

G. W. STEWART, M. D.

Gause, Tex.

Hernia.

I would like to sound a warning against too much traction in reducing hernia, and the better to illustrate I will give a description of cases recently operated on:

In latter part of February, I was called to see a young man living out in the country. Arriving, I found that he had ridden into town horseback during the day and his "rupture came down" and he could not return it. I gave him chloroform and made an attempt to reduce it, and not succeeding I advised an immediate operation and, with this end in view, sent for a neighboring physician, who, when he arrived, said he could reduce it.

We gave him chloroform and I stepped aside to see him work for an hour and a half until he had patient's scrotum horribly bruised and discolored, when I interfered and told him I would permit such no longer. Then he desisted and agreed to operate after losing one hour and a half of valuable time.

Operation: When sac was reached it was very much inflamed, gut was returned to abdomen and wound closed.

On fourth day wound began to suppurate, when I cut sutures and packed it with iodoform gauze. Healed by granulation. Patient was up six weeks after operation.

I was called April 23d to see a young lady in town; found hernia which had descended six days before and was fast becoming strangulated; tried reduction under anesthesia, but failed. Three hours later opened sac which contained loop of gut besides ovary, fimbriated extremity of fallopian tube and about an ounce of bloody looking fluid. Result, wound healed by first intention, and seven days later I took out sutures.

Now, from this we should learn not to use any force in our manipulations. A hernia which can not be reduced under anesthesia with moderate force, can not be reduced at all, and the sooner an operation is done the better.

IRA J. BUSH, M. D.

Fort Davis, Tex.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association.

The third annual meeting of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association will be held in Chicago, September 12th, 13th and 14th, at Apollo Hall, Central Music Hall Block.

Members of the medical profession interested in electro-therapeutics are cordially invited to attend.

AUGUSTIN H. GOELET, M. D.,
President.

MARGARET A. CLEAVES, M. D.,
Secretary.

Digitized by Google

Reply to Medical Legislation.

In the April number of the MEDICAL BRIEF, I carefully read an article by Dr. Blech, and desire to express my views on the subject of it. As this is the first copy of the MEDICAL BRIEF I have had the pleasure of seeing, I can not express myself as fully as I could have done, if I had seen the articles written by Drs. Lockhart, Collins, and others.

In Dr. Blech's article, I do not make out just what he is trying to convey. He speaks of shoemakers and joiners having the right, in any State, to open an abscess and prescribe for internal use any poisonous drug "as long as prescription is only written in *lege artis*."

Now, I think the doctor is wrong in his views upon prescription writing. If "shoemakers and joiners" write prescriptions and have them compounded, they do so under the cloak of a doctor, and it is often most difficult for druggists to know whether the initials to a prescription are those of a doctor or not; if they are not the other is a fraud.

I would also conclude, from this part of his article, that he was very indignant at having such lax laws as to allow "shoemakers and joiners" to prescribe; but before he finishes his article see how his sentiments change. Farther on he says, "but is this *protection* if we compel the patient to call for assistance when there are only forty persons in his city who are physicians." In nine years' practice I have never *compelled* anyone to call on me. I think we should feel more dignified than to compel or even ask a patient to call on us; and surely a patient must be hard to please if he can not get one out of the forty to suit him.

The article also reads, "Have we never seen cases where the 'educated ass' could not differentiate croup from diphtheria?" It seems to me the doctor admits, in the next part of his article, that he belongs to the same class of quadrupeds, and I am inclined to think he does, for he appears to be a *kicker*. What do we find in "Hare's System of Practical Therapeutics" with regard to differentiating "Croup from Diphtheria." See vol. II, page 485, he says, "Diphtheria and croup are identical." Now, Dr. Blech appears indignant at the thought of a physician not being able at once to differentiate between these two diseases, when a work so recent and excellent as "Hare's System" states positively that the two diseases are identical.

The doctor also says, "Is the regular graduate protected by his dead diploma from errors? Can he who thinks, not sooner write a nonsensical or a noisome prescription than the 'irregular' practitioner." I would answer that the graduate is not protected from errors. How often we see where he is brought into law courts for malpractice? Does that look like protection? But he is protected when he has not erred, though people may think he has. The other part of that question seems too absurd to require an answer.

Regarding the medical student who studied five years in Vienna and because he was a Socialist came to this country one month before receiving his diploma, I would say that he either should have kept his socialistic views more to himself till he had his diploma or graduated after he came to this country, otherwise be content as he is; he may be qualified probably better than many in the profession, but if he has erred should he or should we suffer?

The doctor next speaks of being called to the bedside of a woman, and of having witnessed the following scene: "A regular graduate stood at the bedside of a woman just after labor, pale and trembling, while another 'doctor,' whom I knew was for years only a nurse in different hospitals, kept his hand in the vagina without doing anything, etc." As the article says farther down that the case was one of flowing after labor, I would be inclined to think that it was the woman who was "pale and trembling"; but suppose the young physician also to be pale and trembling. I hope Dr. Blech's heart was big enough to sympathize with a young man in a case of that kind. Cases of this nature are serious cases, so serious that any young graduate who knows his work and knows the nature of the case he is dealing with would most naturally look pale and trembling. There are many cases of death from post-partum hemorrhage, where the best men in the profession have been in attendance, so that there

Digitized by Google

are cases that would likely make even Dr. Blech pale and trembling. He further states that when the nurse-doctor arrived "in a minute he washed his hands, went into the vagina, compressed the uterus, and the woman was saved." Now, my friend seems to criticise the young graduate for standing there "pale and trembling." Does he suppose for one moment that he should go "into the vagina" too with the nurse-doctor. I can't see that there was anything for him to do but to stand there, for he admits that the graduate had tried his best before the nurse came, for he says "all efforts to stop it were useless"—and probably if the nurse had not come the graduate would have next proceeded to compress the uterus by internal and external manipulation.

Dr. Blech also criticises the young doctor's manner of removing the placenta. He says, "but finally did so by manual effort." Does the doctor know anything about Crede's method of expressing the placenta? Is that not a recognized method by most of the leading men in the profession? And is it not done by manual effort? I can not see what method Dr. Blech would adopt in removing the placenta, where it was not forthcoming after waiting a reasonable time. I find that there are cases that not only require "manual effort," but manly manual effort in removing the placenta.

The doctor next in his article referring to the above bedside scene says, "Now, readers, this was enough for me; my opinion is, follow the custom in Germany. Let everybody have a right to make use of his acquired knowledge in medicine, but let them not have the right to sign themselves M. D." How generous he has become, he is now willing to let "shoemakers and joiners" use their acquired medical skill. Such base nonsense. Is there a profession in existence that there can be more fraud practiced in than in the medical? Who practices this fraud? Is it not the ignorant? Do not ignorance and fraud go hand in hand? Do we not find that the greatest frauds and quacks are deplorably ignorant? Besides being ignorant, are they not always persons without any principle? Our country would be full of traveling quacks.

The doctor says the distinction between a graduate and a non-graduate should be, that the latter does not sign himself M. D. Dr. Blech says he received his medical education in Europe,—what would he do in that great country where men such as Sir Joseph Lister, Jonathan Hutchinson, and in fact every surgeon, has no M. D. to sign to his name; there men are all known as Mr. and not Dr. And then with regard to those having M. D. signing it, is it not a fact that we sign our names ten times without it, for once that we sign with it, in our every day business? And with regard to the title being at the other end of the name, Dr. Blech would find that every man who professed to treat any kind of disease would be called "doctor" or "doc", and in a short time there would be no distinction. If this state of things existed, what inducement would there be for a man to spend from four to eight years of precious time and from one to three thousand dollars of hard cash to educate himself, when any fraud would be allowed to thrust his cures on the public? The people are not capable of judging. How can they judge, if there is not some standard to go by? I could relate many instances where people have been defrauded and yet they think it was all right. Our profession, which is one of the most honorable and elevated, would soon fall to the lowest level of witchcraft. May we ever hold the noble profession to which we belong, most sacred; may we ever honor it and protect ourselves from all ignorance and fraud, and in so doing we will protect the public in general.

J. E. Brown, M. D.

Arkowa, Ontario, Canada.

Information Wanted.

Please describe in Medical Brief Trendelenberg's posture and McBurney's point on abdomen.

The Brief is full of practical hints in the every day work of the busy practitioner. W. E. Sabin, M. D.

Denver, Col.

A special table has been devised for operating in the Trendelenberg position, so made that the weight of the body is practically thrown upon the shoulders. It consists of an ordinary table, the lower end made of a double inclined plane,

Digitized by Google

over which the legs are bent at right angles to the thighs. This lower end may be raised or lowered at the will of the operator. For a clearer idea of the position, *vide* Keen's American Text Book of Surgery, page 948.

Its principal advantages are that it gives one a clearer field for operation and there is less danger of hemorrhage.

McBurney's point is the area of tenderness elicited by pressure with the finger tips, about midway between the umbilicus and the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium. McBurney's original paper upon this subject was published in the *N. Y. Med. Journal* of December 2d, 1891.—[ED.

Hydrophobia.

Sometime in the year 1870, when I was quite a boy, I had a very pretty little dog that was attacked with this dreadful disease, following the bite of a dog that had hydrophobia some thirty days previously.

My father, Dr. Jas. Ray, and Dr. R. H. Littell, who at the time were attending some cases together, saw the dog. Dr. Littell did not think he had hydrophobia. He told me to rope the dog and put him in the chicken coop in the yard, so he and my father could have an opportunity to watch the progress of the case.

When Dr. Little came the next morning the dog was worse. My father, to convince him, had a pan of water brought to the coop, which every time brought on convulsions. The doctor was then convinced, with other symptoms that had developed themselves, that the dog had hydrophobia.

At the time we were trying to put the dog in the coop, an old colored man who, at the time was cooking for my father, came out of the kitchen, told us that he did not fear the dog, and he would put him in for us. Much to his surprise, the dog bit him through the hand. My father, although he thought a great deal of the old man, did not seem to mind it much. He told Dr. L. if he could succeed in salivating him, he had no fear of his contracting the disease.

At the same time he had in the yard a very fine hunting dog that was bitten by the same dog that bit the man. One of our neighbor's cats was bitten at the same time. I asked my father to give me some medicine for the hunting dog, which he did. I gave it to the dog as he directed. In a few days I had my dog salivated. Father told me I need have no fear, as my dog was all right. Both the man and the dog were salivated; the dog lived three years afterwards and died a natural death; the man lived four years after and died a natural death. The cat was given no treatment, and hydrophobia came on, to the best of my recollection, the twenty-first day, and the animal had to be shot.

My father is getting old and asked me to write this to the BRIEF, as it might prove of benefit to mankind. He has perfect confidence in salivation as a preventive to the development of hydrophobia. It was not his first experience with this treatment.

I have a case at present I would like to report through the BRIEF.

About three weeks ago, I was sent for to see a child that had been bitten three weeks previously by a dog not supposed at the time to have hydrophobia. Most of the people I found at the house thought the child had tetanus. It was some four miles in the country. Before leaving home, I read different works, both in surgery and practice on the subject, and thought it best to take some authority with me. I took Robert Bartholow's Practice with me. I sat down by the bed, opened my work on practice and asked many questions and noticed symptoms in the case, all of which proved it to be hydrophobia. I had but one test yet to make, and that was the water test, to prove beyond any doubt in my mind that it was hydrophobia.

I asked the boy if he was not thirsty. He said, "Yes, I am very thirsty." Question: "Don't you want some water?" Answer: "No." I asked his mother to bring him some water. He took the glass in his hand. I can not describe his expression, to see it once can never be forgotten. He made two attempts to bring the water to his mouth and succeeded at the third attempt, and in spite of his intense thirst, which was plain from the manner in which he drank the water, he could take but three swallows. Convulsions came on so hard his mother was compelled to catch the glass.

Digitized by Google

When I returned to town, I informed my brother practitioners of the case, and told them I would be pleased to have them see the case with me. It so happened all had work the next day, and could not go except one of them, who went with me. He told me, after seeing the case, that it was the second he had seen; the other case he saw at the Charity Hospital in New Orleans.

The boy in question is eleven years of age; his little sister was bitten by the same dog at the same time. I salivated her as soon as I was sent for and saw the condition of the boy. She had a worse wound than the boy. I should have liked better to have seen her salivated at the time she was bitten.

I yet feel confident that the salivation will prevent the progress of the disease. Should anything turn up in the case I will report the same to the BRIEF.

Opelousas, La. JAMES O. RAY, M. D.

Cancers.

I saw in December No. of the BRIEF a communication from Dr. Carpenter, in the *Lehigh Valley Medical Magazine*, in which he treats of a domestic remedy for cancer and cites a case that was cured thereby, after Dr. Agnew and others had recommended amputation.

I have been in practice forty years and have often gotten good points from old women, but the case above mentioned prompts me to say something concerning cancerous remedies.

When I was assistant surgeon in the 119th Illinois Regiment, there was a lieutenant in the same regiment, a German, and a man of more than ordinary intelligence, who told me that his father was worth ten thousand dollars at his death, and had three children. That he told his children he had a cancer cure that he valued at five thousand dollars, and he would give two of his children that amount each, and one of them would have to take the receipt as his share.

The lieutenant's name was Brumback, and his mother chose the receipt for her share. She came to this country, Kentucky, and acquired considerable notoriety as a cancer doctor and sold the receipt to several doctors for a good sum.

My friend gave me the receipt, which is as follows: Express the juice of poke berries, put it on a zinc platter and let it evaporate to the consistence of a thick salve, to be applied locally. I have never used the remedy, but the communication of Dr. Carpenter brings it to mind, and I report it for what it is worth,

Another word concerning old woman remedies: About fifteen years ago, a cancer doctor was here (Mt. Sterling) and performed some cancer cures that the regulars couldn't understand. A man, an intimate friend of mine, had a scar upon his neck that I thought was cancerous, and he applied to this cancer doctor, but he wanted eighty dollars and my friend was not able to give it. It went on for several months, when my friend heard of a remedy and tried it. It was to express the juice of sharp sorrel, concentrate it to a thick salve and apply. It cured him permanently. I saw him during the treatment and have seen him frequently since and it shows no signs of recurrence.

J. C. ANDERHUB, M. D.,
Late Asst. Surgeon 119th Reg. Ill. Vol.
Mt. Sterling, Ill.

The Menopause—Help Wanted.

Will some of the contributors to the BRIEF please give me the best treatment for a lady suffering from heat flashes. She is fifty years of age; of full habit; has no dyspepsia or other derangement of the digestive organs; in fact, is otherwise quite healthy.

Knowing that nervous dyspepsia is largely responsible for this trouble, I have tried remedies on that line without result.

Will the editor kindly express an opinion on this case?

Florence, S. C. J. B. JARROT, M. D.

The heat flashes which characterize the climacteric and prove so annoying to many women are due to disturbances of the vaso-motor nervous system, which probably find their origin in the change in the distribution of nervous force consequent upon the lessened amount sent to ovaries and uterus as their function declines. Peacock's Bromides will control them temporarily, but to lessen the shock and permit the sexual system to adjust itself harmoniously to the necessary changes, Sanmetto will be found the remedy *par excellence*.—[ED.

Digitized by Google

The Answered Prayer.

Into this work-a-day world came a vision.
Pure and bright as the glimmer of day;
Tears filled the eyes of the pitying watchers,
'Round a death-bed where a sick mother lay.

A minister kneeling devoutly beside it,
Was praying to heaven, to God who is just,
To sprinkle this soul with life-giving waters,
And remember humanities weakness for lust.

To temper his mercy with love and compassion:
To forgive and to save this poor girl who thus fell
From a star-studded, pure, and radiant heaven,
To the blackest, most desolate, regions of hell.

And likewise he earnestly prayed for the baby,
Who had come to this cold world of sin and despair;
To keep it unsullied; protect and watch o'er it,
And now, God, we leave them to thee and thy care.

And somehow, in some way, the prayer drifted upward,
Straight from the lips of the minister given:
And God heard the prayer, for a little bird told me,
That the child and its mother rest safely in heaven.

LAVERNE A. BARBER, M. D.

Kellettville, Pa.

Help Wanted.

Some three years ago, I was called to see a little boy, aged two years. Diagnosis, sporadic case of dysentery; stools consisted of mucus and blood; considerable tenesmus; temperature 103. His face wore an anxious expression; skin dry, harsh and wrinkled; pulse quick and feeble.

On inquiry, learned the child had been sick for several days, and as it was some twelve or fifteen miles to the nearest physician, they had been treating the case. Had given quinine and hydrargyrum chloridum mite.

I gave tincture opii (camphoratæ), ten drops every two hours; a combination of acid (carb.) and bismuth subnit. every four hours, and in conjunction gave tinct. opium (in mucilage) by enema, when necessary; antifebrin to control fever, and when necessary to move bowels, gave magnesium sulphate.

But, in spite of all my efforts, the child lingered under my treatment for some ten days and died.

I learned that this was the second child they had lost with this trouble. The first one died at about the same age. This left them with one child, an infant a few months of age, and next year, in the fall (and by the way, they all die in fall of the year), they lost their third child with the same disease. They now have one babe, eight months of age, and the mother states that its bowels have been inclined to be loose all its life, and it causes them considerable uneasiness.

Now, I wish to have the advice and opinion of the editor and many readers of the BRIEF, that I may be able, if possible, to assist them in warding off said trouble in the future.

The mother states that she thinks probably her children inherit a tendency to this disease from her, as her bowels have been very easily deranged ever since she can remember. She has one brother who is affected the same way, though both look stout and healthy. The father is a healthy looking man.

Now, brethren, this is the best information I can give, and if you can help us we will most assuredly appreciate your kindness. W. B. MASK, M. D.

Flat Creek, La.

Restrict the diet to boiled milk, crackers and a little finely chopped meat well-done. At the onset of the disease give one-twelfth grain calomel with five grains sub-nitrate of bismuth every hour until free catharsis has been produced. Then substitute the following:

R. Bismuth. Subnitrat	1½	drachms.
Syr. Ipecacuanhæ	1	drachm.
Syr. Rhei. Aromat	1	ounce.
Listerine	2	drachms.
Syr. Acaciæ q. s.	2	ounces.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful every two hours.

As a tonic, the following may be given at the same time:

R. Tinct. Nucis Vom.	8	drops.
Liq. Potassii Arsenitis	4	drops.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip.	2	ounces.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times daily.

Let the child be given daily salt baths and then rubbed well with the following:

R. Quiniæ Sulph.	1	drachm.
Spts. Frumenti	3	ounces.
Spts. Terebinthinæ	2	drachms.

M.

Thin woolen underwear should be worn the year round.—[ED.

Fleas.

What will destroy fleas or keep them from infesting a dwelling? Please answer through the BRIEF. MEDICUS.

Close every chink and crevice and saturate the house with fumes of burning sulphur. Wash the wood work with a strong solution of the bi-chloride of mercury. Do not allow animals the run of the house. It is said that walnut leaves laid around the house will drive away fleas.—[ED.

Digitized by Google

Maternal Impressions.

I desire to know of the readers of the BRIEF whether or not a pregnant woman can be so excited at sight of an object during any stage of pregnancy as to cause the fetus to resemble said object?

I was called, November 28th, 1892, to see a lady in confinement with her first child. The child was still-born, its head attached directly to the shoulders, without any appearance of neck. Its eyes, nose and mouth were in the top of its head; or, laying the child on the breast, they were in front, the top of ears turned down, and, in fact, it very much resembled a dog in appearance. It weighed nine pounds.

Patient claimed to have been frightened by a dog in a fit the August before her confinement. Is it possible the deformity could have been caused by the fright she received? I would like to know if any of my brother doctors have had similar cases. JOHN F. COPE, M. D.

Moreland, Ark.

This is a much-disputed question, and one which has never been satisfactorily settled, both sides having cases and statistics to prove their views correct. It is pretty universally conceded that the trophic nerves govern nutrition, and it has been held that as there is no direct nervous communication between mother and fetus that shocks and frights could exercise no disturbing influence; but, on the other hand, we know positively that milk from an angry or much agitated mother has become so changed as to poison or kill her child, and personally we do not doubt that the emotions can produce such changes in the blood going to the fetus as to alter its nutritive powers and produce monstrosities and deformed beings.—[ED.

Aneurism.

I have a case that has been very interesting to me, and I think would be to many of your readers, were it in their hands.

Mrs. W., aged thirty-six years, mother of six children, youngest fourteen months old, consulted me last February regarding her condition.

On my first visit I could not fully diagnose her case. She told me however that another doctor diagnosed it "la grippe." Two weeks from the time I first saw her, was sent for again, and upon examining very closely I discovered an abdominal aortic aneurism.

Pulsation of tumor was a little in advance of right radial pulse. I could find no pulse in left radial artery. I then examined her with a stethoscope and could get the aneurismal bruit. I told her the possible fatality of her trouble, and put her on iodide potash, five grains, four times a day, also iron and quinine. She improved and was doing her house work, when she was suddenly attacked after carrying a bucket of water one hundred yards up a hill. I again put her to bed and advised quietude; also put her on ergot, leaving off the iodide potash.

She improved for a few days, when she was suddenly attacked again with severe pain in leg. Upon my arrival I found her suffering with severe pain in left leg, and it was swollen to twice its normal size.

Realizing the gravity of her trouble, I suggested they call another physician. They told me to send for any I wished, so I sent for either Doctors Miller or Gladney, Mt. Pleasant.

In a few hours, Dr. Gladney was with me. He agreed with me as to diagnosis and treatment. Continued same treatment, using to produce rest morphine and hyoscyamus; elevated limb and wrapped it in cotton. It is now two weeks since the above, and she is slowly improving. The aneurism is gradually diminishing in size. I am now confident she will recover.

If any reader of BRIEF can give me any help, it will be highly appreciated.

S. C. BROADSTREET, M. D.

Cookville, Tex.

Information Wanted.

I have under treatment the case of a lady, who has been using one-half teaspoonful of sulphate of zinc in a quart of water for the purpose of cleansing the vagina, without any ill effect, save a smarting sensation in the vagina.

Now, I desire to know of the fraternity, how it is possible to do this without injurious results, sulphate of zinc being quite a strong astringent.

Sheldon, Ia. C. CHAN, L., M. D.

Digitized by Google

Ergot in Labor.

In response to Dr. Bowling's communication, I desire to say that I agree with the child's father in believing the ergot to be responsible for the spasms and the idiocy of the child.

I will admit that a half an ounce is not an excessive dose, under certain circumstances, but when labor pains are of normal severity, the effect of half an ounce of ergot can not be other than pernicious.

My opinion of ergot is that it should only be used previous to delivery under circumstances requiring a speedy birth.

My method of using ergot is to administer from one to two drachms immediately after delivery, to bring about firm contraction of the uterus, and I have always had good luck.

If ergot is used before birth it is liable to cause tonic contraction of the uterus and force the child down in the pelvis in such a manner that it can, with difficulty, be born alive.

I am a young physician, and doubtless some of the elder brethren will find room to criticize me; if so, I shall be glad to hear from them, as we always learn something from our mistakes.

GEORGE W. FLETCHER, M. D.
Dexter, Ark.

Cholera Infantum a Result of Defective Nutrition.

In the proper classification of alimentary derangements of children, we can but attribute a great part of them to improper or defective nourishment. It is not so much the quantity of food that enters into the catalogue of infantile nutriments, but decidedly the quality of that food.

How often have we known little innocent children to perish simply as a consequence of imprudent and careless feeding.

Few are there who accord to the babe what nature indicates should be given them, viz: mother's milk, provided it be from a healthy mother, until nature provides the babe with teeth to masticate food, and until then you scarcely can expect a child to digest that which can not be first properly masticated and thus prepared for digestion and assimilation.

Milk, the most natural of all sustenances for the infant, as a matter of course should receive first consideration, and if this be from an unhealthy mother, then it is time enough for the doctor to come to the rescue of the little ones.

So, many times we, as physicians, may, if perfectly familiar with the laws of infantile ills, meet and abort the initiatory steps of disease by toning up the condition generally of the mother, thus rendering the milk which would otherwise be specifically poisonous to the child, a fit nutriment.

Then in order to have a healthful milk we must first look to the source from whence it is derived, and if the source be unhealthy, as a natural consequence, the products will be likewise deleterious.

For example, we see a child in continued state of emaciation, anemic, fretful without apparent cause, bowels irregular, diarrhea, occasionally features shrunken, cranial fontanelles lax and pulsating, vomiting at every feed or nursing, and if the latter be of a fermented curd, you may rest assured you have a well defined case of malnutrition, or starvation, if you please, which will inevitably result finally in a profound and almost incurable cholera infantum, unless taken in its incipiency.

Oh, how true it is in this, as in many other maladies, "An ounce of prevention is well worth a pound of cure."

But after a catarrhal intestinal trouble is once established, I prescribe something like this with benefit:

R. Bis. Subnit	2	drachms.
Tinct. Opii Camph	4	drachms.
Listerine	1½	drachms.
Mist. Cretæ	2	ounces.
Elix. Lactopeptine	2	ounces.

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful to be given at intervals of two or three hours until bowels are regular, then three or four hours.

With the following as an alterative after bowels are checked:

R. Hyd. Chlor. Mite	1 grain.
Pulv. Testes	20 grains.
Sacch. Lact	15 grains.
Pulv. Cinnamomi	5 grains.

Misce et ft. charts No. 10. Sig.: One every three hours in warm breast milk.

I think, with the requisite amount of precaution the above will prove of benefit. Have been practicing six years and have met with fair success with this mode of treatment.

Long live the BRIEF; many there be who read it. W. A. RAPE, M. D.
Ballinger, Tex.

Digitized by Google

Sumbul Root

(The root of Ferula Sumbul.)

Nat. Ord. Umbelliferæ.

Common names—Sumbul, Musk Root, Jatamansi.

DESCRIPTION—The plant that produces the sumbul root is an herbaceous perennial, with an erect milk-bearing stem, and is a native of Central Asia. The leaves are mostly radical, large, and alternately decompound, with the ultimate segments narrow and toothed. The upper stem leaves are reduced merely to the sheathing bases of the petioles. The flowers are small yellow and disposed in compound umbels.

For thirty years after Sumbul (musk-root) had become an article of medicine, nothing was known concerning its botanical source.

In 1869, Kauffman, from plants collected in Russian Turkestan and grown in the Moscow Botanic Garden, established in it a new Euryangium, closely related to Ferula and differing chiefly in the broader vertæ. The plant has since, however, been ascribed to Ferula by Petournikoff after an examination of the ripe fruit sent from Russia.

Euryangium Sumbul, or musk-root of commerce, reaches our market through Russia. It occurs in pieces or sections, often branched and from half an inch to three inches. It is brown externally.

PROPERTIES AND USES—Sumbul is a stimulant and tonic to the nervous system; it has been recommended in gastric spasms, hysteria, delirium, diarrhea, dysentery, leucorrhea, chlorosis, asthma, chronic bronchitis, and other maladies, accompanied with an asthenic condition. In nervous diseases of a low depressing character, it has been found very useful, especially in the following combination which we prepare in pill form. These pills are prescribed by leading physicians. Don't fail to specify Warner & Co. to avoid substitutes and disappointment.

Pil. Sumbul Comp. (DR. GOODELL)

As especially prepared by WM. R. WARNER & CO.

R. Ext. Sumbul, 1 grain. Ferri Sulph. Exs. 1 grain.
Asafœtida, 2 grains. Ac. Arsenious, 1-40 grain.

"I use this pill for nervous and hysterical women who need building up." One or two pills three times a day. This pill is used with advantage in neurasthenic conditions in conjunction with occasional doses of Warner & Co.'s Bromo-Soda, in cases of fatigue, loss of sleep, headache or indigestion.

Pil. Sumbul Aperient (DR. SHOEMAKER)

R. Ext. Sumbul, 1 grain. Ext. Cascara Sag., ½ grain. Ext. Nuc. Vom., ⅛ grain.
Asafœtida, 1 grain. Aloin, ¼ grain. Gingerine, ¼ grain.

This pill is a gentle stimulant, tonic, and aperient, in doses of one or two pills three times a day, occasional doses of Bromo-Soda will greatly facilitate and bring quick relief.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., Chemists,

1228 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Pil. Sumbul and Sumbul Comp. sent by mail on receipt of $1.50.

Digitized by Google

Book Notices.

REACTIONS. A Selection of Organic Chemical Preparations Important to Pharmacy in Regard to Their Behavior to Commonly Used Reagents. By F. A. Flückiger, Ph. D., M. D. Authorized English Edition. Translated, Revised and Enlarged by J. B. Nagelvoort, Analytical Chemist. Detroit: Geo. S. Davis, Publisher. Price, $2.00.

The well-known ability and established reputation of Professor Flückiger are sufficient to insure for this translation of his most recent work the interest of the entire pharmaceutical world. The American editor has not produced a verbatum translation, but has taken the liberty of deciding some moot problems in analytical work from his personal experience. This will make it the more valuable to manufacturing chemists.

ELASTIC CONSTRICTON AS A HEMOSTATIC MEASURE. Some Further Remarks on this subject, with a Letter from Professor Von Esmarch. By N. Senn, M. D., Ph. D., Chicago, Ill. Reprint.

A MEDICAL HANDBOOK: For the Use of Practitioners and Students. By R. S. Aitchison, M. B., C. M., F. R. C. P. E., Late Medical Officer, Out-Patient's Department, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; and Physician, New Town Dispensary, Edinburgh. With Numerous Illustrations. Flexible Morocco Covers, 16 mo. London: Charles Griffin & Co., L't'd. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

This work is intended as a companion to Caird & Cathcart's Surgical Handbook. The diagnosis of disease in a practical way has received particular attention, as well as the clinical class to which it belongs. An important element is the recommendation by the author of such remedies as have been found most beneficial. It has many features that stamp it a good work for quick and ready reference when a diagnosis is puzzling and the treatment not clear. It is well for all doctors to have such works in their libraries, no matter how many complete and thorough works you may have.

PYLORIC OBSTRUCTION. By H. Tuholske, M. D., St. Louis. Reprint.

"H. V. C."

HAYDEN'S VIBURNUM COMPOUND

THE AOKNOWLEDGED STANDARD IN THE

AILMENTS OF WOMEN

—AND IN—

OBSTETRIC PRACTICE.

SUPERIOR TO ERGOT IN ALL CASES.

Perfectly **Safe, Prompt** and **Reliable.** Agreeable to the patient and satisfactory to prescriber.

Contains no **Narcotic, Coal Oil Products, Depressants,** or other **Poisons.**

Send for our large Hand-Book **free.**

Write only for B—"**H. V. C.**" and accept no **substitutes.** All Druggists. Address,

THE NEW YORK PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, BEDFORD SPRINGS, MASS.

Digitized by Google

DOCTOR!

Have *you* tried our **ACETANILID AND CAFFEINE COMPOUND?** Hundreds of others have; they pronounce it the *best* Analgesic and Antipyretic to be obtained. Does not depress the heart, useful in *all* cases where a pain reliever and calmative to the nervous system are indicated.

Four ounces, powder or 5 grain tablets, mailed for $1.00. (One-fourth price of Antikamnia.) Sample free.

PEPSIN COMPOUND.

FORMULA.

Sugar of Milk	**40 ozs.**	**Maltose**	**3 ozs.**
Pepsin	**8 "**	**Veg. Diastase**	**4 drs.**
Pancreatin	**3 "**	**Lactic Acid**	**5 fl. drs.**
Hydrochloric Acid	**5 fl. drs.**		

Four ounces, powder or 5 grain tablets, mailed for $1.00. (One-third price of Lactopeptine.) Sample free.

Send for our catalogue of Pharmaceutical Products (Tablets, Elixirs, Fluid Extracts, Specialties, etc.).

The Maltbie Chemical Co.

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

DUNGLISON'S NEW PRONOUNCING MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A new edition of Dunglison's Medical Dictionary is announced as in press for early publication. It has been thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged, and will contain about forty-four thousand new medical words and phrases. Pronunciation has been introduced into the new edition by means of a simple phonetic spelling. This work has always been noted for the fulness of its definitions, ample explanation being its distinguishing characteristic. In the new edition much encyclopedic information, difficult of access elsewhere, will be found conveniently at hand. Especial attention has been devoted to matters of practical value. A review will appear in an early issue. We have always been in love with this dictionary, and anxiously await the coming of a new edition to take the place of the old copy we have almost completely worn out from use. We hope the publishers will rush up the work and give us the benefit of a revised issue.

JOHNSTON'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES OF THE SCOTTISH REGIMENTS. Respectfully Dedicated, by special permission, to Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K. G., Etc., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces. Edinburgh, Scotland: W. & A. K. Johnston. Price, $1.00 each delivered.

This is an elegantly illustrated history of the Scots Grays, 1st, 21st, 25th, 26th, 42d, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 78th, 79th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d. The history of the Scottish regiments, though treated of in a meagre way in previous publications, has not in recent years received that attention which it undoubtedly deserves. In this series the letterpress gives an accurate history of each regiment from its formation to the present time, as well as lists and biographies of officers who served at particular periods; and the four, or in some cases five, full-colored plates show the present as well as all, or as many as space will admit, of the old uniforms of each regiment. Each battalion is treated of separately according to the old designations—that is, before the introduction of the territorial system in 1881. SCOPE OF THE SERIES—*Letterpress.*—This part of the work has been placed in the hands of Lieut.-Col. Percy Groves, Royal Guernsey Artillery (late 27th Inniskillings), the well-known author of "From Cadet to Captain," "With the Green Jackets," "Types of the British Army" (*The Graphic*), "On Service," etc., etc. In each history the letterpress will amount to about thirty pages, more or less. It will include a complete history of the regiment from its formation to the present time, and the appendices will in all cases where possible include a list with biographies of all the colonels, a list of all lieut.-colonels, lists of officers at particular periods and battles, lists of recipients of the Victoria Cross, and the Medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field," etc., etc. *Plates*—These will be reproductions by the highest class chromo-lithography of water-color drawings executed specially for these histories by Mr. Harry Payne, an artist who has made a specialty of military work, and who has an extensive knowledge of the details of British uniforms. In each history four plates by Mr. Payne will appear, and will show, as far as is possible in the space, past and present uniforms of all grades, uniforms worn in foreign campaigns, and also badges, colors, etc. When any regiment has taken a prominent part in a particular engagement one of the plates will be devoted to this event. In addition, one plate illustrating the tartan or tartans worn by each infantry regiment at the present time will be given. The size of each book is royal quarto (ten by twelve and one-half inches). They are printed on a high-class thick paper, and bound in pictorial cover with cloth back.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD. An elegant Engraving—just published—of Dr. Harvey Demonstrating to Charles the First, His Theory of The Circulation of the Blood. After the celebrated painting by Robert Hannah. New York: J. H. Kinney, Publisher. For sale by MEDICAL BRIEF. Price, $1.50.

This will make an elegant office picture and add greatly to its appearance. As we are able to offer this picture at this very low figure for a limited time we would request you to send in the amount very soon. It is really a bargain.

THE OPERATIVE TREATMENT FOR MYO-FIBROMA OF THE UTERUS. By H. J. Boldt, M. D., New York. Reprint. Send to the author at 51 W. Fifty-second street, New York City, for a copy and mention the BRIEF.

Digitized by Google

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL,

Which is another way of saying, "in our own Country," where prophets usually have no honor,

ALL PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

As the most invaluable agent in the treatment of
Coughs, Catarrh, Phthisis, Pulmonalis, Tuberculosis, General Debilit etc.

TERRALINE

A purified and tasteless preparation of Petroleum for INTERNAL USE—a substitute for Cod Liver Oil and Emulsions. A distinct point in its favor is that it will not cause nausea or eructations, and the most delicate stomach can tolerate it and grow strong in its use. It is not a patent medicine in any sense of the word, but is sold on the prescription of the practitioner, and it does not end in PROMISING TO CURE, but does its whole duty to the entire satisfaction of the attending physician and ailing patient. It is worth a trial

FOR COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, ETC.

and for such we will send a dollar bottle free
to any physician who will pay express charges.

Any "Terraline," or preparation of similar name, is an imitation if manufactured at any place but Washington, D. C.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE TERRALINE CO.

1316 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

Digitized by Google

MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL DIRECTORY; Containing a carefully revised list of Physicians, Dentists, and Druggists, together with the Colleges, Hospitals, Societies, and Medical Journals of the State, arranged by counties for convenience of Society Secretaries. Pocket size, 120 pages, cloth, gold embossing. Published by *The Medical Fortnightly*, 1006 Olive Street, St. Louis. Price, $3.00, post-paid.

This is the most complete and correct directory of the Physicians, Dentists and Druggists of the State that has yet been issued. We have ample means of testing its correctness, regarding the Physicians, from our own list of subscribers. It will have to be corrected very often to keep pace with those who depart and remove as many do, yet for the present it is remarkably free from errors.

STEARNS' DOSE BOOK. Compiled Especially for the Use of Physicians and Pharmacists. Containing, in addition to a most complete dose table of all the important drugs, other information in tabulated form of great value and interest to practitioners and dispensers. Send for a copy, free, to Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., and mention the BRIEF.

LETTERS FROM A MOTHER TO A MOTHER ON THE CARE OF CHILDREN'S TEETH. By Mrs. M. W. J., the Wife of a Dentist, Honorary Member of Southern Dental Association, and of the Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia State Dental Associations. Philadelphia: The Wilmington Dental Mfg. Co., 1413 Filbert St., Publishers. Price, 25 cents.

This is a most excellent and instructive work.

A CHAPTER ON CHOLERA FOR LAY READERS: History, Symptoms, Prevention and Treatment of the Disease. By Walter Vought, Ph. B., M. D., Medical Director and Physician in Charge of the Fire Island Quarantine Station, Port of New York; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, etc. Illustrated with Colored Plates and Wood Engravings. In one small 12mo volume, 110 pages. Price, 75 cents net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., Publishers.

STERILITY IN THE WOMAN, and its Treatment. By Dr. De Sinety. Translated by E. P. Hurd, M. D. Detroit: Geo. S. Davis, Publisher. Price, 25 cents.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF SOME GYNECOLOGICAL DISORDERS. By H. J. Boldt, M. D., New York. Reprint.

Three Columbias

There is something about Columbias different from all other bicycles—it is superlative quality—The Columbia guarantee is as good as gold.

Catalogue free at Columbia agencies, by mail for two two-cent stamps. Pope Mfg. Co., Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.

IT IS NOT BITTER

AND

IT DOES NOT GRIPE

These two important characteristics distinguish STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC from all other fluid extracts of Cascara Sagrada. It is not a Cordial, Elixir, Syrup, or other dilute preparation, but a concentrated fluid extract, of small dose, which is sweet in taste, not bitter, as are the ordinary fluid extracts.

It is the ONLY liquid preparation of Cascara, of concentrated dose, applicable to cases of delicate women and children to whom the intense bitterness of the ordinary fluid extract is nauseating to a prohibitory degree.

Samples, literature and further particulars FREE.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists, DETROIT, MICH.

Digitized by Google

Pharmaceutical Specialties of

The Farbenfabriken

vorm Friedr Bayer & Co.

NEW

Salophen

THE NEW ANTIRHEUMATIC

SALOPHEN is strongly recommended by recent observers as having a very remarkable controlling influence over acute, articular rheumatism. It is a new salicylo-phenolic derivative so combined as to be perfectly innocuous. *Supplied in ounces tablets and pills.*

Europhen

SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM

EUROPHEN is a complete substitute for iodoform and is indicated in specific lesions, burns, ulcerations, and all external traumatisms. It has an agreeable odor, and covers five times more surface than iodoform. *Europhen and Europhen-Aristol are supplied in ounces.*

Losophan

ANTIMYCOTIC, PARASITICIDE

LOSOPHAN is a new remedy (*tri-iodo-cresol*), especially indicated in herpes tonsurans, or ringworm, scabies, mycosis, pityriasis versicolor, acne, the parasitical dermatoses, and for pediculi. It should be tested in the various fungoid conditions. *Ounces.*

W H Schieffelin & Co

NEW YORK

Sole Agents and Sole Licensees for the U. S.

OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE FARBENFABRIKEN ARE DESIGNATED BELOW

ARISTOL

ANTISEPTIC, CICATRISANT

ARISTOL is now widely known as a very safe, pleasant and effective surgical dressing. It is especially useful in leg ulcers, cavital ulcerations, ozena, etc., and where prompt cicatrisation is desired. *Aristol and Europhen-Aristol are supplied in ounces.*

TRIONAL

NERVE SEDATIVE, HYPNOTIC

TRIONAL acts promptly and decidedly in the neuroses and the insomnias. It is an excellent hypnotic and sedative and without unpleasant results when properly administered. Indicated in certain obstinate neuroses and their result insomnias. *Supplied in ounces.*

PHENACETINE-BAYER

ANTIPYRETIC, ANALGESIC.

PHENACETINE is justly regarded as the safest and most effective of ANTIPYRETICS and ANALGESICS. It is indicated in all acute, inflammatory fevers, the pneumonias, the exanthemata, *la grippe*, migraine, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. *Ounces, tablets and pills.*

SULFONAL-BAYER

HYPNOTIC, NERVE SEDATIVE

SULFONAL is the safest and most effective of hypnotics and nerve sedatives and is indicated in all the insomnias and neuroses. It induces physiological sleep, free from narcosis and sequelæ. If pain is present, Phenacetine may be combined with it. *Ounces, tablets and pills.*

PHENACETINE-BAYER has the decided and unreserved approval of physicians as being the most eligible ANALGIC and FEBRICANT now employed in general practice. Its special indications have naturally widened with use. For an account of them see our recently-issued pamphlet.

Pamphlets forwarded by

W H Schieffelin & Co

New York

Sole Agents

Digitized by Google

CUDAHY'S PEPSIN TABLETS (Confections). Each tablet contains one-fourth grain of pepsin in a perfectly soluble condition, and will therefore digest two hundred and fifty grains of albumen. They are put up in six flavors. We have received a sample of Blood Orange and find them very palatable and of therapeutic value. The taste and smell of the pepsin being thoroughly masked.

SHARP & DOHME'S PRICE LIST. Price List of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations manufactured by Sharp & Dohme, Manufacturing Chemists, Baltimore, Md. Send your address to this firm for a copy for reference, and you will find it exceedingly valuable. Mention the BRIEF and secure all the valued favors of this reliable house.

THE INDICATIONS FOR AMPUTATION, in Chronic Disease of the Larger Bones and Joints, With a Report of Seventeen Recent Cases, Including Three Successful Amputations at the Hip Joint. By J. E. Summers, Jr., M. D., Omaha, Neb. Reprint.

MARION-SIMS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, ST. LOUIS. Annual Announcement. Send to Dr. Y. H. Bond, Dean, Page and Grand Aves., for a copy, and mention the BRIEF.

KEEN'S OPERATION BLANKS. By Dr. W. W. Keen. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. Price, 50 cents. A very useful set of blanks, telling what instruments are necessary for each operation.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, ST. LOUIS. Fifteenth Annual Announcement. Session 1893-94. Send to the Dean, Dr. Algernon S. Barnes, 3013 Easton Ave., St. Louis, for a copy, and mention the BRIEF.

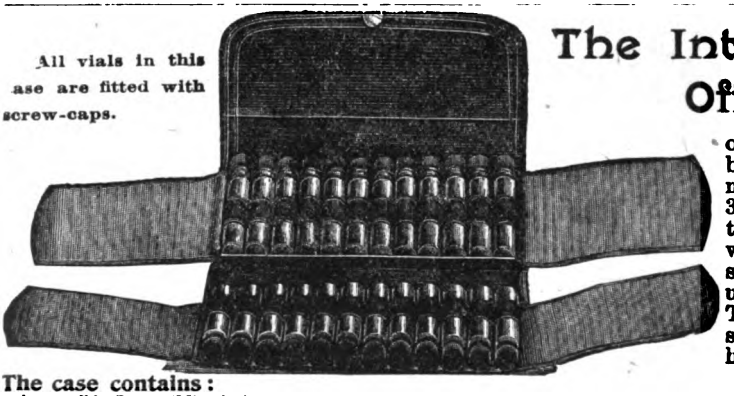
ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE. Fifty-Second Annual Announcement, 1893-94, and Catalogue for 1892-93. Send to Dr. H. H. Mudd, Dean, 2604 Locust St., St. Louis, for a copy, and mention the BRIEF.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, BOSTON, MASS. Catalogue of the Session of 1892-93, Announcement of the Session of 1893-94. Send to the Secretary for a copy, and mention the BRIEF.

BACTERIAL POISONS. By Dr. N. Gamaleia, Paris. Translated by E. P. Hurd, M. D. Detroit: Geo. S. Davis, Publishers. Price, 25 cents.

THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA BY HYPODERMOCLYSIS AND ENTEROCLYSIS. By Judson Deland, M. D., Philadelphia. Reprint.

All vials in this case are fitted with screw-caps.



The Interesting Offer

of a handsome double morocco pocket medicine-case—7⅛x 3¾x⅞ inches—containing 24 vials filled with a complete assortment of our popular Tablets and Triturates, at the special price of $3, has been

The case contains:

Acetanalide Comp. (Migraine).
Anti-Constipation (Mulford Co.).
Chlorodyne (Mulford Co.).
Viburnum Comp. (valuable uterine tonic).
Ammonii Chloridum Comp.
Bismuth et Cereli Oxalat.
Bronchitis.
Cathartic, "Active."
Diarrhœa.
Ergotine (Bonjean's), 1 grain.
Ferri et Acid. Arsen. et Strych., No. 1.
Fever (Dr T. G. Davis).
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite et Ipecac et Sodii Bicarb., No. 1.
Hydrarg. Iod. Viride, 1-4 grain.
Morphinæ Sulphas, 1-6 grain.
Neuralgic (Dr. H. J. Kenyon).
Nitro-Glycerin Comp. (Mulford Co.).
Pulv. Ipecac et Opii (U. S. P.), representing 2½ grains.
Tinct. Aconiti, 1 minim.
Tonsillicis (Mulford Co.).
Corros. Sublim., 1 grain (colored blue, antiseptic).
Quininæ Sulphat., 1 grain.
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite, 1-10 grain.
Kermes Mineral Comp. (Dr. E. Wilson).

Accepted by over 15,000 Physicians.

These cases are a permanent advertisement for us, as they are constantly being refilled with our standard preparations, which physicians use because they are so reliable, valuable, convenient and elegant—all compressed. We continue this attractive $3 offer for a limited period. Send check, money-order or postal note. We deliver it free of postage.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY, 2132 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Digitized by Google

Habitual Miscarriage.

John Sease, M. D., Little Mountain, S. C., says Mrs. E. had been married one year, pregnant and came to term, was delivered with forceps, this was early in '87. In September, '87, she sent for me, I hastened and found she had miscarried at third month, she made a speedy recovery. Early in '88 she became pregnant again. I then put her on Aletris Cordial. She took it, and after it was gone, asked me to get her another bottle, which I did. She reported that a teaspoonful upon rising in the morning always relieved the morning sickness. She went to term, and I delivered her of a fine girl. In one and a half years she became pregnant, and not taking Aletris Cordial, at the third month miscarried. She became pregnant again in a few months, when I at once ordered for her several bottles of Aletris Cordial. She took the medicine regularly, came to term, and I again delivered her of a well developed boy. The striking feature in this case was, that when she did not take Aletris Cordial, she had a miscarriage at about the third month.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full size bottle of ALETRIS CORDIAL will be sent FREE to any Physician who wishes to test it, if he will pay the express charges. *See Page 1149.*

Digitized by Google

Business Chances.

PROPERTY, PRACTICES, ETC., FOR SALE.

Notices will be placed under this head on receipt of 5 cents a word each insertion. *Money must accompany the notice.*

Doctors—I have been using for a number of years Uterine Wafers or Suppositories for the treatment of chronic metritis, prolapsus uteri, leucorrhea and relaxed vagina. I make my own wafers, which I prefer to any I can buy. Action: Astringent, depletent, tonic. Formula, $2.00. DR. WILLIAMS, New Paris, O.

The only drug store and physician's practice in growing town. Store and dwelling combined, complete and ample. Good opening at a bargain. Terms reasonable. DR. H. F. WHITE, St. Anthony, Ia.

Instructions for $1.00.—Metric system mastered in twenty minutes. Less effort than the old required. Address J. J. SMITH, M. D., La Crosse, Wis.

A Splendid Chance.—A regular of ability and experience, wishing a good location, with property, in a healthy railroad town in Florida. Price, $2,000, half cash, balance in one or two years. This is a splendid chance for a good doctor. Address "Editor" MEDICAL BRIEF.

A Rare Chance.—For sale, one of the best paying Medical Institutions in the West. Ten years in existence, but newly furnished. The proprietor wishes to retire. Price reasonable. Address for particulars, MEDICAL INSTITUTE, this office.

200 Practices for Sale.—Lists mailed free. Practices and drug stores bought and sold. Assistants and partners provided. Address "THE MEDICAL ECHO," Lynn, Mass.

Money Made Easily by practicing a specialty of genuine merit. If you wish to know how it is done read page 1181.

National Surgical Chair Exchange, Elkhart, Ind. List free.

(Continued on page 1100.)

ACECAFFIENE.

For Headaches, Neuralgias, Migrain, Hemicranium. A wonderful effective remedy to relieve nerve pains. Free samples sent by mail to all physicians sending their address to

G. W. POWELL, M. D., Moriah, M. Y.

WANTED.—Reputable Physicians in every city and town to conduct my Rupture Specialty in connection with their practice. Territory for sale. DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, Chicago. Ill.

THE ARDMORE,

13th Street, near F, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Family Hotel; central. $1.50 to $2.50 per day. Special Rates to Excursion Parties; Rooms $1.00 and up.

NO LIQUORS. T. M. HALL.

WE call the attention of our readers to the attractive and distinctive Antikamnia advertisement in this number. This firm gladly sends samples free to physicians who will furnish their address.

OVER 50,000 PHYSICIANS

READ

THE MEDICAL BRIEF

EACH ISSUE.

Representing more than one-half the entire Medical Profession of America.

Digitized by Google

FOR FEMALE DISEASES.

MICAJAH'S

MEDICATED UTERINE WAFERS.

A REMEDY FOR THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN, AS

Chronic Inflammation and Engorgement of the Womb, ULCERATION, ··· LEUCORRHŒA ··· PROLAPSUS, IRREGULAR, SUPPRESSED AND PAINFUL MENSTRUATION,

AND THE IRREGULARITIES INCIDENTAL TO CHANGE OF LIFE.

Leucorrhœa.

FAIRVIEW, W. VA.,
Oct. 3, 1892.

I have given Micajah's Wafers a fair trial in a typical case of twelve months' standing of Leucorrhœa. Result very satisfactory

W. G. STONE, M. D.

The Best Treatment.

BELLECENTRE, OHIO,
Oct. 6, 1892.

There is no treatment I know of equals the Micajah Wafers in all obscure troubles incident to the uterus. They satisfy a long felt want and give perfect satisfaction. The wafers make the treatment of the uterus comparatively easy.

S. J. POLLOCK, M. D.

BOX OF 25 WAFERS, SUFFICIENT FOR 3 MONTHS' TREATMENT, $1.00.

TO PHYSICIANS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE MERITS OF THE WAFERS SAMPLES WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS, MICAJAH & CO. WARREN, PA.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

Digitized by Google

Fifty Cents pays for a year's subscription to the *Bulletin*, which is worth ten times that amount to any doctor who contemplates change of location. We buy, sell and locate. Send 50 cents for a year's subscription to HUTCHINSON & JONES, Lock Box 901, Weyauwega, Wis.

For $5.00 I will send to any physician formulæ, with full instructions how to use, a certain and specific cure for granulated sore eyes, or ophthalmia, in any form. Address O. W. WILLIAMS, M. D., Midway, Tex.

A $2,000 Annual Practice Gratis to the purchaser of young bearing orange grove, cheap, in the best part of Florida, at railroad center. Am no longer able to to attend to business. Address Box 27, Archer, Fla.

Pushing and Progressive Doctors should read the advertisement of F. H. Amlar on page 1114.

For Sale.—Splendid country location for a physician; $2,000 needed. Address Box 48, Opdyke, Ill.

National Medical Exchange.—Elkhart, Ind. List and terms, ten cents.

To Cure Sleep Walking.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Evening Post*, commenting on an instance in which a sleep-walker was killed by falling from the roof of a house, says:

Such accidents can be easily prevented by laying upon the carpet by the side of the sleep-walker's bed a strip of sheet metal, iron, zinc or copper, so wide and long that when he puts his feet out of the bed they will rest upon the metal. The coldness felt will waken him thoroughly, and he will go to bed again. A friend broke up the habit of sleep-walking in his son by placing a strip of wet carpet by the side of his bed.

Intestinal Obstruction.

Saline cathartic is useful in diagnosticating intestinal obstruction. If colic is present, it will purge. It may arrest a peritonitis. It will develop and make plain the more serious condition of mechanical obstruction, but must never be given in an undoubted case with the idea of affording relief, for it can only aggravate the condition.—*Med. Record.*

TAPE WORM SPECIFIC

SENT FREE to Physicians only.

Send two two-cent stamps for receipt, and bill-head or card to

JOHN WILBUR, M. D.,
177 STATE STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS

"LILIENMILCH."

A Saponated Glycerine, combining the hygienic properties of Glycerine and Olive Oil, Vaseline, or other emollients. Neither sticky nor greasy, easily washed off, milder than soap. Lilienmilch will be found invaluable in cutaneous ailments and should be used for all toilet purposes instead of soap. Price in one pound bottles, 50 cents. Sample free.

NEW JERSEY MFG. CO., Incorp.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Turn Over a New Leaf.

NOT ONCE A YEAR, BUT EVERY DAY,

And save your memoranda. You may wish to look at them again. **The Perfection Desk Calendar Memorandum File and Paper Weight** will do it for you. The most useful and convenient article ever invented for business, professional men and desk-workers. Manufactured solely by **F. A. HALE & COMPANY,** 723 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

Ivory black, Iron base complete with Calendars for balance 1893 and 1894, size of base 3½ by 8 inches; express prepaid $1.00. Calendars with nickel base, $1.50. Calendar pad only, without base, prepaid 30c.
Agents Wanted. Mention This Paper.

DR. McMUNN'S

ELIXIR OF OPIUM

An Invaluable Discovery in the Preparation of Opium.

It contains all the valuable medicinal properties of Opium in natural combination, to the exclusion of all its noxious, deleterious, useless principles upon which its bad effects depend. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne and antispasmodic powers of Opium: To produce sleep and composure; to relieve pain and irritation: nervous excitement and morbid irritability of body and mind; to allay convulsive and spasmodic actions, etc.; and being purified from all the noxious and deleterious elements, its operation is attended by no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache, nor any derangement of the constitution or general health. Hence its high superiority over Laudanum, Paregoric, Black Drop, Denarcotized Laudanum, and every other Opiate preparation.

CAUTION.

On account of its large sale, spurious articles are offered in bulk. The genuine is sold only in vials of about seven drachms with yellow wrappers and signature of Jno. B. McMunn.

E. FERRETT, Agent, 372 Pearl St., New York.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Uterine Inertia.

Dr. C. C. Van Waters, in *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, says: Uterine inertia includes those cases of partial as well as complete inefficiency on the part of the uterus to expel its contents at the full term of gestation.

This condition may be due to a distended bladder or rectum, some sudden emotion, general debility, or great distention of the uterine cavity, as in dropsy of the amnion.

The customary practice of emptying the bladder and rectum not only removes an obstruction, but has a stimulating effect on the uterus, and may be all that is necessary to do in certain cases.

But in overdistention due to dropsy of the amnion I would first rupture the membranes, as is usual, and then wait a sufficient length of time for the water to drain away, and also for the muscular coat of the uterus to recover from the temporary paralysis to which pressure has subjected it. Again we must wait in all cases for dilatation of the cervix to take place to a certain extent and some characteristic first-stage pains, so we may know that labor has begun.

Now, all these cases I would treat alike, when practicable, by stimulation. Not by oxytocics, however. The risk in giving these remedies to promote labor is well known, but will bear repeating as follows: Tonic and irregular contraction, thereby endangering the life of the child by prolonged pressure and consequent disturbance of the circulation. Laceration of possibly both cervix and perineum of the mother.

But as to the treatment: The beneficial action in constipation of the bowels of a suppository in the rectum is widely known. Why will not the same happy result obtain in uterine inertia from the use of a suppository in the vagina? And what more ready and effective suppository could we have than the hand?

Hence I would say, when the case has gone far progressed that we are satisfied it is time for labor to take place and yet uterine inertia has supervened, render the hands thoroughly aseptic by the use of water, soap, and a brush, and afterward a creolin solution. Then having administered a little chloroform to the woman, thoroughly anoint the hand with vaseline and gradually and slowly introduce it into the vagina.

As soon as it has remained there a few moments pains will commence and increase in severity, in some cases to such an extent that you will soon have to withdraw your hand.

This, which may be termed the suppository method, need not possibly be required on the average in more than one case in five or six. But since it acts by stimulating the natural forces to simply normal activity, it is far better than the use of oxytocics or operative midwifery, and in the cases in which I have resorted to it the results have been gratifying.

Tobacco Heart.

Dr. C. D. Moore, Camp Knox, Ky., says: Cactina Pillets are the best heart tonic I have ever used. By increasing ventricular contractions, tissue nutrition is improved. I generally prescribe them in all functional heart troubles, in the weak and irritable condition of the heart following typhoid fever and pneumonia. I find them of great value in the weak heart of dippers, smokers and chewers of the "weed," and their neatness and finish is a point in their favor.

Perforating Appendicitis.

Dr. Simon Baruch (*Med. Record*) emphasizes the point that symptoms of shock, carefully looked for, may always be found in perforating appendicitis. These are as follows: the countenance is anxious, the finger tips, nose and ears are cool; pulse and respiration are out of proportion to temperature, the right inguinal region is very tender, the patient usually lies with the right leg drawn up. Guided by them, Dr. Baruch opposed the views of an experienced physician in one case, insisting upon the operation; and in another did not approve of the operation advised by an experienced surgeon. In both cases his reliance on these pathognomonic signs proved useful to the patient. On the ground of his experience, as well as that of others, the author urges that when perforating appendicitis is diagnosed, either positively or probably, an immediate operation to remove the exciting cause is as imperative as ligation of the vessel in hemorrhage.

Digitized by Google

A Vitalizing Tonic to the Reproductive System.

SANMETTO

FOR

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

☞ A Scientific Blending of True Santal and Saw Palmetto in a Pleasant Aromatic Vehicle.

SPECIALLY VALUABLE IN

Prostatic Troubles of Old Men--Pre-Senility,
Difficult Micturition--Urethral Inflammation,
Ovarian Pains--Irritable Bladder.

POSITIVE MERIT AS A REBUILDER.

DOSE:—One teaspoonful four times a day.

OD CHEM. CO., NEW YORK.

PRE-SENILITY.

PRE-SENILITY or premature old age is a too early decline of the virile and physical powers, manifested by a commencing decadence of the reproductive glands—such as, a wasting or atrophy of either the Prostate, Testes, Mammæ or Ovaries—caused by masturbation, sexual excesses or sedentary habits.

SANMETTO is the indicated remedy, as it is unexcelled as a vitalizing tonic to the withered glands of the reproductive system, promoting their normal secretory activity. Its continued and regular use for some weeks produces results which are satisfactory to both physician and patient.

SANMETTO is a true TONIC, not a stimulant, to the reproductive organs and mucous surfaces, hence, its use for a sufficient period restores their normal function.

OD CHEM. CO., NEW YORK.

Digitized by Google

Solar Cautery.

Dr. O. V. Thayer, in *Pac. Med. Jour.*, says: Many years since I commenced the use of the concentrated sun's rays (using a common sun-glass) in the treatment of diseases of the skin and its appendages. I was lead to the use of this treatment by the merest accident. My first experiments were directed to the removal of moles and warts and were crowned with perfect success. I soon realized the necessity of obtaining larger and more perfect lenses, which I obtained in New York City. I then widened the field of operations, working carefully and cautiously, and watching every step of the process that no permanent injury might result from the use of so positive a remedy.

During a practice of more than a quarter of a century I have found no caustic or cautery to compare with solar heat in its beneficial results. Unlike other caustics it can be applied with perfect safety upon the most delicate tissues and is at all times under the control of the operator. It has other advantages—the system receives this treatment kindly. The irritation and inflammation following its application is surprisingly slight and of short duration. Another point in its favor, the pain subsides immediately upon the removal of the lens. I have burned the skin off nearly the whole of one side of the face at one sitting, destroying the cuticle; within five minutes the burned surface would be free of pain. There is a curative power in the chemical rays of the sun yet unexplained. I avoid blistering, carrying the burning beyond this point, carbonizing the tissue.

In the treatment of morbid or malignant growths, we destroy most fully the morbid products. Upon this depends the success of the operation. The morbid tissue having less vitality than the normal, succumbs to the cautery before the natural structures adjoining are injured. This enables us to attack boldly the malignant or morbid growths without any fear of injury to the healthy tissues surrounding them.

In the primary treatment of chancre, or chancroid, this treatment stands unrivaled. Within space of two minutes the infectious chancroid, or the true Huntarian chancre, is deprived of its contagion and changed to a simple ulcer. Hemorrhoidal tumors, when external to the sphincter, are bodily destroyed, and the part heals without unpleasant symptoms. Indolent ulcers of long standing take on new life after the application of solar heat. In the course of a few days healthy granulations appear, which continue to a favorable termination, especially when the general health is looked after. Granular surfaces, which are inclined to bleed from the slightest touch, are changed to a healthy state. Hemorrhages from small arterial or venous vessels are checked almost instantly with the solar cautery.

Diseases of the skin of a parasitic nature are treated with marked success. Cases that have withstood the repeated attacks of the usually prescribed remedies, have succumbed to one or more applications of solar heat. I believe that the pustules of smallpox can be aborted, and pitting prevented with this agent.

Entrance of Air Into Veins.

Dr. E. Martin concludes:

1. Air can be aspirated into a wounded vein by inspiratory movements, if through attachments or thickening of its walls the vessel can not collapse. An elevated position of the part favors the entrance of air into a wounded vein.

2. A churning sound, heard on auscultating the heart, and the frothy blood from the proximal end of the wounded vessel, are the only diagnostic signs of this accident, though a loud sucking or lapping sound, followed by collapse and local or general spasms, would strongly indicate that this complication had occurred.

3. Compression of the vein through which air is entering, between the wound and heart, free bleeding from this wound, the administration of cardiac stimulants, and, if the apparatus is obtainable, aspiration of the right ventricle, represent the most efficient treatment for the relief of the overburdened right heart. Each minute that life is prolonged makes the prognosis more favorable.—*Internat. Med. Magazine.*

For Myalgia.

R. Ext. Cimicifugæ fl..... ½ ounce.
Celerina .....2½ ounces.
M. Sig.: One drachm three times a day.

Digitized by Google

Cystitis During an Attack of Typhoid.

I used Sanmetto in a case of cystitis following, or during, an attack of typhoid fever in an old man seventy-six years of age. His cystitis improved and disappeared in a few days.

Santee, Pa. F. H. HORNE, M. D.

Frequent and Difficult Micturition.

I used Sanmetto in my own person for obstruction in micturition with repeated calls. I derived excellent benefit from its use and believe it will cure me if used long enough. It had a splendid influence on the reproductive organs, in giving them tone and active vigor. I value it highly. J. C. FARR, M. D.

Alanthus Grove, Mo.

Chronic Cystitis.

I have been troubled with cystitis for twenty-five years; much worse at times. I used a bottle of Sanmetto, and take pleasure in stating that the relief obtained was more marked than from any other preparation.

J. D. CHILDS, M. D.

Kansas City, Mo.

Prostatic Trouble.

Sanmetto is certainly the best remedy in use for all prostatic troubles. I am indeed more than pleased with its effects in prostatic and urinary troubles.

Concord, Fla. D. PATERSON, M. D.

Chronic Diuresis.

I used Sanmetto on myself for a very troublesome chronic diuresis, of three years' standing, and now, after taking two bottles, I can get a night's rest without getting up five or six times to micturate. I think well of Sanmetto.

BEN. H. NEAL, M. D.

Frelsburgh, Tex.

Retention of Urine—Chronic Cystitis.

I have used Sanmetto in retention of urine, and also in chronic cystitis, and must say the results in both were most gratifying. Sanmetto has my heartiest recommendation to the profession.

J. BATES MCKINLEY, M. D.

Harrisburg, O.

Highly Pleased.

I am so highly pleased with Sanmetto that I intend keeping a good supply on hand all the time.

W. D. ROBERTS, M. D.

Black Springs, Ark.

Too Much Is Not Claimed.

I have tried Sanmetto, and must say that too much is not claimed for it. In gleet it gives good satisfaction, and at the same time is pleasant to take.

J. WEYERHORST, M. D.

Butte City, Mont.

Incontinence of Urine and Difficult Micturition.

I have used Sanmetto on an old gentleman suffering with incontinence of urine and difficult micturition, and he has been greatly relieved.

J. H. LEONARD, M. D.

South Bethany, Ind.

Prostatic Trouble.

I used Sanmetto in a case of prostatic trouble and its action was beyond my expectations. I can reccommend Sanmetto as safe and certain.

J. N. ELLIS, M. D.

Walnut Grove, Miss.

Satisfactory.

My experience with Sanmetto has been very satisfactory. I have prescribed it in cases of cystitis and prostatitis with good results. WM. KEITH, M. D.

Detroit, Mich.

Prostatic Inflammation.

I have tried Sanmetto in a case of prostatic inflammation, and it relieved the patient quicker than anything I have ever tried, and to the patient's surprise it proved an aphrodisiac of decided action. I think in cases of sexual impotence Sanmetto will prove a valuable agent. I could not do without it in my practice now. J. R. CRAWFORD, M. D.

La Fayette, Ill.

Irritation of the Neck of Bladder.

I used Sanmetto in a case of irritation of the neck of the bladder, with satisfaction to myself and patient.

S. L. WHEELER, M. D.

Montana, Kan.

Digitized by Google

Amputation of the Cervix Versus Trachelorrhaphy.

Dr. J. W. Hyde recommends amputation in certain cases of lacerated cervix (*Brooklyn Med. Jour.*), and sums up his argument as follows:

1. In cases where the injury is recent, and the constitution of the patient is so good that there is a reasonable probability of being able to restore the cervix to a normal condition, this should be done by Emmet's operation.

2. In old cases, where extensive alterations have taken place, as proved by direct examination, and not less certainly by the intractable reflexes that attend such alterations, the headaches usually refer to the vertex and the nuchal region, the gastric disturbances and the endless procession of psychic, neurotic, motor, cardiac and respiratory aberrations, in such cases trachelorrhaphy is out of the question. To remove all the diseased tissues, and that alone, would call for an unattainable amount of nicety of dissection; and supposing the dissection accomplished, the sewing up of what was left might result in a most interesting thing "of shreds and patches," but it would not be a cervix uteri—which is the only legitimate object of trachelorrhaphy. In such cases amputation is as effective clinically, as it is logical in theory.

3. Amputation of the cervix for diseases affords the best results when performed by the galvano-cautery.

4. The operation is not more dangerous than trachelorrhaphy.

5. It is not likely to be followed by stenosis of the canal.

Eye-Paralyses.

The *Amer. Jour. Ophthalmology* contains a very comprehensive article on the paralyses of occular muscles. The following is a summary:

1. All cases of lateral conjugate paralysis are of central origin.

2. When the paralysis is on the same side as other paralyses, the lesion is on the opposite side of the brain. Such paralyses as a rule are transitory, and follow almost any sudden lesion, and often only show themselves as a prevailing position of the eye, and not as a true paralysis, or even paresis.

3. When the paralysis is crossed with the paralyses below, the lesion is in the pons-medulla region.

The above three conclusions are equally true of spasms.

4. A gradual development of conjugate paralysis clearly points to the region of the sixth nucleus of the same side as affected.

5. Paralysis of up or down motions, or both motions, indicate disease in the region of the corpora quadrigemina, at the point of exit.

6. Reasoning from anology, paralysis of convergence points to disease in the central gray below the aqueduct, but as yet autopsies are lacking.

7. Picked paralysis of parts of a third nerve strongly suggests central disease, but is not proof of it.

8. A majority of cases of eye-paralysis occur in the syphilitic.

9. A paralysis which changes rapidly, quickly showing fatigue, is probably central in origin.

10. Transitory paralysis in the syphilitic is strongly suggestive of future tabes.

11. An eye paralysis, however simple it may seem, is always a just cause for suspicion of trouble to come, and demands a prompt and thorough examination of the patient.

12. There is no evidence that there is any form of connection between the sixth nucleus and the third except in the cerebrum.

Urinary Fever.

Reginald Harrison believes that "urinary fever"—*i. e.*, the fever following operation on the urethra, or the passage of a sound—is due to defective urine drainage; the urine is already infected strongly with bacteria, because of retentions, etc., and so as the result of the wounding of the urethral mucous membrane there is set up a fever that is toxic and not neurotic as some have claimed. A practical deduction from this is the urgent necessity for strictest antiseptic measures in all urethral and vesical operations—particularly in the use of catheters. Before operations the urine should be sterilized by boric acid, salol, etc., internally and solutions of bichloride of mercury locally.

Digitized by Google

Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder.

I gave a bottle of Sanmetto to a lady patient whom I had been treating for three months for chronic catarrh of the bladder with very little benefit with the various medicines recommended for her trouble. She declares she received more benefit from one day's use of Sanmetto than from all the other medicines I had prescribed for her.

Lucas, Ia. THOMAS CRASTON, M. D.

Vesical Irritation.

I prescribed Sanmetto for vesical irritation in a man of about sixty years of age. He reported improvement, and I suggested that he continue the medicine. I have no doubt of the value of Sanmetto.

J. G. MUNSELLE, M. D.
Centralia, Ill.

A Tonic to the Reproductive Organs.

I tried Sanmetto, and its effects indicated that it would be excellent in conditions where there is a weakness or lack of proper tone in the sexual organs, either male or female.

W. S. VICKREY, M. D.
Kendrick, Miss.

Chronic Catarrh of Bladder and Sexual Impotency.

I prescribed Sanmetto in a case of chronic catarrh of the bladder and sexual impotency, with marked improvement in the case. S. HEWLINGS, M. D.
Miller, S. Dak.

Inflammation of the Bladder.

I have used Sanmetto with marked success. I tried it on a lady of thirty-five years of age, who had been troubled for years with inflammation of the bladder, and received no benefit until she came to me. I at once put her on Sanmetto. The improvement was wonderful. I think much of Sanmetto, and shall continue to use it.

MRS. DR. HAAGE-SWARTZ.
Chicago, Ill.

Acute Cystitis.

I have used Sanmetto in acute cystitis with very satisfactory results.

L. P. SOMERS, M. D.
Osbornville, N. C.

Pleased.

I tested the effect of Sanmetto on myself, and will say that I was pleased. I think Sanmetto will win a name that will place it high in the list of remedies for urinary disorders.

A. C. MOORE, M. D.
North Amherst, O.

Enlarged Prostate.

I have used Sanmetto in two cases of enlarged prostate, and it gave relief in each case. It acted so well in both cases that I am very favorably impressed with its merits. C. B. LEE, M. D.
Hardin's Valley, Tenn.

In a Practice of Thirty Years.

After the usual routine treatment for irritation of the bladder, urethra, with extensive inflammation, difficult and painful micturition, bloody urine, abscess of the labia, I prescribed a bottle of Sanmetto in teaspoonful doses three times a day, and in three days my patient—a married lady—was able to be up, and is improving rapidly. She was so well pleased with the benefit of the one bottle that she had me to order more. In a practice of thirty years I have not found anything that affords more prompt and happy results in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. I shall continue to prescribe it in all cases where indicated. Sanmetto can be relied on.

A. L. FORTUNE, M. D.
Lafayette Springs, Miss.

A Godsend.

I consider Sanmetto one of the most valuable additions to modern therapeutics. I have used it with good results, and with satisfaction both to my patients and myself. It is a godsend in diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

Adger, Ala. S. G. JORDAN, M. D.

Cystitis and Incontinence of Urine.

I selected a case of cystitis and incontinence of urine of long standing on which to test Sanmetto. A bottle was sufficient to completely restore the patient. Since then I have been using it in similar cases with marked success.

A. MURPHY, M. D., Ph. D.
Octavia, Neb.

Labor.

At the beginning of the second stage of labor, Martin has the patient placed on the side at which the occiput presents; in face presentations he turns her on the side at which the chin presents. Frequently the pains are interrupted for awhile; just when it is expected that the change of position is of no avail, the pains return in consequence of the projecting part being pressed more deeply into the pelvis and birth rapidly takes place.

Heart Failure.

Prof. Alfred Loomis says: However we may explain it, clinical observation teaches that some chronic and many acute infections so diminish heart power that sudden heart-failure occurs in hearts that previous to this infection were of normal integrity. It then becomes of the utmost importance, in all toxic conditions, to watch for the first indications of cardiac weakness. On this principle Stokes based his great rule for the use of alcoholic stimulants in the treatment of typhoid fever, when he directed, "that in every case of fever, if the first sound of the heart became indistinct, stimulants should immediately be given in sufficient quantities to restore the heart tone." Cactina Pillets have been found to give great satisfaction in these conditions because of their prompt though gentle action, and because of their marked tonic effect upon the digestive and nervous systems.

Diet.

In no class of remedies should proper attention to diet be given more frequently than when an alterative is used. Those foods should always be selected which are easiest of digestion, and capable of doing the most nutritive good with the least call upon the organs of digestion, which are only too often below the standard of health.

A Pathological Law.

It is a well recognized law of pathology that the liability of a tissue to inflammation is in direct proportion to its physiological activity.

A Powerful Uterine Sedative

Particularly efficacious in Engorgement, Inflammation and Induration of the Uterus, in Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Prolapsus Uteri, Hysteria, Melancholia, Vomiting of Pregnancy, Habitual Abortion, and Uræmic Eclampsia.

Caulocorea

It is not a nauseous compound, but an elegant elixir. It is a practical Emmenagogue, a safe and reliable Parturient, Antispasmodic, Diuretic, and Tonic.

Formula.—Caulocorea is composed of the active principles of Caulophyllum, Thalictroides, Viburnum Opulus, Prunifolium, Dioscorea Villosa, Mitchella Repens, Aletris Farinosa, combined with Spts. Ætheris Comp. and Aromatics.

A Pound Bottle—Free

to any physician who will pay express charges and say this journal induced him to write. It is prepared solely for the use of physicians, and advertised only in medical journals.

Caulocorea Manufacturing Co.

PORTLAND, ME.

Digitized by Google

WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD.

FORMULA:

Water and Volatile Substances.
Salts, especially Alkalies and Earth.
Milk and Vegetable Fats.
Milk Albuminates and Vegetable Albuminates, 18%.
Soluble Carbohydrates.
Cellulose in small quantity.

So treated and peptonized that only a small change is requisite to transform it into living blood in the Infant Child, or Invalid.

AS A NUTRITIOUS FOOD.

For Infants and Children—A reliable substitute for mother's milk, and sure preventive against cholera infantum.

For Invalids—Persons suffering with, or recovering from low fevers, those afflicted with cancer, or with any intestinal disorder, will prove nourishing and comforting.

For Dyspeptics—Palatable and digestible.

For the Aged—Strengthening and pleasing.

For Nursing Mothers—Nourishing and sustaining.

REQUIRES VERY LITTLE PREPARATION.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

For Infants, Children, Invalids, Dyspeptics, the Aged, and Nursing Mothers.—Dissolve one even tablespoonful in a half pint of cold water and boil for two minutes, *continually stirring to prevent burning*, and strain. Should be luke warm when taken. A reliable substitute for mother's milk. **Does not Constipate.** To increase the already appetizing flavor, four tablespoonfuls of good milk could be added before boiling, but it is quite unnecessary. Small quantity of sugar can be added to suit taste, but this is not necessary.

KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES.

I take pleasure in stating that the chemical and pharmaceutical preparations made by Wm. C. Wagner, are worthy the confidence of all persons who have occasion to buy the best articles. As Mr. Wagner is a well trained chemist, a graduate of the Heidelbergh College of Pharmacy, and a skillful Druggist, his products are well worthy of a trial in the public institutions, as well as by practicing physicians.

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Late Sanitary Supt. of the Metropolitan District, New York, U. S. A.

Prepared by WM. C. WAGNER, Chemist,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT TO PHYSICIANS ON APPLICATION.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Google

Influenza.

A writer in the *Lancet* has a specific for influenza, which is in the reach of everybody, and is applicable without the advice of a physician. His process is to heat an iron shovel almost to redness, and pour into this half a teaspoonful of crude carbolic acid, carrying the shovel with the vaporizing acid all through the house, in both sleeping apartments and living rooms. The result of this method is the speedy recovery and the future prevention of the disease.

Air Restorer.

Pure oil of turpentine, mixed with about one per cent of lavender oil, can be used with advantage in the form of a spray from an atomizer in purifying the air of school, factory, sleeping, sitting, and other rooms. It is surprising how refreshing this is for the occupants, the action being due to the ozone formed. The air is renovated thereby and perfumed at the same time with the fragrant lavender.—*N. Y. Med. Times.*

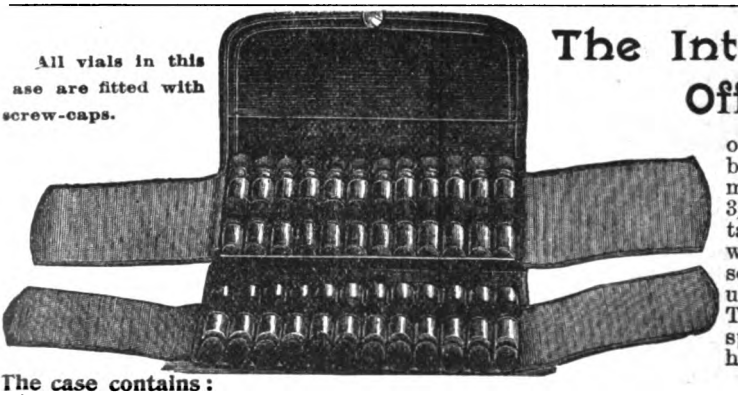
Puerperal Insomnia.

Dr. John Wright, The Elms, Eskbank, Scotland, says he has found Bromidia effective in procuring sleep in a case of obstinate insomnia following labor, in which the patient had not slept (except a few hours) for fourteen days. He had previously tried chloral, and various preparations of opium, both separate and combined, as also bromide of potassium, with little or no effect, when, after the administration of two drachms of Bromidia, in one drachm doses at one hour interval, the patient slept for six hours. He has used Bromidia in other forms of insomnia with very good results, and considers it to be one of the best preparations of its kind at present existing.

Expectorant Mixture.

As an expectorant, Dr. H. C. Wood prescribes the following:

R.	Ammonii Chloridi	2 drachms.
	Apomorph. Hydr.	1 grain.
	Mist. Glycyrrh. Comp.	12 drachms.
	Syrupi	12 drachms.
M.	Sig.: Dessertspoonful every two or three hours.	



All vials in this case are fitted with screw-caps.

The case contains:
Acetanalide Comp. (Migraine).
Anti-Constipation (Mulford Co.).
Chlorodyne (Mulford Co.).
Viburnum Comp. (valuable uterine tonic).
Ammonii Chloridum Comp.
Bismuth et Cereil Oxalat.
Bronchitis.
Cathartic, "Active."
Diarrhœa.
Ergotine (Bonjean's), 1 grain.
Ferri et Acid. Arsen. et Strych., No. 1.
Fever (Dr. T. G. Davis).
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite et Ipecac et Sodii Bicarb., No. 1.
Hydrarg. Iod. Viride, 1-4 grain.
Morphinæ Sulphas, 1-6 grain.
Neuralgic (Dr. H. J. Kenyon).
Nitro-Glycerin Comp. (Mulford Co.).
Pulv. Ipecac et Opii (U. S. P.), representing 2½ grains.
Tinct. Aconiti, 1 minim.
Tonsillitis (Mulford Co.).
Corros. Sublim., 1 grain (colored blue, antiseptic).
Quininæ Sulphat., 1 grain.
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite, 1-10 grain.
Kermes Mineral Comp. (Dr. E. Wilson).

The Interesting Offer

of a handsome double morocco pocket medicine-case—7⅛ x 3¾ x ⅞ inches—containing 24 vials filled with a complete assortment of our popular Tablets and Triturates, at the special price of $3, has been

Accepted by over 15,000 Physicians.

These cases are a permanent advertisement for us, as they are constantly being refilled with our standard preparations, which physicians use because they are so reliable, valuable, convenient and elegant—all compressed. We continue this attractive $3 offer for a limited period. Send check, money-order or postal note. We deliver it free of postage.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY, 2132 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Digitized by Google

A GREAT REMEDY.

THE

URIC SOLVENT

Will recommend itself in all diseases having their origin in an excess of Uric Acid in the system, particularly in INCIPIENT BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, HEMATURIA, CYSTITIS, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ANGINA PECTORIS, and AFFECTIONS of the HEART.

Ten years in the hands of the profession with great satisfaction.

12-ounce Bottles, $1.00. All Druggists.

For Special Hand-Book, free, address,

The New York Pharmaceutical Company,

BEDFORD SPRINGS, MASS.

A SCIENTIFIC PROCEDURE.

When you are first called to a patient, remember, that it is always a safe practice in every disease, to improve the nutrition of the heart and nerve centers, therefore, commence treatment by administering two Cactina Pillets every hour—This method will give you ample time to properly diagnose the disease, and to prescribe whatever other medicines may be indicated—It is also well to remember, that the experience of the profession teaches us to sustain the heart during the continuance of all debilitating diseases, and also during convalescence.

SULTAN DRUG CO., 110 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Digitized by Google

Treatment of Cholera.

Dr. Chas. Gatchell, of Chicago, in his "*Treatment of Cholera*," says: "As it is known that the cholera microbe does not flourish in acid solutions, it would be well to slightly acidulate the drinking water. This may be done by adding to each glass of water half a teaspoonful of **Horsford's Acid Phosphate.** This will not only render the water of an acid reaction, but also render boiled water more agreeable to the taste. It may be sweetened if desired. The **Acid Phosphate**, taken as recommended, will also tend to invigorate the system and correct debility, thus giving increased power of resistance to disease. It is the acid of the system, a product of the gastric functions, and hence, will not create that disturbance liable to follow the use of mineral acids."

Send for descriptive circular. Physicians who wish to test it will be furnished, upon application, with a sample, by mail, or a full size bottle without expense, except express charges. Prepared under the direction of Prof. E. N. Horsford, by the

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CH. MARCHAND'S

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.

(MEDICINAL) H_2O_2 (ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.)

MOST POWERFUL BACTERICIDE AND PUS DESTROYER.
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.
UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, PURITY, STABILITY.
RETAINS GERMICIDAL POWER FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
TAKEN INTERNALLY OR APPLIED EXTERNALLY WITH PERFECT SAFETY.

Send for free book of 72 pages, giving articles by the following contributors:

DR. PAUL GIBIER, Director of the New York Bacteriological and Pasteur Institute. "Peroxide of Hydrogen and Ozone—Their Antiseptic Properties." *Medical News* of Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. GEO. B. HOPE, Surgeon Metropolitan Throat Hospital of New York. "Some Clinical Features of Diphtheria, and the Treatment by Peroxide of Hydrogen." *New York Medical Record.*

NOTE.—Avoid substitutes—in shape of the commercial article bottled—unfit and unsafe to use as a medicine.

Ch. Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (Medicinal) sold only in 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles, bearing a blue label, white letters, red and gold border, with his signature. Never sold in bulk.

PHYSICIANS WILLING TO PAY EXPRESS CHARGES WILL RECEIVE FREE SAMPLE ON APPLICATION.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Charles Marchand

☞ Mention this publication.

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

Digitized by Google

THE

MEDICAL BRIEF,

—A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF—

PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

J. J. LAWRENCE, A. M., M. D., - - - PROPRIETOR.

9th and Olive Sts., ST. LOUIS.

Terms—$1.00 a year, in advance. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

VOL. XXI. ST. LOUIS, MO., OCTOBER, 1893. No. 10.

Treatment of the Various Lesions of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and the Reproductive System—Report of Cases.

It gives me unqualified pleasure to add an unsolicited tribute to the many of my confreres in favor of the brilliant therapeutic results of Sanmetto; and, thinking perhaps a brief report of my success with it would prove interesting, I have decided to give it.

With me Sanmetto is an old and tried friend, having continuously prescribed it for the past two years since my attention was first called to it. Within the above period I have almost daily prescribed it in various lesions in which it seemed indicated, with very positive and flattering results, far exceeding my most sanguine expectations, and I have yet to chronicle the first failure in therapeutic effects.

In lesions of the genito-urinary organs, and the reproductive system, Sanmetto stands without a peer, and as nearly approaches a specific as the application of the term will permit. In sub-acute and chronic gonorrhea, Sanmetto is my sheet-anchor, rapidly relieving the gleety discharge, burning and painful micturition, imparting a sense of comfort and relief throughout the urethral canal. By the administration of a teapoonful four times a day in the above cases, improvement was manifested and permanent after a day's medication, rapidly terminating in recovery.

It is also *the remedy, par excellence*, in acute gonorrhea, producing the desired results when all other treatment, both local and internal, has proven *nil*.

Six ounces of Sanmetto cured a case of gonorrhea in my practice in ten days, after failure by the usual methods.

In a case of acute cystitis, recently treated with Sanmetto, attended with difficult, painful and scanty micturition, violent vesical tenesmus, scalding urine voided in very small amounts at brief intervals, after the exhibition of a few doses the symptoms became greatly ameliorated, the patient going on to rapid recovery, which was complete in four days.

This case, until having prescribed Sanmetto, resisted the usual line of treatment which had been strenuously adopted for several days.

In enlarged prostate its action is both culminative and decisive, producing results heretofore unachieved. A patient who had been necessitated to use a catheter for four months, as a result of the above lesion (prostatic enlargement), applied to me for treatment. I immedi-

Digitized by Google

the wound by dressing, though this is rare.

A sixth cause is a stitch abscess.

A seventh cause is when the stump of the uterus has been put into the lower angle of the wound.

An eighth cause is the wounding of the gut, bladder or ureter.

It can not be asserted that the fistulæ are due to want of aseptic precautions, for fistula occur in the practice of abdominal surgeons who are called cranks on antiseptic work. I can add my testimony in the case, for in some patients who had fistulæ we could defy any surgeon to be more clean. So that abdominal fistulæ subsequent to laparotomy arise from many causes.

How does the fistula arise? The patient may have a fistula before the wound heals, and we will be aware of it from the beginning. Again, I have noted that the wound would heal perfectly, so far as one could see, and then in a few weeks after the operation a little moisture will appear in some point in the line of the healing, and soon a full fledged fistula is discharging fluids. If the gut, bladder or ureter be torn, the fistula will make its manifest appearance in a few days. Then fistulæ will frequently reach down to Douglas' pouch, and for months we have inserted the sound in such fistulæ for ten to twelve inches. Sometimes the fistula will appear weeks after the laparotomy, and the ligature that caused it must have slowly cut through the tube into some infected place or mucous membrane, and then slowly to have caused the fistulous channel to extend in the direction of least resistance, or toward the old abdominal wound.

One must be on the alert to decide whether the fistula has not arisen from an appendix vermiformis.

In a laparotomy with no pus and no drain tube, one does not expect fistula.

It must not be forgotten that a fistulous tract may lead to an infected place which is inside the peritonium or outside in the broad ligament. The origin and course of the fistula will differ in each case some.

The course of abdominal fistulæ, after laparotomy, is exceedingly various. I have noted them to last two years. But one can not prognose what will become of them. Generally they do not disturb the patient's health. They persist for months in most cases, and vary in the kind and quantity of discharge.

The woman does not complain of pain but a little soreness arises from excoriating discharges. Nearly all of them close finally. They annoy some patients very much, merely so far as I can see, by their presence, but most soon get used to them.

To prevent the occurrence of fistula is not so simple as some would say. I will note one way to prevent fistula, which is at least reasonable. All the diseased tissue should be removed. If it be a pyosalpinx, the whole tube and ovary and as much of the broad ligament as possible should be included in the ligature. The tube—the chief offender—should be ligated close to the uterus. It may be required to cut out the tube, even that portion which runs in the wall of the uterus. Pedicles should be made thin by stripping down the tissue and then only a small fine ligature is required. I make this note because of frequently observing operators tying enormous thick pedicles with large ligatures, which I think favors fistulæ, for, what will become of those thick, numerous ligatures? Be clean to avoid fistula.

A wound of the gut, bladder or ureter will frequently be followed by a fistula. A careful enucleation aids in securing as much diseased tissue as possible.

The fistula persists because of the very condition that produced it. It may extend to Douglas' pouch and not allow of good drainage. Its walls are thick and do not close down and allow good drainage. The abscess may be surrounded by heavy walls and that never can close to produce good drainage. The patient is so exhausted that she is unable to close up the fistula from loss of vital forces.

A big ligature which is causing the fistula may have so much other tissue in its loop that it is almost impossible to come out through the fistulous tract. Syphilis will retard the healing of fistulæ. The main cause of the persistence of fistula is poor drainage.

The treatment of abdominal fistulæ is first, good drainage. Second, remove the offending ligature or other object. Third, probe and pack and cauterize the fistulous tract. Re-opening the abdomen

Digitized by Google

is hazardous; enlarging the fistula toward the bottom is fairly safe, but one is apt to break into the peritoneum, bladder or gut. Bowel fistulæ generally heal, but it may be well remembered that it is dangerous work to attempt to free such old adhesions and reunite old wounds. Large numbers of intestinal experiments have induced me to be wary of such actions. If one can not drain through the abdomen well, the vagina may be utilized by means of circular drainage, *e. g.*, a rubber tube could be drawn through the abdominal fistula and on through the vagina. Then the sinus could be worked out both ways. I have watched men do laparotomy for abdominal fistulæ, but the patient was far worse off after than before.

During my last forty cases of laparotomy, I had five cases of fistulæ following the operation. Some have healed. This is a large number, but the matter is justified by the fact that in every case that a fistulæ occurred, gonorrhea was diagnosed with almost a certainty and in one syphilis existed also. I think these fistulæ are all getting well; only two discharge much and that amounts to some days a few drops. I am using more and more antiseptic or aseptic precautions in order to prevent fistulæ, with the same kind of cases.

I think other gynecological surgeons have about the same number of fistulæ. Most heal after six months.

In conclusion, we might sum up the cause of fistulæ subsequent to laparotomy, as due to

1. Gonorrheal pyosalpinx.
2. Septic matter left in abdomen.
3. Ligatures becoming infected.
4. Drain tubes.
5. Syphilis.
6. Wounds of bowel, bladder or ureter.
7. Suppurating appendix.
8. Ligating too thick pedicles.
9. *Infection.*
10. The subsequent cutting of a ligature into a mucous membrane or infected locality.
11. Stitch abscess.
12. Foreign bodies left in peritoneum.
13. Trauma produced on viscera during operation.
14. Exhausted condition of patient.

Fistulæ persist because of

1. Syphilis.
2. The ligature is unable to come away.
3. The walls of the abscess are thick and will not close—non-drainage.
4. The fistula reaches down in Douglas' sack and can not empty its pus—non-drainage.
5. The abscess may have bony walls and can not drain.
6. The patient has insufficient vital force to heal.
7. *Non-drainage.*
8. Fecal, vesical and ureteral fistulæ persist from activity of function.
9. Most close in six months.

The treatment of fistulæ may be

1. Irrigate and drain well.
2. Probe the fistula.
3. Cauterize and pack.
4. Dilate to the bottom and pack.
5. Circular drainage.
6. Laparotomy.

The Different Stages and Phases of Consumption.

In order for a person to make a proper examination of the lungs, the first thing necessary is to be familiar with the normal sounds. Take a man with thin chest walls, known to be free from pulmonary disease, and, with his clothing removed, apply the ear firmly to the chest two inches below the center of the left clavicle and listen to the respiration in ordinary breathing. This will give us the normal vesicular murmur. Then have him breathe deep and notice the change in the character of the sounds. Then listen to the right lung two inches below the center of the clavicle and notice the difference between the two sides, especially on deep respiration. When we become familiar with the normal sounds then we will be able to recognize an abnormal or pathological one when we hear it.

The classification which we make is based upon the recognized division of consumption into three stages, viz: First, second and third. From this division there does not appear to be any distinct rule or line of demarcation given to govern us in our diagnosis, but we have to depend upon our own judgment as to whether we shall say a patient is in the first, second or third stages of the

Digitized by Google

disease. For the purpose of aiding the physician to discriminate between the various stages of the disease, we will give our method which is based upon the anatomy of the lungs, and try to make it so plain that with a careful examination, together with the requisite amount of skill, the various conditions may be differentiated. We divide the disease into stages and phases and it is easy to determine the stage from the phase.

The first stage is that of congestion of the mucous membrane of the air sacs and bronchi with commencing exudation into the air cells. The second stage is the engorgement of the air sacs and smaller bronchi, in which they are occluded or filled with a compressible exudation which lessens the expansion of the lungs but does not destroy it. The third stage is one in which solidification of the exudate in the air sacs and bronchi takes place, together with the extension of the engorgement to the parenchyma of the lungs with or without the formation of cavities. The expansion in that portion of the lung in this stage is obliterated, although the mechanical movement of the ribs will be observed, especially on deep inspiration. We differentiate between a movement of the ribs by expansion from the lungs and that from muscular action. Some have an idea that a person is not in the third stage of the disease until cavities have formed. In order to show that this is not correct, it is only necessary to state that at least fifty per centum of those who die from consumption do not have cavities.

Percussion is universally practiced in the examination of the lungs, yet it is not reliable as a diagnostic sign by itself. Dullness on percussion does not always signify consolidation of the lung structure beneath, or that fremitus will be increased. We never give an opinion of the condition of the lungs from percussion alone. If we have dullness over a portion of the lung, then we auscultate that part carefully before we make a diagnosis, as it might be the result of pleuritis, effusion into the pleural cavity, aneurism, etc.

The anatomical method of defining rales would be mucous and sub-mucous in solidification, sub-mucous and subcrepitant in partial consolidation and crepitant in commencing exudation, but more than one kind of a rale may be heard in the same locality in almost any stage or phase of the disease. Adventitious rales or sounds are heard principally in the third stage. A mucus click may be heard in almost any stage of the disease, but more especially in the second and third stages. As a rule the pitch of respiration increases with consolidation and is generally harsher and more prolonged. Pain and wavy respiration are indefinite. They may be present in any stage of the disease. They may be constant or they may be absent. A hemorrhage may occur in any stage of the disease, and quite frequently the first indication of pulmonary trouble is from an unexpected hemorrhage. Laryngitis may also occur at any time, but principally in the second and third stages.

The following classification of the various stages and phases are based on the supposition that the disease began at the apex and pursued a typical course. Quite frequently it begins at the base or even in the center of the lung from pneumonia or pleuritis. We have named the anterior regions of the chest only, but there are cases where the consolidation or solidification is confined to the anterior part of the lung, while the posterior portion is partially consolidated. It is very easy to describe such a condition by saying, "Fourth phase in mammary region of left lung but second phase in the scapular." Any region can be described in a similar manner. An entire lung may be involved without consolidation of any part of the lung, a condition which frequently follows la grippe. In such a case the entire lung is in a certain phase of the disease.

The disease frequently involves both lungs. Then all of the symptoms develop more rapidly. Loss of strength and endurance with dyspnea on exertion are much more pronounced than when the disease is confined to one lung. A condition of this kind can be described by saying, "Left lung, second stage, second phase; right lung, first stage, second phase," or name the regions and the phase. We might have one-half or one-third of a lung in the fifth or sixth phase and the rest in the second, third

Digitized by Google

or fourth. By naming the region and the phase the condition will be understood from the classification.

Crepitant and sub-crepitant rales may be heard in any stage of the disease. A crepitant rale might be heard in the same locality with gurgling and bubbling rales, but the latter would not exist in the phase that first produced the former. A rale is produced in a certain phase. It may be heard in the phases that follow, but it would not exist previous to its formative phase. Certain adventitious sounds may be developed in any stage or phase of the disease. It must be understood that frequently one or more of the symptoms in a given phase may be absent and even some of the symptoms of another phase present, but the combination of the signs will indicate the stage or phase.

Solidification and consolidation ordinarily are considered to mean the same condition; but we make a distinction between the terms. In the ordinary consolidation of the lungs the exudate is not so dense as in solidification. This is known by the character of the respiration (volume or amount of air entering the lung) and expansion which may be quite appreciable in consolidation, while in solidification no expansion exists in the part solidified and the respiration is confined to the larger bronchi. By commencing consolidation we mean a thickening of the mucous membrane of the bronchioles and air sacs not sufficient to prevent the air from entering the air sacs, but the character is rough, harsh or wavy with crepitation on inspiration. Partial consolidation is where there is not only thickening of the mucous membrane of the air sacs and bronchi, but exudation has taken place freely in both, partially filling them up, yet air passes into the air sacs. The subcrepitant rale predominates and is frequently heard on expiration as well as inspiration.

In some cases the temperature in the first and third stages may be sub-normal especially in the forenoon, and then normal or a very slight increase in the afternoon. Night sweats, or more properly ephidrosis, as the sweating is not confined to the night, as a rule have the same effect upon the fever as an antipyretic and reduces.

FIRST STAGE—FIRST PHASE.

Rough, harsh or abnormal respiration which may be wavy, but vesicular in character, confined to a portion of one lung, generally the apex, without rales. Expiration a little longer than normal. Very little if any change in tension, fremitus or percussion note. There may be a slight hacking cough without expectoration. No appreciable loss of flesh, strength or endurance. No sinking in the clavicular regions, and no perceptible change in expansion and respiration. There may be a slight increase in the pulse rate and a slight elevation of temperature in the afternoon or evening or they may be normal. Appetite variable.

FIRST STAGE—SECOND PHASE.

Inspiration a little higher pitched, generally harsh, with expiration slightly prolonged and may be wavy. Respiration vesicule-bronchial to broncho-vesicular, with crepitation, especially noted on deep inspiration. Thickening of the mucous membrane of the bronchi and air sacs with commencing exudation, but the air cells are not filled with the exudate. Tension and fremitus may be exaggerated. Dullness of resonance may exist in the clavicular regions. There is generally not very much cough and little expectoration. Sputum mucoid or muco-purulent. Commencing loss of flesh, strength and endurance. The patient is able to continue his occupation but somewhat easier fatigued. A very slight sinking may be noticed in the clavicular regions with scarcely any change in respiration or expansion. There is generally a slight increase in the pulse rate with an elevation in temperature of from one-half to one and a half degrees F. Not much dyspnea on exertion. Very seldom any moisture on the surface of the body after sleeping.

SECOND STAGE—THIRD PHASE.

Inspiration higher-pitched, harsh with expiration prolonged and frequently wavy. Respiration broncho-vesicular with crepitant and sub-crepitant rales. Exudation taking place in the air cells and bronchi, but they are still patulous so that the air passes into the air sacs. Tension and fremitus increased. Decided dull-resonant in the clavicular regions shading off to resonant in the mammary region. There is generally considerable

Digitized by Google

cough and expectoration, the latter being purulent in character. Some loss of flesh, strength and endurance. Patient able to continue his occupation but easier fatigued. Sinking may be observed in the clavicular regions with some deficiency in expansion and respiration. Some increase in the pulse rate and temperature. Some dyspnea, on exertion, and occasional ephidrosis.

SECOND STAGE—FOURTH PHASE.

In this phase of the disease there is blocking or filling up of the air-sacs and bronchioles, with exudation, producing consolidation in the clavicular regions. The exudate is soft and spongy in character and admits of compression and expansion. Partial consolidation in the mammary and commencing exudation in the sub-mammary regions. Percussion dull in the clavicular regions, dull resonant in the mammary, becoming resonant in the sub-mammary regions. Respiration bronchial in character in the clavicular, broncho-vesicular in the mammary, and vesiculo-bronchial in the sub-mammary regions. Sub-mucous and sub-crepitant rales (from sponginess of the exudate) in the region of consolidation (compressible exudation), sub-crepitant in the region of partial consolidation and crepitant in the locality of commencing exudation. Tension and fremitus increased in the regions of exudation. Cough and expectoration increased. Sputum purulent and more dense, cough may be exaggerated by reflex irritation of the pharynx. Sinking noticeable in clavicular regions. Loss of strength and endurance generally more marked than the loss of flesh, but the individual can generally follow his occupation. Deficient expansion and respiration in the regions of dullness. Increase in the pulse rate and temperature and may be also of respiration. There may be hoarseness of the voice from congestion of the larynx. Dyspnea on exertion. Ephidrosis common.

THIRD STAGE—FIFTH PHASE

In this phase of the disease there is a solidification of the exudate, so that it loses its compressible character in the clavicular region; partial consolidation (compressible) in the mammary region and commencing exudation in the sub-mammary region. Percussion decidedly dull or flat in the region of solidification, shading off to dull and dull resonant in the regions of consolidation, and then becoming dullness of resonance in the region of commencing exudation. Mucous, sub-mucous (sometimes mucous click) and occasionally scattered creaking rales in the parts that are solidified. Sub-mucous and sub-crepitant rales in the region of consolidation, with crepitant and some sub-crepitant rales in the region of commencing exudation. Tension and fremitus generally quite marked in the regions of dullness. Considerable cough and expectoration, although the cough may be harsh, hard and tight, without much expectoration, and frequently aggravated by reflex irritation of the pharynx. Sputum purulent, generally heavy and tenacious, frequently nummular, may be yellowish, greenish or dark in color. Sinking in the region of dullness, generally quite marked in the clavicular regions. Loss of flesh, strength and endurance more decided, although the individual may still follow his occupation but is easily fatigued. Decided deficiency of expansion and respiration in regions of dullness. There is generally an increase in the pulse rate and respiration (the latter more noted on exertion) to compensate for the blocking up of the air-cells. The temperature may not be increased very much above the fourth phase, then again it may be 103° F. or higher. There may be an exacerbation in the thermal condition in the afternoon or evening with or without a chill. Dyspnea becoming more decided. Hoarseness or even aphonia from implication of the larynx. Occasional swelling of the feet. Ephidrosis common.

THIRD STAGE—SIXTH PHASE.

In the clavicular regions in this phase of the disease, the inflammatory process extends to the parenchyma of the lungs producing engorgement, frequently causing disintegration of tissue with the formation of cavities. The exudate may remain solidified, or be softened and removed by the mucous membrane becoming pyogenic, or by the purulent material from the parenchyma or an abscess cavity. Contraction or obliteration of the air-cells and bronchioles may exist. Solidification in the mammary and consolidation in the sub-mammary

Digitized by Google

regions. The condition existing in the clavicular region may extend to the other regions and involve the entire lung. Percussion dull, or amphoric, cracked-pot or tympanitic over a cavity or resonant in character from removal of the exudate in the bronchi. Dull to flat in mammary and dull to dull resonant in the sub-mammary regions. Respiration bronchial, tubular, amphoric, cavernous or blowing in clavicular region, chiefly bronchial in the mammary and bronchovesicular in the sub-mammary regions. Bubbling, metallic or amphoric tinkle, gurgling, mucous or crackling rales, heard in the clavicular regions; mucus, sub-mucus or crackling rales in the mammary regions. Tension and fremitus generally increased, but they may be reduced in the clavicular regions. Cough generally frequent and hard (coughing-spells), with a large amount of expectoration, as a rule. Sputum purulent, heavy, tenacious and yellow, although it may be thin, greenish, dark or creamy in color. Sinking in clavicular region very decided. Emaciation with loss of flesh, strength and endurance. Individual can not follow his occupation. Very easily fatigued. Very little, if any, expansion. Pulse weak and respiration shallow, both increased, especially on exertion. Temperature generally above normal all of the time, higher in the afternoon and evening, although it may be sub-normal in the forenoon and normal or slightly increased in the afternoon. There may be distinct chills, or chilly sensation, or fever without either of the former. A hectic condition is common. Diarrhea, or swelling of the feet and legs, or both are frequent. Dyspnea produced on slight exertion. Hoarseness or aphonia from laryngitis frequent. Ephidrosis very common.

The proper time to institute a treatment for consumption is in the first stage and if possible in the first phase. The importance of beginning the treatment is shown by Dr. Taylor in an article in the *Northwestern Lancet* for August, 1893. Among other things, he states: "How can we recognize a case in which tuberculosis is developing? And is the profession not negligent of its duty in this regard? With the experience I have had in a health resort, where cases from all sections of the United States fell into my hands, making every allowance for the lax statements of patients, it appears to me that the profession is prone to over-look this (first) stage, or if it be suspected it is covered up, from a desire to spare our neighbor mental. anxiety and a dislike to make unpleasant announcements. It is vastly better to make an occasional mistake on the safe side, than by temporising to let the golden opportunity pass by, the only time when the sufferer might have been saved from a consumptive's grave. * * * * * Before giving the earliest physical symptoms I wish to reiterate the statement that the successful phthisotherathy of the future will be directed against the first beginnings of the disease, and not that stage which can be detected by our necessarily coarse methods of physical examination."

W. R. AMICK, A. M., M. D.
Cincinnati, O.

Was It Eczema?

Patient male, forty-six years of age, a retail druggist, actively engaged; general health good.

The itching extended from the tips of toes to the hips, including groin, scrotum, and lower part of abdomen. There was no eruption apparent to the eye. The skin seemed dry and roughened under friction. Dry, white flakes, small and light as down, would fall in considerable quantity while scratching with finger-nails or using flesh brush. The itching sensation was never relieved by such friction, but increased in intensity the longer and brisker the friction applied, though persevered in until blood flowed. The skin did not redden, inflame or erupt under this treatment, but would present a whitish appearance like the falling scales, and remained dry and hard. The itching sensation was easily provoked by the light touch of a garment dragged over the skin, or the tickling of any light substance, and was always excited severely by the heat of fire or the warmth of the bed. Though never absent, there always seemed to be paroxysms of greater intensity during the evenings, before retiring, and these were aggravated by the act of undressing. Similar paroxysms, however, frequently occurred during the day, when the pa-

Digitized by Google

tient would be compelled to hurry away to his private apartments to strip and seek relief in some way.

The suffering endured during any paroxysm beggars description. The natural inclination to "scratch" although known to intensify, could not be resisted and the finger-nails would tear the flesh, the blood would trickle down, the form writhe in its torture, the teeth would gnash and the saliva flow from the mouth as in a case of madness.

Several physicians saw the case. Each pronounced it "eczema" and prescribed for it. Each taxed his memory, recalled his experience, consulted authorities, and lotions, powders, ointments, followed each other in prompt succession, until it seemed that the whole category of remedies known, or that could be suggested to the mind, had been exhausted, but out of all of them, only one seemed to afford even a few hours relief at a time. This was a hot solution of bicarb. soda—half-pound soda to the gallon of water, as hot as could possibly be borne without blistering the skin.

This application, on account of the heat would instantly so intensify the itching that the sufferer would seem frantic, but after a few moments persistence in the bath, the sensation would completely subside—the sudden change being from the most excruciating torture to the sweetest comfort.

The itching would return, however, in all its severity, making it necessary to repeat the application several times during the succeeding twenty-four hours; patient sometimes rising from bed in the small hours of the morning for the purpose.

After a few weeks, however, this remedy also failed. The skin had grown dryer and harder. The bath, though oft repeated, losing its control of the trouble, left the itching without restraint, which now fastened again upon the victim in relentless fury. The doctors were recalled, books examined, drug stores searched, and every conceivable remedy tried without avail. The patient lost appetite and flesh, became nervous, haggard, almost wild. If one can fancy a severe itching sensation, quickened as by electricity, suddenly spread over all the surface described and intensified to a maddening degree, some estimate may be formed of the extreme physical suffering of this unhappy individual, to say nothing of the mental—enhanced by the despairing conviction that death alone could release him from his misery.

In this state of mind and body, he one day picked up a bottle containing a liquid he had never thought of trying. It might relieve the indigestion of an infant's stomach, but was not adapted to external use in such a condition as his, which had resisted the most powerful remedies known to the medical profession. Mechanically, however, the contents—nearly a pint—were poured upon his hot, burning skin, tingling and quivering as though tortured by thousands of needle points.

The effect was magical. The skin relaxed, the surface cooled, the surging blood fled from the brain, the itching departed and patient rested in peace!

The remedy was simply lime water.

The application was repeated two or three times a day for about ten days, when the itching, which had frequently returned in a more and more modified degree, subsided altogether.

A year and a half have elapsed since the relief was obtained, and though within that time there seemed to be feeble indications of a return of the trouble, a few applications of lime water would dispel every trace of it.

The article used was prepared by the old formula—four ounces of lime to one gallon of water.

The writer is aware that a minute description of the sufferings from eczema may be uninteresting to the practitioner familiar with this troublesome disease. The object, however, in detailing the particulars of this case, is to show that the cutaneous affection was not a mere trifle, yielding to the simple remedy that conquered it; and, the question may be asked, if this was true eczema, then why is lime water not more frequently employed for its relief?

The writer is not a practicing physician now, having left the profession of medicine twenty-two years ago, and devoted himself since then to the active practice of pharmacy. Neither his own experience nor his association with physicians, in the preparation of prescrip-

Digitized by Google

tions, nor in the reading of journals of medicine and pharmacy, has he ever had his attention called to the use of lime water in severe cutaneous diseases, and believes that its wonderful effect in the obstinate and exasperating case herein described, is a new and important disdiscovery.

Be this as it may, however, a more general use of the remedy in such conditions, might reduce to a minimum much human suffering otherwise remaining unmitigated.

If such a result should follow this communication, its author will be fully satisfied.

A. E. PHILIPS, M. D.

Sanford, Fla.

Dental Notes.

Be tidy in your office.

See that your linen is clean.

Tincture of benzoin comp. applied to gum over seat of abscess is very effective.

Oil of eucalyptus in combination with either iodoform or iatrol, makes an excellent root canal dressing.

Boiling water containing one to two per cent of carbonate of soda, to prevent rusting, is the most common method now used by dentists for sterilizing instruments.

The fact that ninety-five per cent of the school children of the country are affected with dental caries, bodes more evil to the American people, from the health standpoint, than any other fact.

It is impossible to do good work with dull or improper instruments. Some take it as evidences of skill to own and use but few instruments; and the boast that "I can use anything" is nonsensical and empty. The skillful practitioner uses, when necessary, varied and appropriate instruments.

The third molar is more often lost through generations of disuse than any other cause, but that is not the cause of the loss of the lateral incisor. The suppression of the wisdom tooth is in the line of evolution from disuse; the other arises from some physical condition not yet clearly recognized.

Coryl is a new local anesthetic which acts similar to chloride of ethyl, its boiling point being 0°. It is less active than the latter, whose boiling point is 22°, and therefore occasions less unpleasant after-effects. The numerous experiments with it at Paris clinics yielded excellent results. Coryl is mentholized chloride of ethyl.

Sodium peroxide is proving a grand success as a bleaching agent for discolored teeth. It is also praised as an excellent agent for dissolving out inaccessible pulp in narrow pulp canals. It is extremely penetrating, finding its way into every dentinal tubuli, thereby destroying and neutralizing all organic matter. It thus sterilizes and cleanses fine canals, and the distorted and narrow roots of molars we can not otherwise reach. By its proper use, it gives the dentist a chance to do away with abscesses, and also to attack where decomposition has progressed as far as the tubuli. It is undoubtedly the method the operator has long been looking for.

D. E. WIBER, D. D. S.

Washington, D. C.

Watkins' Notes.

One of the best contrast stains for tubercle bacilli is green malachite. It brings out the bacilli very distinctly. It is used altogether in the Loomis laboratory.

In sending, or preserving, sputum for the examination of tubercle bacilli, let it dry on a piece of glazed paper, either in the sun or by artificial heat.

When the examiner is ready he can, by moistening it with water for a short time, examine the same as if it had been sent in liquid form, and besides it will keep longer.

I have had no trouble in growing tubercle bacilli on the following medii:

1. Liquid medium of alcohol, sugar and acetic acid.
2. Sugar solution and acetic acid.
3. Sugar alone or acetic acid alone.
4. On vinegar with pure agar the bacilli get fat.

If these solutions are too strong they degenerate after growing awhile.

5. They also get fat and grow quickly on a pickle.

On blood taken direct from the arm of tuberculous cases they first grow, then degenerate. All, of course, kept at a temperature of 37° C.

The third blood corpuscle is a constant factor in the blood of a tuberculous patient.

Digitized by Google

The Relation of Diseases of the Liver and Nervous Diseases.

The liver exercises an influence on the nervous system which, in extent and degree, is difficult to account for, and the importance of which is frequently overlooked. Again, disease of the liver is disposed, more so than disease of any other organ, to manifest itself through some other organ, and more frequently than any other through the nervous system. If there is any inherent weakness of the nervous system, and at the same time a diseased liver, the various symptoms and combination of symptoms that will present themselves to the physician are numerous enough to mislead and deceive the most experienced physician. And here it is that a mistake in the diagnosis may lead to deplorable results. If nervines and narcotics be used in such cases, they will not only do no good, but, besides being harmful, will more than likely leave the patient a confirmed opium eater. It is from this source that the army of opium eaters draw their principal recruits.

The truth is that genuine disease of the nervous system is rare in proportion to other diseases, and is generally hereditary; but functional nervous diseases and pseudo-nervous diseases are comparatively numerous, and a very large proportion of these is connected with a diseased liver. The connection between nervous and liver diseases may be further illustrated by this case: I was once called to see a robust young man afflicted with a violent case of mania à potu. The patient was having convulsions, foaming at the mouth, and altogether in a very dangerous condition. As severe cases require severe remedies, I gave the patient thirty grains of calomel, and with some general directions left him. On calling next morning, I found the patient calm, quiet, with some appetite, and in three or four days he was about attending to his business. I gave no medicine but the calomel, and only one dose of that.

In all these cases there is no disease of the nervous system; the nervous system is perfectly sound so far as any *original* disease of that system is concerned, but the suffering of the nervous system is purely vicarious, and a treatment which is based on the idea that the nervous system is diseased, will necessarily prove abortive and will do no good.

There is especial danger of a mistake in the diagnosis of these cases, for the reason that the nervous symptoms are very prominent, whilst the symptoms of disease of the liver are obscure; and you can lay it down as a safe general rule in this malarious southern climate to always first try the blue pill and Epsom salts on all functional nervous troubles, before you diagnose the case as a true nervous disease. An eminent Scotch physician is reported to have said that he could cure one-half of the curable diseases with the blue pill and Epsom salts. If this be true of that country, how much more so is it true of this southern country?

We of this southern country are especially liable to nervous diseases. They confront the physician on all sides; their manifestations and symptoms are as various as the different constitutions they affect; but the treatment is generally the same; and this is true without regard to the organs through which the disease manifests itself. I have known, in the case of a person with a weak nervous system and diseased liver, the disease of the liver to produce temporary insanity, which was demonstrated by the insanity ceasing with a cessation of the liver trouble.

So the conclusion of the whole matter is, that in functional nervous troubles, especially in the south, be on the watch and look out for a diseased liver, and do not in any such case give or administer nervines and opiates until you have tried the merits of the blue pill and Epsom salts.

LINTON D. LAUDRUM, M. D.
Columbus, Miss.

Hypodermic Incision of Carbuncles.

In 1862, I attended a meeting of the London Medical Society. All that passed there has faded from recollection, save that a gentleman, whose name escapes me, read a paper on the hypodermic incision of carbuncle.

It has been so successful in my experience that it is worthy of recalling. One case of mine was of an old man of eighty-two years; carbuncle on the back of head from the crown half way down the neck,

Digitized by Google

and extending between ear and ear. When I saw him the first physical sign was an intense putrid ptomaine odor pervading the room. The center was open by ulceration, and the charcoal used by the previous attendant was powerless to stay the ravages. The pain was aggravating, the pulse high and small, but the will of the patient was good. He said, "Go ahead and cut all you want to, and never mind what wife says." As she was a big, active, wordy woman his advice was pertinent. The prognosis was bad. The English mode was adopted, under anesthesia. The cutting was so severe and bloody that my assistant, a war surgeon, said he would not stay if I proceeded further! But one-half had been cut! The improvement was so great the next day that all concerned were glad to have the other half hypodermicised. This case was relieved from pain and much discomfort and made a speedy recovery.

Another case was that of a young man. Carbuncle located on the back just above the sacrum, big as a man's hand. This when hypodermicised healed so speedily that his grandmother said he would die, "Because it was cured so quick as to strike in!" This was twenty-five years ago and he still lives. Other cases have done well.

Comparing the crucial incision with the hypodermic, the latter is incomparably the best. It is made as follows: One-half inch from the edge of the carbuncle in sound skin a tenotome, narrow as possible, is introduced (under local or general anesthesia) up to the handle of the knife with the flat parallel to the skin surface. Cut as far upward as possible, and reversing the edge cut as far downwards or right and left, if you please. Next repeat this procedure an inch distant from the first puncture, and so on until the whole periphery has been cut. This process does several things:

1. It depletes the congested tissues.
2. It relieves the tension of the parts, which is one cause of the twitching and the great suffering in carbuncles.
3. It destroys the vital connections and releases the sloughs so that they can be removed.
4. It allows of movements which before were impossible from pain.
5. It restores circulation to the almost necrosed and sphacelated skin.
6. It makes short work with carbuncles.

I maintain the view advanced by another, that carbuncle is due to a cryptogamic vegetation, the microspores or bacteria of which were, with the fully developed mycelial filaments, described in America years ago. I also advise the free use of quinine sprinkled over the surface of the carbuncle before each poulticing, or quinine may be used in the form of ointment, one drachm to the ounce of vehicle. Indeed, I am of the opinion that quinine makes one of the best ointments for all sores at their beginning that I am acquainted with, and quite equal to the menthol ointment.

I think that carbuncle, boils and other sores at their beginning could be aborted by the use of quinine ointment.

EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.
New York City.

Dysentery.

Professor T. V. Morrow, who occupied the chair of "Theory and Practice of Medicine" in the Eclectic Medical Institute, in the winter of 1847-8, said, in speaking of dysentery: "It may exist under every variety of gradation, from the mildest to the most malignant and fatal disease known in the catalogue of human maladies." I make this quotation simply to introduce to my readers the monster with whom, perhaps, they will have to grapple on the coming of cold weather.

It is of the treatment that I wish to speak. Cathartics and opium are of the highest importance in the first stage. Of the many cathartic medicines there are, perhaps, none better than sulphate of magnesia, which should be given as follows:

R. Magnesii Sulph ..... 3 ounces.
Acid. Sulphurici Dil..... ½ ounce.
Aquæ Puræ..... 8 ounces.

Mix. One teaspoonful every two hours until thorough purgation is produced.

After this, and during the whole of the first stage, it should be given every two or three hours in doses sufficient to produce and maintain *slow and constant purging*. From three to four fecal evacuations, or evacuations containing fecal matter, every twenty-four hours would,

Digitized by Google

perhaps, be about right. This method of giving the medicine is, I think, of very great importance. It requires much skill and judgment to manage this slow and constant purging just right—to make the medicine do all the good that it is capable of doing.

The conversion, in the first stage, of dysentery into a moderate diarrhea is of much importance, for it is the natural way to cure the disease. Nature, unaided, will in many cases cure dysentery, and it always does it by bringing on a diarrhea.

After the bowels have been thoroughly acted upon, opium should be given in doses sufficient to meet the demands of the case. Dover's powder is of great utility just at this time, especially if fever be present. It is sometimes necessary to add opium to the Dover's powder, as it does not contain enough to meet the demands of the case. Opium is more effective when injected into the rectum than when given by the mouth, and it is still more efficacious when injected hypodermically than when injected into the rectum. From thirty to sixty drops of laudanum mixed in one ounce of thin starch water and injected into the rectum is highly efficacious. But morphine, administered hypodermically, has a power for good far exceeding any other medicine known to to the profession, and in very grave cases it should never be withheld.

In the first stage, and during the time the foregoing treatment is in operation, especially when much fever is present, hot ears of boiled corn should be applied to the feet, legs and body, so as to produce a free perspiration. Boil the corn an hour; take the ears out of the kettle with tongs, and wrap them in cloths, and apply from ten to twelve at one time. This is the only external application that I think is worth naming. The corn never fails to produce free perspiration, which has a powerful effect in the reduction of the inflammation. It seems to me that it is impossible for the inflammation to continue under the combined influence of an active cathartic, the continued administration of laxatives, opium and free perspiration.

But if we should fail to subdue the inflammation, and disintegration of the mucous membrane has begun, and it is infiltrated with pus or fibrine, then I would advise blue mass and ipecac in combination, half a grain of each every two hours, with a continuation of the opium in doses to suit. Irrigation is a new thing to me, but it is certainly of very great importance. Ipecac is, according to Dr. Bartholow, almost a specific in puerperal dysentery, which is known to be a highly dangerous form of the disease.

Should the sulphate of magnesia offend the stomach, then it ought to be given in the granular effervescent form, or the granular effervescent Rochelle salts, or the granular effervescent citrate of magnesia may be given. They are all pleasant to take while effervescing.

The following is, I believe, an old prescription of immense value in many cases of dysentery. I have known it to almost work a miracle:

R. Cider Vinegar ..... 4 ounces.
Pure Water ..... 4 ounces.

Mix; warm and saturate with common table salt. One tablespoonful every one or two hours, until the bowels act freely.

I think it is true that our remedies do not have the same controlling influence over diseases every year alike, and if I had an epidemic of dysentery to encounter, and my usual course of medication did not seem to give satisfaction, I should be sure to try this. It has saved some desperate cases, and would doubtless save more.

All that I have had to say about the treatment is intended to apply to adults. I shall now give a prescription for children and infants. This was given to me many years ago by my esteemed friend, Dr. H. J. Hanley, now of Blackburn, Mo. I have since found that it is almost identical with what is known as the White Liquid Physic, and is referred to in King's American Dispensatory.

R. Sodii Sulph..... 8 ounces.
Acid. Nitric. Dil..... 1 ounce.
Acid. Muriatici Dil..... 1 ounce.
Aquæ Puræ..... 24 ounces.

Dissolve the salt in the water, filter and add the acids. From one-half to one teaspoonful is a dose, and each dose must be mixed in a little cold water—iced water is better—sweetened very sweet. Each dose should be tasted to see that it is perfectly pleasant, like lemon syrup, before it is taken. A pleasant, and at the same time an efficient medicine is hard to find for children. This is both efficient

Digitized by Google

and pleasant, and children never refuse it—always want it. A dose should be given every hour until the bowels act pretty freely, afterwards every two or three hours, or just often enough to produce from two to four fecal discharges every twenty-four hours. Always remember that *slow and constant purging* is the key to success. The value of this prescription could hardly be estimated.

Opium in some form must be given. I have generally given paregoric; now I I would try Papine, because it is perfectly reliable and pleasant to take.

Castor oil stands next to this for children. To one pint of castor oil add half ounce each of oil wintergreen and oil of origanum. Shake well each time before giving, and give in a little sweetened elm mucilage. A dose of the last prescription contains but very little sulphate of soda, and sometimes it becomes necessary to give something to aid its cathartic effect, as it contains too much acid to materially increase the dose; for this purpose the castor oil mixture will answer very well —nothing better.

I have treated three cases, all adults, that did not seem to be dangerous, but within three or four days I saw signs of collapse, and within a short time death ended the scene. Cases like these admonish us to be careful in our prognosis, for they demonstrate, to my mind, that there is, in some cases at least, a powerful poison which may explode and produce death. Some cases are in a collapsed state from the start. I have never been able to save a patient in whom I saw signs of collapse—the more I did the faster they seemed to die.

About sixty years ago, an epidemic of dysentery prevailed in the vicinity of Dover, in Lafayette County, Mo., that was so malignant that many persons were stricken down one day and died the next. A powerful poison only could do this.

A failure to attend to the patient just right may be the cause of great damage, even death. Just purging enough, just opium enough, and just sweating enough. Look well to these things. The failure to give the patient opium enough during one night might cause his death. Right along here is where brains and experience are required.

The corn should be removed when cool, and hot ears applied, and this ought to be strictly attended to; for a continued free perspiration is a power in the reduction of inflammation, no matter where situated. Do not be deterred from using the corn because some ignoramus may ridicule it. A physician must be brave enough to do what will benefit his patient. The skin is entirely too much neglected. Every physician knows how important it is to make the liver act, but who ever saw it act when the skin is inactive and dry? The liver and skin act together. Direct your remedies to the skin and liver at the same time, and you will see the bile come as never before. There is much doubt about giving medicine internally to make the skin act, but there is no doubt whatever in regard to the hot corn making it act, and that promptly, too. Bushels of medicines have been given to make the liver act without effect; at the same time, if a continued free perspiration had been produced and continued long enough, a copious flow of bile would have been the result.

If any of the readers of the BRIEF should be able to save some of those dear little children with their black or blue eyes and dimpled cheeks with the prescription suggested, I would be highly pleased to hear from them.

D. J. PARSONS, M. D.

Sweet Springs, Mo.

Colorado as a Health Resort.

I do not wish to be considered as a pessimist, but for the sake of and in the interest of suffering humanity, I wish to oppose the article of Dr. H. B. Moore in the September number of the MEDICAL BRIEF.

During a continuous practice of more than a quarter of a century, I have treated a great many cases of consumption, and have also carefully observed the results of change of climate on those under my care. Furthermore, I have visited the great majority of the consumptive resorts, not only in America, but in Europe, Asia and Africa, and am pressed to say right here in the outset, that Colorado is the worst climate for consumptives, in any stage, that it has ever been my privilege to investigate.

It is true that persons going there with catarrh, bronchitis or spasmodic asthma,

Digitized by Google

especially those suffering from the last named disease, who are stout and short-necked, are, in a majority of cases, perhaps ninety per cent, cured or temporarily benefited; and from this fact arises the popular fallacy that Colorado is a cure for consumption. But if any physician ever sent a case of genuine active tuberculosis there, which returned cured, he has had better results than has ever fallen to the writer.

About sixteen years ago, following the popular trend, I began sending patients to Colorado, and during the ten years following sent quite a goodly number with bad results to many and no benefits to any. I do not wish to impose upon the space of the BRIEF, or the time of the busy reader, but permit me to here offer a few instances to illustrate.

In 1880, Dr. Rickets of Findlay, Ohio, a young physician, went to London to complete his studies. While there, the professors discovered incipient tuberculosis in his lungs and started him immediately for Colorado. He passed through our town on his direct way, in apparent health, but was returned to us a corpse in two months. About the same time Dr. Pugh, aged twenty-four, was sent to Colorado by my advice, but finding the climate fast cutting him down, he escaped to a lower latitude and altitude, where he practiced his profession for six or eight years in tolerable health, when if, as he said, he had remained in Colorado for sixty days it would have killed him. He finally succumbed to the relentless pursuer. These cases were sent as soon as it was possible to make a diagnosis, and both being bright, intelligent physicians, were on the alert. Mr. J. O. Reed, a prominent druggist and manufacturer, and Mrs. Chas. Biglow, wife of a prominent capitalist of this place, were both victims to the delusion of the "Colorado Consumption Cure."

After an experience of ten years, sending scores of consumptive patients to Colorado with invariably the above results, I became conscience-stricken for having, by my well-meant advice, materially shortened the lives of so many in my ignorant innocence; the scales dropped from my eyes, and I solemnly vowed that if God would forgive me for past offenses, no more of my patients should be entangled in that death-snare. But another victim fell into the fatal trap only a few months ago. Miss Palmer, a teacher in the public schools of Findlay, Ohio, a beautiful, bright young lady, consulted me for what she believed to be a trifling ailment on March 29th, 1893. Pulse one hundred and twenty-two, temperature 99⅕°, respiration thirty. Cough, with mucus expectoration, poor appetite, but no physical signs of the lungs giving way. I put her on the creasote treatment with maltine, April 4th; pulse one hundred and eighteen, temperature 99°, respiration twenty-seven. April 10th, pulse one hundred and fifteen, temperature 98°, respiration twenty-four. Her cough, with poor appetite, continued the same. She then consulted another physician who advised Colorado.

When her sister came to tell me of their decision, about the first of May, I pleaded eloquently with her to desist from their determination.

But, with tears in her eyes, she informed me that all arrangements had been made, and that her sister had been buoyed up by the prospect that the change would restore her to rosy health, referring to some other teacher who had received benefit from a sojourn in Greeley, Colo., but which I afterwards ascertained was a case of bronchitis with nervous prostration, sent there as a case of organic lung disease by an ignorant irregular. I sadly left her to her fate. She stopped teaching May 1st and went to Colorado Springs.

On June 4th—a cold, dismal, rainy day, requiring an overcoat—I was in Colorado Springs, and called upon her for the last time. She departed this life three days after, June 7th, 1893, about thirty days after her arrival, in fair health, in this climate where it is claimed ninety per cent of consumptives recover.

Consumptives should read over the entrance gates to Colorado, "Who enters here leaves hope behind." And why? All high altitudes, all locations subject to sudden change or great range of temperature are bad for organic disease of the lungs; Colorado, and especially Colorado Springs, possesses these faults. For a time the sun shines brightly, warming up the cozy retreat, and then,

Digitized by Google

as suddenly, the cold winds blow down from the snow-peaks, chilling the invalid to the very marrow, and driving the blood from the chilled surface to suffuse a weak lung, which is already overworked in its effort to supply the system with oxygen in this rarified atmosphere.

The Swiss and Italian Alps, with all their magnificent picturesqueness are the home of goitre, rickets and consumption; and in a sojourn in these beautiful fastnesses, it is astonishing to note the number of such persons one will meet in comparison to those of the same country born and raised on the low lands. Davos, as a Swiss winter resort for consumptives, is a failure, not being able to leave in the winter, the patients are obliged to stay all winter if they live, but its burial ground contains more graves of unfortunate victims of consumption than the grave yard at Monte Carlo of suicidal victims of *rouge et noir*. Geneva and Como not being so high and lying on a southern slope, exposed to the warm Mediterranean winds are better, and about on an equal footing with Ashville, North Carolina. The Reviere and the Gulf and South Atlantic coast, with Texas, Arizona, Southern California are still better. The nearer you approach to sea level, the more oxygen a consumptive patient can obtain with a minimum exertion of the enfeebled lung.

Strong people are enfeebled with the extra demand made upon the respiratory organs in high altitudes. Stout people going to reside in high altitudes become thin; and especially is this the case in Denver and Colorado Springs. Our adipose people are found in low altitudes. This loss of adipose tissue is just what we want to avoid in the treatment of phthisis; as we must in a great measure depend upon this excess of fat to enable nature to overcome the disease, and we encourage this by giving cod liver oil and other articles of food that are known to produce fat.

These then are some of the reasons that account for the ill success of my trial of the "Colorado Cure." If my professional colleagues' experience does not accord with mine, I should like to hear from them.

Dr. Moore's injunction to "send your patients early, even before it seems necessary," is quite timely; for by so doing the greater number sent have never contracted the disease, and they are the ones, and in my opinion the only ones, who return well; having by the changeable conditions of the weather, and the necessarily incurred activity of the respiratory organs, been relieved of some functional disease of the throat or thorax.

Then where should we send our consumptives? The majority would do better at home with friends and home comforts. Traveling, with hotel and boarding-house life, is fatiguing to the well. How restful home seems to us, who are robust, after an extended trip or stay. But to those who believe they must go, I would recommend first the low altitude Southern resorts in winter, San Diego, San Antonio and the level pine lands of the southern states south of the thirty-third parallel. In summer, the regions of the northern great lakes with their many beautiful island resorts, and their great abundance of fish, fruits, vegetables and wines. The ideal climate is the Azore Islands in the Atlantic, where the mean temperature ranges only seven degrees the year around. Located south it is not cold in winter and the great body of the ocean holds it cool in summer. These islands are located in a direct line of travel between Europe and South America and for that reason are much frequented by European invalids. But as direct communication with the United States is infrequent, they are, for this reason, inconvenient and lonely to Americans. As a winter resort, Egypt, and especially the city of Cairo on the Nile, has no equal. Here is the sea level, no rain, either winter or summer, the balmy waters of the blue Mediterranean sheltering it from northern blasts, with good water and abundance of wondrous sight seeing. Here are plenty of fruits and vegetables "corn and oil," and you may take a stroll in the Esbekiah garden and sit under the palm or banian tree on a winter evening and not need an overcoat half as bad as I did in Colorado Springs in the month of June. Good hotel accommodations may be had at a reasonable price and the city is kept scrupulously clean. Little nut-brown girls run out and gather up with their hands the fresh, warm manure just

Digitized by Google

dropped from the animal, paddle it into cakes and carry it away to a receptacle at the street corner, or other convenient place, from which it is carted away.

I wish to be fair with Dr. Moore and the Colorado results, for I have no doubt they may be beneficial to certain functional troubles; and considering the contagious view of pulmonary tuberculosis now held by the profession, I would not think it wise from a sanitary or financial point, to invite the immigration of consumptives.

Koch's bacilli are lively and omnipresent, and when dust from the wall of the consumptive's apartment, as observed by Cornet, under Koch's direction, may be inoculated into susceptible animals and produce the disease in the animal, then would it not be rather an injury than a benefit to both men and property to have in their midst a goodly number of the unfortunates?

I hope to hear, through the valuable BRIEF, from other members of the profession on this question, to the laudable end that we may do our patients a favor.

Findlay, O. J. A. KIMMELL, M. D.

Case of Othematoma—Operation.

W. J., male; aged forty-seven; American. Came into my office June 22, 1893, complaining of pain in the ear. Examination revealed a tumor occupying the upper part of the pinna, involving both crura of the antihelix of right ear. The swelling was about the size of a small hazel nut, somewhat pendulous, soft, with distinct fluctuation, and of a dark red or purplish color. It was tender to the touch, and partially pitted on pressure.

The patient complained of persistent pain, and severe throbbing at night, causing loss of rest. He could give no history of traumatism, and said it had been coming about two months. He insisted that it was an abscess and must be opened. Accordingly, though suspecting hematoma of the auricle, but fearing suppuration, I operated under complete antiseptic precautions, making an incision through the posterior wall of the pinna into the tumor. There was free bleeding, but there seemed, on palpation, to be something that would not come away; so another incision, anteriorly along the rim of the helix, was made, when a large partially organized clot was easily evacuated, also two small plates of cartilage, which were loosely attached, were removed with slender forceps. The cavity was then thoroughly irrigated with full strength peroxide of hydrogen, and the anterior incision was closed by sutures of fine catgut. The posterior wound was partially closed and drained with a strand of catgut, aristol was then freely dusted over the wounds, and firm compression of the now flabby walls of the tumor was made with small strips of adhesive plaster, and the ear antiseptically dressed. It was dressed three times subsequently. There was never any sign of suppuration, and the case progressed rapidly and satisfactorily to complete union. The resultant deformity was very slight, only a little thickening beneath the helix, much less than commonly results from spontaneous rupture or anterior incision alone.

There was a history of cerebral lesion in this case, as is so frequently noted in connection with othematoma, the man having been struck on the opposite side of the head seven years previously, but had apparently fully recovered.

JOHN E. BACON, M. D.

Sumner, Wash.

Hernia.

In the September number of the BRIEF I notice Dr. Ira J. Bush, of Texas, writes an article on "Too Much Traction in Hernia." He goes on to say: "You should use chloroform and operate at once, if you can not reduce the hernia after trying under an anesthetic." Doctor, before you operate, try ice.

Some weeks ago I was called in consultation to see a case of left inguinal hernia. The physician in charge said the gut was incarcerated, and we should operate at once; that they had tried everything they could think of and failed to reduce it. I advised a lump of ice applied for two hours continuously, when I would return and see the result. They said they were afraid of the ice treatment, but I told them I would be responsible. We put the ice on, and in one hour and a half the hernia was reduced, and the woman has been well ever since. Don't cut too soon. B. M. SMITH, M. D.

Davis, W. Va.

Digitized by Google

THE MEDICAL BRIEF

J. J. LAWRENCE, A. M., M. D.
PROPRIETOR,
NINTH AND OLIVE STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Vol. XXI. November, 1893. No. 11.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

United States and Canada, - - - per annum, $1 00
Foreign (Postal Union), - - - - " 1 50
These rates include postage.
Advertising rates sent on application.

Write *only on one side* of the paper.
See how *short* and *plain* you can write.
THE MEDICAL BRIEF *will not* be sent ANY LONGER THAN PAID FOR.
Write articles intended for publication, and matter for editor, *on separate pieces of paper.*
The Editor of the BRIEF is not responsible for the articles of its contributors.
Articles sent for publication in the MEDICAL BRIEF *must not contain more than seven hundred words.* Short, practical, *brief items* always wanted.
The MEDICAL BRIEF is mailed on the first of each month. If a number fails to reach you we will supply it; provided, we are notified within a month.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

We supply any MEDICAL BOOK, no matter by whom published, post-paid, on receipt of publisher's price. Send for our Catalogue.

Address, MEDICAL BRIEF, St. Louis.

"The Profession, the Public and the Code."

The address delivered before the Pan-American Medical Congress at Washington by Mr. Ernest Hart, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, is equally distinguished for its elegance of diction and its total lack of that progressive spirit which animates American physicians and surgeons and has placed them in the front ranks of the Æsculapian army.

He asks us "to consider whether it is safe or wise to cast aside the precedents of past experience and to substitute individual judgment for settled rules." When, in the process of evolution, the individual judgment has outgrown the chrysalis of "past experience and settled rules" we say "yes." "When I became a man" says Paul, "I put away childish things." The medical profession, in America at least, has outgrown its childhood and refuses to longer wear leading strings.

No great movement was ever accomplished without much agitation; there are always old fogies who prefer the old way because they are familiar with it; because it seems easier, and because it protects them, without requiring arduous individual efforts to keep up with the march of progress. But the energy, the assertive and questioning spirit of the American physician have dispelled the awe with which he was taught to regard the code; he is deaf to the injunction, "Thus far and no farther shalt thou go;" he cares very little for anything save the progress of medicine in general and the cure of his patient in particular. Nevertheless, he is a perfect gentleman and can be safely trusted to "Do unto others as he would that others should do unto him;" without printed restrictions or threats. If the reverse is true of our foreign brethren, the fact is regrettable, and but further serves to illustrate the fallibility of their position.

Mr. Hart speaks of the modest self-effacement of the medical man. This sounds very well on paper, but in practice it is not so feasible. A doctor must succeed in practice and he must be paid for that success in coin of the realm; otherwise the quality of service which he renders is necessarily poor. He needs books, drugs, instruments, periodicals, etc., and an unharrassed mind to enable him to perform his medical duties satisfactorily to himself or to his patient, and to obtain these he must have money.

Mr. Hart speaks further of the benefit and protection derived from the code by the public. The editor knows several cases where lives were sacrificed in order that the precepts of the code might be religiously carried out. Is this the kind of protection desired by the public?

Is the American medical profession to calmly allow its judgment to be overruled and passively follow the teachings of a representative of that nation which declares it a *felony* for an *American doctor* to write M. D. after his name within its sacred boundaries?

American colleges are the best in the world; our term of attendance is shorter, but we are not a slow people. We could not have reared the queen of nations in

Digitized by Google

four hundred years had we possessed this European characteristic; nevertheless none of our national enterprises show signs of instability or weakness, and American physicians are the peers of any.

The code must go; it has been a dead letter for years save in a few isolated instances; and it is folly to retain the tattered garment which is totally inadequate to hide the magnificent stature to which medical science has attained.

An Important Omission.

The method in which many of our best writers dismiss the treatment of a case with injunctions to give tonics, diuretics, astringents, etc., is excessively confusing and misleading. They should always *name* the tonic, diuretic or astringent which has proved so useful to them, for there are tonics and tonics, astringents and astringents. Some are better than others, some are worse, but none act in identically the same way. Some heart tonics stimulate the heart by accelerating its beat; others by dilating the vessels and lessening its work; some astringents are powerful caustics; others gently contract the tissues and empty the blood vessels, and so on ad infinitum.

In reporting cases, always *specify* the remedies which, in your hands, have proved effectual.

Bogus Formulæ.

The practice followed by most drug journals of attempting to give the formulæ of various well-known remedies is a form of quackery most misleading and pernicious in its effects.

It is the *methods* used, far more than the ingredients, which make the fine pharmaceutical products now so much used of such great therapeutic worth. The formulæ used by the manufacturing chemists are generally published for the information and guidance of the profession, but the *methods* which they employ constitute their legitimate secret, and the druggist is extremely foolish to think that, even with the same formula, he can make, in a few minutes, without any previous instruction, a remedy the equal of one which has been for days and weeks undergoing the various steps in the process of manufacture.

Phthisis.

Many theories have been brought forward from time to time to account for the origin of consumption; some of them too absurd for serious consideration, others of a quasi-scientific nature; but the most rational belief now generally entertained, is that it is a disorder due to malassimilation, and that it begins primarily in the intestines with evidences of fermentation, imperfect absorption and diarrhea.

Just why the lungs should be usually selected as the point of attack we do not know, except that blood from the intestinal tract, charged with the products of fermentation and putrefaction, is sent to the lungs to be purified, and that they frequently constitute the organism's weakest point, particularly in persons of sedentary habits.

It seems quite clear to the intelligent thinker (made even more so by the *fiasco* of the tuberculin treatment) that the bacillus of Koch is merely a by-product and by no means the active cause of the phthisical process.

To treat consumption rationally, the malady must be recognized in its incipiency, not by sounding the lungs, but by observing and treating the bowel trouble. In nearly all cases, the first apparent signs of phthisis are weakness and emaciation. If the patient were then promptly placed upon an albuminoid diet, milk, eggs, beef, etc., those articles of food which are digested in the stomach, given digestive tonics and Listerine, and the intestinal canal kept free from decaying material, advanced cases of phthisis would be rare.

The fever of consumption is due to infection and can be abated by cleansing the intestinal tract just as can the elevated temperature of septicemia be reduced by cleansing the wound.

It is to this purifying property that antiseptics owe their efficiency in this disease.

Methods and Results.

Of the pages which American physicians and surgeons have added to the history of medical science, we, as a nation, can afford to be justly proud. Our colleges, hospitals, journals, pharmaceutical products all far excel those of Europe. The German student has been accus-

Digitized by Google

tomed to rather doubt his American brother's scientific acquirements, because he has presumed to learn in three years what it requires him seven to absorb, but the German student does not *dream* what the word application means in America. Here it means a single-hearted, concentrated devotion to the study of medicine, minus the delightful little recreations incidental to the beer garden and the duelling ground.

In comparing American and European progress during the last few years, it is with pride that we point to the fact that no American physician has been compelled to retreat from a well-taken and hardly earned position, while the explosions which have lit up the medical firmament of Europe have served to point a moral and adorn a tale.

American doctors, it is results we want, nothing but results.

Idiosyncrasies.

In taking the case of a new patient, never forget to inquire as to any personal idiosyncrasy regarding the medicines you wish to prescribe. There are persons upon whom the administration of a few grains of quinine will produce a severe, erythematous rash and swollen mouth and pharynx; others in whom the exhibition of even the smallest doses of iron will induce a violent headache lasting for some hours; still others who can not take morphine because of the nausea and retching it produces and so on down the list.

Endeavor to avoid mistakes like these in prescribing because of the valuable time lost, and also because they are apt to give your patient a very unfavorable opinion of your skill.

The Blood in Chronic Alcoholism.

The blood is a very important organ and possesses the double function of nourishing the tissues and furnishing them with a medium for the elimination of waste material. That it should be in a normal condition is, therefore, of paramount importance to the whole economy.

In the alcoholic subject, the blood is in a very hydremic state, the watery element being largely in excess of its normal proportion and the corpuscles in a state of chronic degeneration. From this, it is readily seen that the tissues must be imperfectly nourished, and the diminished supply of oxygen permits an accumulation of waste products in the system, which give rise to various gouty and rheumatic manifestations, which can only be cured by restoring the blood to its normal condition.

A depletive and eliminative course of treatment will be only partially successful in rheumatic and gouty diatheses until the blood corpuscles are restored to their normal quantity and quality by appropriate blood tonics and judicious feeding, and all alcoholic beverages must be positively prohibited.

Pure Drugs.

In the present day of competition and mammon-worshipping, the question of how and where the doctor shall obtain *pure* drugs with which to fill his prescriptions has become one of vital importance. In those cases where the manufacturing chemist has placed a preparation on the market and guaranteed it to possess a standard strength and to be made from pure drugs, the doctor who specifies his make can feel certain that, unless substitution is attempted, his prescription will produce the desired effect, while in other cases he must feel an annoying uncertainty as to final results.

We give, as an illustration, the following prescription, which is much used in this city in cases of impaired digestion and general debility:

R.	Acid Hydrochlor. Dil.	2 drachms.
	Tinct. Nucis Vom.	2 drachms.
	Cactina	100 pillets.
	Aquæ q. s.	4 ounces.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful after meals.

The hydrochloric acid supplies a normal constituent of the gastric juice, the nux vomica acts as a bitter tonic, toning the nerves and stimulating the hepatic secretions, and the Cactina is a mild, unirritating tonic to the nervous system, strengthening the heart and stimulating the general circulation.

Now, when this mixture is prepared from pure drugs, it is perfectly white, while if the acid is impure it will exhibit a reddish tinge, or, if the nux vomica is worthless, it will be yellow in hue, and in either case, the patient will not receive all the benefit desired.

Do not patronize a druggist who is not

Digitized by Google

honest, reliable and capable; *always* specify the make of drug you desire, and where possible, prescribe remedies in the *original package.*

Medical Science.

Medicine is a science of observation. Facts only are valuable to the practitioner and facts are only learned through observation and experiment. When we learn by observation, that certain symptoms are infallible indications of certain pathological conditions, and ascertain, by experiment, that certain remedies will remove those conditions and restore the system to its normal tone, we have science, pure, simple, exact.

The physician, to be a successful healer, must be a careful observer, and, while holding fast to remedies which have faithfully served him in times past, he must not allow his prejudices, or those of others, to prevent his thoroughly trying the new remedies which may be recommended to him from time to time.

Puerperal Eclampsia—Flexible Forceps.

I was called, August 23d, to attend Mrs. B., aged nineteen years, married one year, in her first labor. I reached her bedside about half past eight A. M. and found her having good strong pains, and upon inquiry learned that she had been suffering with pain in her head for three weeks. There had, also, been edema of the feet and ankles, though not to any very great extent. I noticed that her face was considerably swollen and flushed. Made an examination per vaginam and found membranes protruding and external os dilated; in fact the first stage of labor was completed, so I ruptured the membranes and made out a face presentation with the chin anterior behind symphysis pubis. I was looking every moment for an out-break of convulsions, so, at this juncture, I gave six drops of veratrum viride (Norwood's) and one-eighth grain of sulph. morphia by the stomach. Pains continued good for half an hour when the patient was seized with the first convulsion, which lasted several seconds. She soon recovered from the shock, and for the next eighteen hours was perfectly wild, it being necessary to call in several strong men to hold her on the bed. I waited one hour from the time I gave the first dose of veratrum and morphia, counted her pulse, it was one hundred and fifty, when I repeated the veratrum without the morphia, giving six drops every hour, hypodermically, till pulse was reduced to sixty (four doses in all).

It was now twelve o'clock, noon, and patient had had five hard convulsions, pains continuing in the meantime at intervals, though no advancement had been made. About this time Dr. H., whom I had sent for, arrived, and we decided to wait, with the hope that nature would complete the delivery. There were now no symptoms of spasms, though she was delirious and tossed about over the bed continuously. By three P. M. the chin had passed under the symphysis pubis and the vertex lay back in the hollow of the sacrum, while the neck was turned upon itself so that the left shoulder lay behind the pubic bone looking upward.

We were in the country and had no forceps at hand, and all present had decided that it was a hopeless case—the woman must die, and Dr. H. was content to let her do so undelivered. I told him that it would be easy to deliver her if we had the instruments, but he said, as we had none at hand and the woman would die before we could get them, we could do nothing but leave the case to nature. I suggested that we get a twine string (reminding him that necessity is the mother of invention) and make an ordinary "slip knot" and slip it over the infant's head and pull upward and outward till the head passed over the perineum. This he finally agreed to, saying that he would place the string in position if I would do the pulling. So we procured the cord (a piece of trot line three feet long) and after two or three efforts Dr. H. told me that our *flexible forceps* were in position and that *he was going to pull.*

The woman had not had a pain in two hours, so while he made traction on the string, I kneaded the uterus to make it contract if possible while being emptied. This was accomplished to some extent. The child having been delivered and handed to the nurse, Dr. H. proceeded to deliver placenta while I con-

Digitized by Google

tinued to knead the womb. Tolerably fair contraction followed the delivery of the placenta, and both of us turned aside to examine the child, when an alarming hemorrhage set in, which, however, was soon controlled by introducing my hand and turning all clots out.

The after treatment consisted in quinine, calomel as a purge, and carbolized injections per vaginam. Her temperature never reached 100° F. She had no trouble whatever and made a rapid recovery.

May 19th, I attended Mrs. H., aged thirty-three years, in her fourth confinement. With her second child she had had an attack of eclampsia, and as she was complaining of severe pain in head when I arrived, I naturally feared a second attack, hence I commenced using preventive measures, viz: large doses of bromide potash with one hypodermic of veratrum, which had a good effect in relieving pain in head. In about four hours the child had been delivered, placenta and membranes removed, and I was happy to leave her in good condition.

I left bromide of potash and tincture of gelsemium enough to last several days, and told her husband not to allow her head to ache. He gave the medicine regularly as long as it lasted, which controlled the pain in her head. She was up doing the most of her house-work when the medicine gave out, and though her head pained her more and more each day they neglected to send for medicine till the child was a month and three days old, when she was seized with convulsions, having nine very hard ones during the night. I was sent for and reached her bed-side about nine o'clock A. M. She had not had a fit since four o'clock and I immediately put her on potassium bromide and chloral hydrate. This, however, had not time to take effect before the convulsions came on again, and for several hours she could not be induced to swallow anything. In fact, she took nothing at all into her stomach for thirty-six hours, and during this time she had *seventy* unusually hard spasms.

My wife being sick at the time, I only made one visit each day, and remained but a few minutes each visit. The nurse had used nearly a half-pound of bromide of potash by the rectum, also an ounce or more of chloral. My last visit was made on evening of the third day. She had had no spasms for two or three hours, but was threatened strongly. It looked altogether like a hopeless case, but I concluded that I would try once more to get her to swallow. This I succeeded in doing, and gave her one hundred and twenty grains of bromide of potash at one dose by the stomach. After this she had no more trouble, gradually regaining her health. She is now as well as ever.

I have been only six years in the practice of medicine, and have not written this article with the hope of opening up any new facts to the profession, but simply to call to mind some of the details of my experience in some cases that were exceedingly bad, and to show what may be done in some of these cases to relieve suffering humanity when all the odds seem against us.

Success to the BRIEF.

J. L. EDWARDS, M. D.

Garland, Tenn.

An Interesting Case.

Believing the following case will be of interest to the readers of the BRIEF, I report it:

On the third day of September, 1893, a boy, three years old, was brought to my office for treatment for salivation. His father said that he had been salivated about two months.

On examining the mouth, I found all the teeth gone on the left side of the superior maxillary bone, and I noticed that the bone seemed to be loose, so I took hold of it with a pair of pincers and pulled a little and the whole half of the superior maxillary came out; it was rotten and smelled very bad.

It was the worst case of the kind that I ever saw or ever read of, so if any of the physicians who read the BRIEF, or the editor, ever had or heard of such a case, please let me know and what became of it; if the patient recovered or died. I did not give the child the calomel.

Success to the good old BRIEF; it is a friend to any doctor.

A. J. ROQUEMORE, M. D.

Provencal, La.

Digitized by Google

Malarial Hematuria—"Swamp Fever."

The few articles written upon this dreaded disease, and the many, many reports of typhoid pneumonia, scarlatina, etc., have induced me to write this article to the BRIEF; not because I have discovered anything new, but to see if I can not arouse anxiety as well as curiosity, upon the part of the profession, concerning this horror of diseases.

It is true, that not one report in five hundred, or, I was going to say, one in one thousand, of malarial hematuria, commonly known as "swamp fever," is reported; *i. e.*, in the general report of the various fevers.

Why is this? Are we all afraid to report our cases? Seemingly so. How many of my professional brethren have examined their subjects upon the post mortem table? How many know the true pathology of this disease? I have talked with old, gray-headed followers of Æsculapius and none have ever held a post mortem. Some have treated this disease for thirty, forty and fifty years; claimed to be or stand at the head of the profession, and many have not held a single post mortem. I admit I never have, but my experience is quite limited in its treatment, but will promise, at first opportunity, to try and find out some of its pathological lesions.

I am taking five journals, and have seen but one case reported in the last two years, but the many, many scores of other fevers, or cases reported, I'll not stop to enumerate.

Now, with this prelude, I wish to report a case that came under my notice July 2d, 1893:

At half past twelve A. M., was called to visit Chas. G., who lived fifteen miles in the country, in what is known here as the bottoms. Mr. G. is of dark complexion, weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds, age about thirty years, and possessed of a good constitution. He had been feeling indisposed for a week or ten days and possessed that sallow, in fact, almost lemon color when I saw him, especially the eyes.

He had noticed the hemorrhage about fifteen hours previous to my visit at half past two A. M. Urine voided in medium quantities at my first visit, with a tendency to suppression, and upon pouring it from the vessel it became thick, as if coagula were being formed. Patient had a temperature of 104.5° F., pulse one hundred and twenty per minute and remittent, very restless (as is usual in such cases), skin harsh and dry, tongue furred, a whitish-yellow coat; bowels constipated, pain in region of kidneys, liver and spleen both enlarged, anorexia, vomiting, cold feet and hands. These are the prominent symptoms in the case as I found it.

Treatment—A hot mustard bath was ordered and given first and foremost, and patient put upon the following:

R. Hyd. Chlor. Mite..... 32 grains.
Pulv. Rhei..... 20 grains.
Pulv. Mandrake..... 1 grain.

M. et div. into Chart. No 4. Sig.: One powder every two hours until all were taken, then followed by a full dose of oil.

The above was given, alternating with the following:

R. Tinct Digitalis..... 20 minims.
Ext Ergotæ fl..... 45 minims.
Liq. Pot. Arsenitis..... 18 minims.
Aquæ Dest..... q. s..... 6 drachms.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful every two hours—alternating with the first prescription.

I found him the next day, at eleven A. M., resting much better; fever lowered to 100.3° F., pulse one hundred, and general symptoms better. Now, I had the mustard baths continued twice daily—morning and at noon—just previous to chill time, and put him upon the following:

R. Quinæ Sulph..... ½ drachm.
Lactopeptine..... 15 grains.
Pulv. Capsici..... 20 grains.

M. et ft. Capsules No. 10. Sig.: One capsule every two hours.

Continued the digitalis mixture and in addition gave the following by enema:

R. Sodii Hyposulphite..... 10 grains.
Ext. Buchu fl..... ½ drachm.
Pot. Acetatis..... 15 grains.

M. Sig.: Given as one injection every four hours.

At two P. M., Monday, I found my patient resting quietly, temperature 99.5° F., urine clear and increasing in quantity. Same treatment continued and upon fifth day all organs seemed to perform their functions normally, skin cleared, and patient was discharged.

Now, let me say right here, some condemn ergot, but I have had excellent results from its cautious use. Heroic doses of Fowler's solution are very successful with me, and I have had excellent results from gallic acid in this trouble. It is said, "Don't give hemostatics," but

Digitized by Google

my brief experience has taught me to give them in such doses as to produce a tonic, not clonic, effect upon the muscular fibers. This looks reasonable to me.

In all cases stick to the hot mustard baths, first, last and all the time. A mustard-draft, or a light blister over region of kidneys, sometimes has a charming effect, but I should not advise it unless in extreme cases.

Now, I do not know that I have advanced any new ideas, but hope I have aroused some of the old ones from their dormant lairs and that we shall have some articles upon this subject, if it be only to criticise a "tender-foot."

Let us hear from you, brethren, especially from some of those who have held post mortems; or, have any of you had any cases to die?

CYRENIUS W. SILLIN, M. D.
Stuttgart, Ark.

Dysentery.

If Dr. Mask will use vegetable charcoal in two or three grain doses in his case of dysentery, he will find it efficient—a dose after each stool. If his patient becomes anemic, he should use a reliable preparation of fluid extract of nux vomica as a tonic, say one-third to one drop every four hours, in a case similar to his. If the bowels become distended with either gas or fecal matter, use saline cathartics—seidlitz powder being a favorite with me. If there is much tenesmus, keep the rectum, and as much of the colon as can be reached with it, flushed with tepid water. I use the ordinary rubber bulb syringe, and throw water into the rectum until as much as a half-gallon has been used. If fever is high, I use cold water for flushing the bowels; use the syringe three or four times daily.

To please the patron and give them employment, I advise them to keep the skin over the abdomen moist with a mixture of turpentine and sweet oil, one part of the turpentine to two of the sweet oil. This is soothing to the patient and is harmless, and I find it begets confidence in patrons to show an interest in your cases. By keeping them employed the patient is not neglected and left to injure himself by trying to do something the nurse would willingly do if present. I try to impress the patron with the idea that close attention to details in nursing will save time, pain and expense; and it is the experience of all old doctors that the practice is pleasant when nurses obey instructions, and very unpleasant when they do not.

In prescribing a diet for sick people my plan is to advise liquid diet, no solids until fever subsides. Very few liquid foods injure sick people, unless given in excessive doses. Vegetable charcoal and Dover's powder combined is about as near a specific for dysentery as quinine is for malaria. Of course uncomplicated cases of either trouble are rare. There is usually a patient in each case who has to be looked after as well as his disease, besides the often neglected *patron* who can assist you if he likes, or who can make you feel very bad by sending for your enemy to take charge of the case.

There are a multitude of things to look after in the practice of medicine besides disease. If physicians had nothing else except the latter to attend to, there would be a glorious time for all of us, but such a state of affairs is not likely to come about soon, perhaps not until after Cleveland's time is out.

Synopsis—Carb. veg. and Dover's powder for the bowels; nux as a tonic; water to flush and cleanse colon; liquid diet, and keep the *patron busy* and in a *good humor*. These directions carried out strictly will cure most curable cases of dysentery. The next best thing to do, if you did not attend to it in the beginning, is to see that your bill is promptly paid—never neglect this important duty. An unpaid doctor is never likely to cure anything or anybody, and neglect of this is the cause of more bad practice than all the medical legislation extant. A doctor without implements is like a well without water—no good earthly.

Oran, Mo. W. P. HOWLE, M. D.

Impetigo.

Below I give formula for impetigo, as requested by Dr. J. E. R. Albright, Cayce, Miss.:

R.	Acid. Benzoici	10 grains.
	Spt. Vin. Rect.	1 drachm.
	Balsam Peru	4 drachms.
	Adepis Benzoinat. q. s.	4 ounces.

M. Sig.: Apply locally.

SAMUEL A. VISANSKA, Ph. G., M. D.
Charleston, S. C.

Digitized by Google

Tetanus.

This is a dangerous spasmodic disease, characterized by paroxysms of tonic spasm, or spastic contractions in contradistinction to the clonic spasms of convulsions. The affection sets in suddenly with a sore throat and bad stiff neck, which the patient attributes to his having "caught cold." Generally this stiffness extends to the root of the tongue and causes a difficulty in swallowing, and soon the temporal and masseter muscles are involved, the jaw becoming fixed and the mouth firmly closed.

As the disease progresses the remaining muscles of face, trunk and extremities become implicated. Spasm after spasm occurs, never ceasing except in some cases during sleep, and are aggravated every ten minutes or so, severe for the time, and then partially subsiding.

When the strong muscles of the back are affected they bend the body into an arch shape so that the patient rests upon head and heels (opisthotonos); where the body is bent forward by the strong contraction of the muscles of the neck and abdomen we have emprosthotonos; when the muscles are affected laterally, so the body is curved sideways, we have pleurosthotonos.

Cases of iodiopathic tetanus are more hopeful than those of traumatic origin.

Poisoning by strychnine presents very similar symptoms to those of tetanus.

Frightful suffering is caused by tetanic spasms; the face is pale, brows contracted, skin covering forehead corrugated, eyes fixed, protruding and suffused with tears, nostrils dilated, corners of the mouth drawn back, teeth exposed, and the features fixed in a grin, which, when once seen will never be forgotton. Respiration is performed with great difficulty and the pain at sternum is quite severe. The patient has great thirst, and the agony is increased by attempts at deglutition. The pulse is feeble and frequent and the skin is covered with profuse perspiration; he can not sleep, or, if he does, it is only for a few minutes at a time.

Notwithstanding all this suffering the intellect remains clear and unaffected. Death usually occurs between the third and seventh day, partly from suffocation and partly from exhaustion.

A number of recent investigations indicate that in many cases there exists a diffuse central myelites, or inflammation of the spinal cord.

Bacteriologists are specially directing their attention to the micro-organism which has been shown to be the exciting cause of tetanus. Kitasto was the first to isolate the bacillus of tetanus. In his experiments, Kitasto introduced under the skin of some mice and guinea pigs small splinters of wood which had been soaked in cultures of the tetanus bacilli. The cultures were so prepared that only the spores were present, the investigator wishing, in this way, to imitate as near as possible the way lock-jaw is communicated. It was found that a definite time elapsed between the introduction of the splinter and the development of the tetanus.

Remedies tried in this disease have been legion. Chloroform, nitrate amyl and other anesthetics by inhalation; atropia, morphia and apomorphia subcutaneously; belladonna, liniment, cantharides and linimentum chloroformi; aconite, asafœtida, antimony, colchicum, cutine, cocaine, calabar bean, chloral, conium, digitalis, gelsemine, hydrocyanic acid, hyoscyamus, magnesia, musk, mercury, nicotine, opium and brandy, strychnine, turpentine, woorara per orum, ether spray. Each having its advocates, opium standing at the head.

In my humble opinion, opium causes congestion and polar excitement of the spinal column and should not be given. During my twenty years in practice I have seen and treated seven cases, five of which died, and one and all of the above remedies were tried in those five, but in the last two cases my treatment consisted of wet pack drenched with warm water and

R. Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate .....½ to ¼ grain.
Ext. Passiflora Incarnata fl ... .30 to 60 drops.
M. Sig.: Hypodermically secundem artem.

The combined influence of warmth, moisture and the above preparation relaxed the rigor of the muscles, notably in the spinal column, and after an hour or so, in the neck and jaw; and, after the relaxation of these muscles, I had applied continuous friction for twenty minutes or more which prevented a relapse, after which the abnormal symptoms were

Digitized by Google

reduced to a lingering numbness, as after a stunning fall.

I omitted to state that I give full doses of calomel and jalap until bowels are freely acted on, and confine my patient in a dark room and enjoin quietness on the part of the attendants.

J. J. STANFORD DOHERTY, M. D.
New Haven, Conn.

Diphtheria.

In the July number of the BRIEF is a clipping from the *Kansas Medical Journal* which, in part, reads as follows: "We call the attention of the busy practitioner again, and beg of him that he will not prescribe the same dangerous drug, potassium chlorate, in diphtheria." Further on it reads: "The wise physician will study well the effects of every agent he uses, and will not be a blind follower of blind leaders who drop their patients in the last ditch." I heartily agree that every practitioner should think for himself and act upon his own convictions, providing they are based upon facts learned from experience. The brother may be able to theorize out the action of this drug upon the kidneys and blood and the destructive metamorphosis caused by it, etc., but a practical test of it at the bedside demonstrates the opposite. I shall not attempt to discuss the merits or demerits of potassium chlorate, neither shall I here enter into the remedies used in the treatment of, or the modes of handling a case of diphtheria, but merely give our experience in the treatment of this disease during the last eighteen years, leaving the readers of the BRIEF to judge for themselves of the wisdom of the above appeal to discontinue the drug.

During an epidemic of diphtheria in Pennsylvania in 1880, we treated one hundred and twenty-six cases with four fatalities, and during the recent epidemic in Jerauld and adjoining counties, we treated forty-seven cases, losing but one patient, a little girl three years old, who was sick four days before we saw her. During both epidemics potassium chlorate was given freely to every patient. We prescribed it in powder, preferring it to a saturated solution which is too dilute, the patient not getting enough of the drug. Of the one hundred and sixty-eight recoveries one hundred and sixty-five were complete, leaving no unpleasant sequele; the remaining three had diphtheritic paralysis, which was not the result of any drug used in the treatment of the disease.

In our hands potassium chlorate has proved a most valuable remedy in the treatment of diphtheria, without leaving the slightest trace of any unpleasant effects. We do not wish to be understood that we rely upon this drug alone in the treatment of this disease, for we do not believe there is a single remedy that is a specific. Combined with iron, stimulants and other remedies, we believe potassium chlorate invaluable in the treatment of this disease.

We regret to take exception to the brother's urgent appeal, but we can only profit by our experience, and as we do not wish to be a blind follower of the blind leaders, we give the readers of the BRIEF the results of our experience, and so long as our present treatment of diphtheria gives the satisfactory results we have experienced in the past, we shall stick to the old ship that has carried us through safely, the opinion of the *Kansas Medical Journal* to the contrary notwithstanding. D. F. ROYER, M. D.
Alpena, S. D.

Acne Rosacea.

I have received your notice of the expiration of my subscription to MEDICAL BRIEF and will send it to you in a few days. I can not do without your journal.

I desire some assistance on a case of rosacea, situated or located on both cheeks, extending about half way out on cheeks and covering the entire nose and upper lip. I have reduced the area of the trouble by treatment, as before it covered the entire face.

I should like to have the readers of the BRIEF give me some information as to the best manner of treating this disease, and the possibility of a cure.

I have used collodion and alteratives for the blood, those which, more particularly, are thought to have the power of changing the condition of the dermis, but only with temporary effect.

DAVID A. GOSHORN, M. D.
North Manchester, Ind.

Digitized by Google

Medical Legislation—Some Professional Opinions.

The respondents in the case of constitutional liberty vs. state tyranny and usurpation always have, and doubtless always will, act on the following advice given by a celebrated lawyer to a graduating class: "If you have a client who is guilty, and who has no defence, never let him be tried. If they force you into court, try the opposing attorney, try the witnesses, try the judge, and if nothing else will win, try the jury, but *never try your client.*" In following this advice too closely for their own good, candor and arguments as to the correct interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States have been conspicuous, if indeed conspicuous they have been, only by their absence.

For no other purpose than to give the friends of tyranny sufficient rope with which to hang themselves by attempting to prove that medical legislation, by the States, though unconstitutional and tyrannical, is yet productive of some good, the discussion has been allowed to broaden so far as to include the utility of this special kind of class legislation. The utility and constitutionality of a law are two different questions.

Congress did not doubt the ultimate utility of the Reconstruction Act; but it was well known that a majority, less than two-thirds, of the Supreme Court doubted its constitutionality.

As to the right of the several States to protect the lives, health, property and liberty of their citizens, we have made every admission consistent with truth and justice. Against the constitutionality of medical legislation has been quoted the Fourteenth Amendment and the interpretation thereof by the ablest jurists this country affords. To these opinions the readers of the BRIEF are respectfully referred to pages 1460 and 1461 of the December number, 1892. In no single instance have the friends of legislative tyranny endeavored to rebut these arguments by judicial opinions of like import from any court or jurist of high or low degree. Why have they not? Echo answers, why!

Their sagacity displayed in the studied avoidance of the real issue has been equaled only by the credulity that prompted the gratuitous assumption that the readers of the BRIEF are incapable of forming correct conclusions when the pros and cons are fairly presented. Such credulity is, I think, what Sir William Hamilton says, "an evidence of feeble-mindedness."

As evidence that I am not alone in my views regarding the constitutionality of medical laws, and that my feeble efforts do not lack appreciation, may I be pardoned for the following quotations from private correspondence:

1. "I read with great pleasure your articles against paternal law, and it is amusing to see your opponents writhe and squirm under the lash of your unanswerable arguments. I am with you for the repeal of these paternal laws, which to my mind are 'infernal laws.'"

From Allen, Pa. "I have been reading your most excellent articles on medical legislation in the MEDICAL BRIEF. * * * I do not know to what school of practice you belong, but will risk the opinion that you are a member of the school of justice. * * That Baltimore fellow opened his mouth at the expense of his brains."

Nashville, Tenn.: "I fully endorse your article in MEDICAL BRIEF. What is needed is a case before the Supreme Court in the hand of an able constitutional lawyer. In New Hampshire, the Supreme Court, four years ago, set aside a statute law forbidding any dentist to practice in that State without examination and license by a board of his dental competitors, on the ground that nothing could be required of a new-comer that had not been required of each dentist in the State—all must have gone through the same mill. If, for the protection of the "dear people," the new-comer must undergo a catechetical board examination, the court deemed it quite as necessary that all the rest of the dentists in the State be subject to the same. In every State it is clearly class legislation, and so, unconstitutional, to require of one class of men in the same calling or occupation what is not required of all."

"There is humbuggery among medical men, doubtless, but humbug legislation will never remove it."

"The time is coming when the rage for

Digitized by Google

medical censorship by political methods will die away. The people are already waking up to the deception and the damage put upon the public as well as the profession."

From the secretary of the National Eclectic Medical Association: "I notice your reply to Dr. Russell in MEDICAL BRIEF, and agree with its logic. I hardly suppose, being 'irregular,' that I am one of the number desired in your proposed national organization; but I heartily sympathize with the idea."

"In the former years of this century there were restrictive medical statutes in many of the States; but between 1833 and 1845 they were repealed. The people demanded their repeal."

"Some of the medical statutes have been declared unconstitutional, and I doubt not all will be if the matter is fairly tested. It is anti-democratic to establish a doctors' trust, whatever the pretext. If Jesus Christ were now on earth, doing as he is represented to have done, he would be hauled off to prison and fined under these statutes."

Special Pension Examiner, Frankfort, Ind.: "I am with you in any effort to repeal or prevent all radical enactments to 'regulate the practice of medicine.' Your idea of making the movement national is a good one."

From Eau Claire, Wis.: "Glancing over the MEDICAL BRIEF, I observed your article on 'Medical Legislation.' It is sound, and patriotic to the core. * * * Personally, I am no believer in a board of censors. I have seen no good from them, and am always ready to fight the bigoted adventurers. * * * I am right with you in your readiness to pulverize some of the monopoly of the bigots, and hope there are plenty of common-sense, liberal-minded men to join you in starting an organization."

King's Valley, Ore.: "I have just read with great interest your article in December, 1892, MEDICAL BRIEF. I am sure you are in the right, and glory in your spunk. Hope you will hit them hard and often. You express my sentiments in full."

From Eagle Point, Ore.: "I saw your article on 'Medical Legislation' in the MEDICAL BRIEF. I fully endorse your views and sentiments. The object seems to be to build up a medical aristocracy in this country among the old school physicians and quash all other theories—the meanest kind of class legislation."

From Iowa Falls, Ia.: "Your article in the BRIEF is a nut the medical legislationists can not crack. My heart and hand go with you in your noble work."

From Kansas: "I see by the MEDICAL BRIEF this A. M. that they are still using Billingsgate in trying to refute your position. No better evidence, to my mind, of a rotten cause, than for its friends to use abuse. Keep a still l. l. s. a. nasi—they will abuse you all they will be allowed to—their weapons are asseous, maxillary and asinine, like Samson's."

My Kansas friend should remember the distinguishing fact that Samson, in his historic contest, wisely chose as his weapon, the jaw-bone of a *dead* ass. Certainly the "lost cause" of medical legislation had not suffered so much had the respondents followed his illustrious example.

While writing the above I received a letter from the Lone Star State which, among other good things, contains the following: "I address you for no other purpose than to give you my hearty indorsement of everything you have written on the subjects of 'Medical Legislation' and 'Medical Education' in the BRIEF. Your would-be critics I take to be educated apes, who are failures as doctors and have lost their practice at the hands of some physicians who, they think, are their inferiors. What can we do when there is such a strong current against us with the press to back them? I believe, however, that your articles will do more to get the readers of the BRIEF to thinking than anything that has ever been put before them."

The doctor is mistaken in one particular. They do not have the press to back them, at least, no considerable part of the secular press, and only the most illiberal and bigoted part of the medical press. The reform press is a unit in opposing all such class legislation.

The following from the *Tacoma News*, February 7, 1890, well expresses the sentiment of the people and of the secular press: "The Powers (medical) bill is all its opponents have said about it. It is illiberal, bigoted and impertinent. It

Digitized by Google

gives to one class of medicine the dictatorship over the welfare of the State. It tramples under foot every principle of justice and common sense, and fastens upon the State the domination of an oligarchy, the most dangerous and hateful it would be possible to name. No one has petitioned for this bill and it was an outrage to pass it, and the questionable methods by which it became a law, are well illustrated by the fact developed in debate, that Powers had either himself destroyed all remonstrances against the passage of the bill sent to the clerk of the house, or 'failed to preserve them.' Failed to preserve them is good."

Like quotations could be given to exceed the capacity of an entire issue of the BRIEF, but let these suffice. They bear the internal evidence of being from capable men. I believe they voice the true sentiments of at least seventy-five thousand physicians in the country, who have not bowed the knee to tyranny and mammon.

If you love liberty and the cause of true medical progress, and have not yet voted against political censorship in matters medical, send your postal card ballot to J. W. LOCKHART, M. D.

St. John, Wash.

A Difficult Case.

On April 28th last, I was summoned to Brooklyn to consult with the attending physician in the case of a girl seven years of age. The case had been pronounced as cerebro-spinal meningitis. I found the pulse one hundred and seventy; temperature 105°; respiration forty-four, eye balls fixed, with enormously dilated pupils. After carefully examining the little patient, and taking the history of the case, I pronounced it congestive chills with acute nephritis and albuminuria (the urine was laden with albumen), all the result of a cold caught during convalescence from scarlatina.

Another physician was called in, who agreed with the professional brother. The following morning another physician was called, who felt in honor bound to agree with the "brethren." All agreed that death would ensue in a day or two at the farthest. I remarked that, whilst we disagreed, the child had no chance given her, I therefore proposed to withdraw from the case, to which the parents would not listen; in fact, they requested me to take entire charge of the case, to which I reluctantly consented, not seeing my way clear to being able to do justice to the case, even in these days of rapid transit and trained nurses, as I lived thirty-six miles distant from the patient's house. However, I promised to do the best I could, if another physician was found to assist during my forced absences.

Soon as the professional brethren had departed, I put the little patient (who was nigh on dissolution) into a hot pack, with the immediate effect of reducing all the symptoms, the fever flush left the face, the eyes became more natural, she ceased her moaning and went to sleep, (the first natural sleep since her illness). After thirty minutes, I took her from the pack temporarily much changed for the better. (By the way, this proceeding should never be entrusted to any one not thoroughly competent). The variations in pulse, temperature and respiration were startlingly sudden; in one to two hours the pulse would drop or rise forty to the minute, the temperature would vary four to five degrees, the respiration fall or rise eighteen to twenty, that exhausted the system. Every twenty-four hours she had three distinct cold stages followed by a raging fever. At three different times, I saved her from impending doom by the "hot pack." She suffered with double pneumonia; had inflammation of the bowels with tympanites of five days' duration.

My co-laborer in the case and I, apparently, exhausted all known and recognized remedies, but after two weeks' struggle, we had to confess that she could not hold out longer than a day or two, when I remarked to Dr. T.: "There is yet one remedy we did not try." "What is that?" he quickly asked. I answered, "We did not try *change of air!*" "But," he rejoined, "that is in this case utterly impracticable." I answered, "I will take the responsibility of taking her off what is sure to be her death-bed, and will take her to my country residence on the first clear morning." (It had been raining a week). Next morning was bright and clear, and I started with her in a carriage in which

Digitized by Google

I had prepared a bed, for a thirty-six mile drive, which she endured very nicely until we came within five miles of our destination, when she showed signs of weariness. However, we arrived safely. I had her at once placed on the insulated platform of the static electric machine, gave her a twelve minute bath, during which time she went to sleep; when she awakened three hours later, she asked for food, remarking that she was *hungry*.

I started out on an entirely new course with her, gave her a daily static bath of six minutes' duration and she improved rapidly, yet she was a number of times threatened with paralysis, at one time losing the power of deglutition, at another she could not move her legs, then again she lost the use of her arms; all of these spells were overcome by extra doses of electricity. A month ago she was taken home, where she became "the seven days' wonder" on the avenue she lives in.

The lesson taught in this case lies in the moral courage of taking a patient off of what would surely have proved a death-bed, to a different location with a change of surroundings. *I have done this repeatedly* and always with success.

Greeting to the BRIEF.

GERTRUDE HAMMOND HARPER, M. D.

Spring Valley, N. Y.

Phymosis.

Phymosis consists in an excessive narrowing of the preputial orifice, so that the prepuce can not be carried back of the corona glandis; this condition may be either congenital or acquired. Congenital phymosis in most cases is due to an excess of development in the length of the foreskin, the orifice being contracted, and in some cases actually wanting. When the orifice of the prepuce is closed entirely, it is called "atresia preputii." If the opening is present, it may be too small for the free escape of the urine, and the urine collecting distends the prepuce, as water in a bladder; under these circumstances the penis becomes erect from the pressure and irritation, which, if allowed, places the child in great distress, and finally results in edema, abscess and sloughing.

In infants the foreskin is normally redundant, but so long as the glands can be uncovered, all will come right in time. In some cases the prepuce may not be redundant, but the orifice is so small as to hug closely the glands and not admit of retraction. This is called atrophic phymosis, and owing to the continued pressure on the penis the organ is but poorly developed, and this condition is liable to produce reflex phenomena; besides, if forcibly retracted behind the corona, the parts rapidly swell, preventing reduction and producing paraphymosis. Paraphymosis may be brought on by attacks of gonorrhea, balanitis, or chancroid beneath the prepuce. In a few cases where the foreskin is long, even though the opening may be large, the urine constantly bathing the meatus may irritate and cause the parts to swell, inflame and contract sufficient to necessitate surgical interference. Indeed, any slight abrasion, eruption of measles, scarlatina, collection of smegma, or inflammatory attacks of any kind upon the parts, may produce contraction of the once normal prepuce.

Preternatural redundancy of the prepuce I believe to be hereditary. I have been called on to circumcise all the male subjects in certain families. I believe the condition to be peculiar not only to families but to nations—the Jews for instance. Just as common is the redundant prepuce with Jews as the Roman nose and other physiological characteristics.

R. L. PATTERSON, M. D.

Bridgeville, Pa.

Reply to Dr. Albright.

Dr. Albright, in August BRIEF, page 947, asks for help in a case of tetter of head. I submit the following, which, if he will give it a fair trial, will cure his case:

R. Ol. Olivæ ..... 3 drachms.
Ol. Tiglii ..... 1 drachm.
M. Sig.: Apply twice daily until there is a considerable counter-irritation.

Then

R. Vaselini ..... 1 ounce.
Acid. Salicylici ..... ½ drachm.
M. Sig.: Apply three times daily.

He may have to repeat the croton oil application, but if he will persist, it will be sure to cure his case.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D.

Sedalia, S. C.

Digitized by Google

Premature Rupture of the Membranes.

In September BRIEF, Dr. J. C. K., in an article on "Abortion and its Treatment," reports a case of rupture of the membranes two weeks prior to delivery, and adds that it is reported for the purpose of controverting the statement of some of our most able authors. My attention has recently been called to the subject by the following case:

June 15th, 1893, Mr. J. came to my office about half-past seven o'clock P. M. and requested me to see his wife, who was then pregnant with her second child and had been losing water all day. I called on Mrs. J., whom I had delivered of her first child January 19th, 1892, and she gave me this history: Had been in good health since the birth of her child; menstruated last, December 13th, 1892; was about six months pregnant; had felt as well as usual all the time until to day.

This morning, while lying in bed, she heard a noise which frightened her, and she jumped out on the floor; suddenly, and in about fifteen minutes, water began to dribble from her womb and slight pains came on, which had continued all day. I had her go to bed and made an examination; found her underclothing wet, and the mouth of womb was patulous; I could easily insert my finger and feel the head of child.

I told her she would probably miscarry, but it was possible for her to go to full term. Prescribed rest in bed and teaspoonful doses of Aletris Cordial every two or three hours while awake, and left to call again next day. I called and found her quiet, no pain, and no further loss of liquor amnii. I told her to take the medicine less often, keep quiet, and if she needed me to send for me. Saw her husband at intervals afterwards and he always reported some slight loss of water every ten days or two weeks, which, after a time, became of a reddish color, otherwise his wife felt well and had little pain.

I delivered her on September 7th, after a short normal labor, of a male child. Placenta and membranes came away spontaneously, and on examination I found near the placenta a small slit in the membrane one-half inch long and about two inches from where the child passed through. It is possible that she ruptured the membranes three months before, and hardly probable that she would go so long without labor coming on.

I remember, while resident physician at the City Hospital, a case where the membranes ruptured three weeks before delivery, and during labor the usual bag of waters could be felt and was ruptured.

The membranes on examination after delivery were found to be double, the chorion and amnion were not united, and the first waters were contained between them.

These no doubt are cases of "hydramnion gravidarum," and the subject may be found in any good work on obstetrics. Playfair, after discussing the subject, says: "There are no very certain means of deciding whether the membranes are ruptured or not, and even if they are ruptured, that is no indication for interference unless labor has actually commenced."

Whenever there is a doubt about the rupture of the membranes, we should give some quieting remedy and await developments. A good rule in all threatened abortions is to bend every effort to prevent and do nothing to hasten.

T. E. GOSNELL, M. D.

Louisville, Ky.

Suggestions.

In the August BRIEF, page 918, under the heading "Dosage," minute quantities of atropia and digitalis are said to slow the pulse and large quantities to quicken it. But the quick pulse must be a feeble one and the heart's action weak, also. Consequently something to arouse the heart is indicated, and it is said that capsicum, in decoction, by enema, will overcome this condition at once.

Another article, page 922, "Galactorrhea and Mastitis." The woman had an excessive flow of milk. Acetate of potassium was given in connection with aconite, and relieved the trouble in a few days. It also cures a "bealed" breast. It seems to me that a nursing child would be affected by the aconite, and that it would not be appropriate in all cases, some women being strong and muscular and others slender and feeble.

WOODBRIDGE BODWELL, M. D.

Falmouth, Mass.

Digitized by Google

A Remarkable Case.

I send for publication in the BRIEF the following report of my experience with a freak of nature. My reading of medical literature has been extensive and I have never read of anything so extraordinary as a child without a urinary bladder.

About five years ago, I delivered a woman of her fifth child—a girl. After my attention was directed to the child, I saw just below the umbilicus, a tumor as large as half a walnut, red, rough and covered with granulations. Seeing it kept wet and dripping, I made a closer examination and found two little white tubes, ureters, protruding a little. Further examination revealed the fact that there was apparently neither urethra nor bladder. Of course, owing to the child's youth, I could not tell whether she actually had a bladder or not, but certainly she made no use of one.

I thought the child would die; in fact, hoped it would, but on the contrary, it lives and is as sprightly as any child. But for the constant smell of urine and the three or four drops every step on the floor, you would not notice anything out of the ordinary.

Now, would not this be an excellent chance to experiment relative to the effects of the different diuretics, thereby selecting the best of this class of remedies? I think that girl is worth her weight in silver, in proper hands, for experimental purposes.

I would like to ask for suggestions, through the BRIEF, as to management of the case with a view to save its mother, as much as possible, from such constant care, and the child's own delicacy.

Fouche, La. W. Y. COSPER, M. D.

[Suggest that the doctor have made a rubber receptacle, attached to a waist belt, which can be filled with absorbent cotton and emptied at regular intervals. —ED.]

Prolapsus Ani.

If the doctors who have trouble with cases of prolapsus ani will employ aloe tincture, in one or two drop doses every four to six hours, they will be surprised at the promptness with which the prolapsus will disappear.

J. A. SAPP, M. D.

San Jacinto, Cal.

Tobacco Habit.

I desire to ask the BRIEF family if any of them has had any experience in treating the tobacco habit with electricity? I know a doctor who claims to remove from two to four ounces of nicotine from his tobacco patients by placing one pole of battery on upper portion of spine, the other pole on sole of foot. His patients say they have no further desire for the fragrant weed.

Now, what I want to know is, whether this is a fact or a fake.

Come, brethren, give us, through the BRIEF, the best treatment of the tobacco habit, whether by electricity, antidotes, substitutes, moral suasion or decapitation. A. H. MOORE, M. D.

Clinton Falls, Ind.

Epilepsy.

I am very grateful to my professional brethren for the many kind letters received in answer to my request for help in March BRIEF. My acknowledgement has been delayed in the hope of obtaining relief from some of the remedies suggested, but my little son is in about the same condition.

I have been using the bromides freely, and would like to have the opinion of the profession in regard to the effects of the bromides upon the mind when used continuously and in large doses. Also as to the benefit to be derived from circumcision when retraction is perfect, although the prepuce is markedly elongated.

There is also a frequent desire to micturate, and the amount of urine voided seems abnormally large. The glans penis appears perfectly healthy.

G. W. GAINES, M. D.

Hickory Flat, Ky.

[In using the bromides continuously, care should be used to select only a perfectly pure article, like Peacock's Bromides, as the commercial do undoubtedly contain substances more or less injurious.

Recommend the doctor to try the following:

R. Syr. Brom. Comp. (Peacock) .....3 ounces.
Ext. Ergotæ fl.....1 ounce.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times daily.

If the child has contracted improper habits, see that they are discontinued, and examine the rectum for reflex causes. Circumcision might be beneficial.—ED.]

Digitized by Google

Reply to E. L. Goss, M. D.

I think Dr. Goss' case of the minister, mentioned in August number, one of orificial irritation, and that thorough orificial treatment will cure him. The following are my reasons:

1. He says patient "was at one time sorely afflicted with piles."

2. The fact that he had been "flushing the bowels with hot water," showed that he *was* constipated.

3. The "stomach trouble" indicates it.

4. The inception of his attack on May 1st shows a deranged circulation.

5. That the tension of the spincter ani controls the circulation, as explained on page 908 of BRIEF for August.

6. The pain in sacral region is pathognomonic of rectal trouble.

7. That he does not now complain of "local rectal trouble," for the reason that the irritation reflects itself to other organs.

8. The irregularity of heart's action presages disturbance of the sympathetic nervous system, and we know that these disturbances are caused by orificial irritation.

Now, if Doctor Goss will give his patient thorough orificial treatment, he will get well. F. E. YOUNG, M. D.

Canton, O.

Cataract Cured Without the Knife.

In the *Harper Hospital Bulletin*, published in Detroit, mention is made of the cure of cataract by the fresh juice of cineraria maritima, a plant indigenous to India. The opacity is said to clear away in a very short time. R. P. Benergee, in *Calcutta Med. Rep.*, mentions several cases that were cured by this agent in his own hands. In the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, May, 1888, several cases have also been reported as having been cured by its use. Whether any other preparation from the same plant excepting the fresh juice has been used, is not stated.

If this agent will clear up the lens, as stated by Benergee, and can be procured in this country, the pharmacist who first obtains it will reap a handsome profit, and the patient will escape the long delay of waiting for the maturing of the disease as well as the dreaded knife of the surgeon.

The writer of this has been an active practitioner of medicine for almost forty years. Disability is threatened by the gradual increase of opacity in both lenses. If the disease could be arrested where it is, or the lens cleared up, I think my general health would warrant the expectation of a number of years yet of active life in the profession.

If any of the readers of the BRIEF have any knowledge of cineraria, or its virtues in the treatment of cataract, will they please reply in next issue, or by private letter, and great oblige?

Westville, Ind. T. FRAVEL, M. D.

Reply to Dr. S. J. Smith.

In June BRIEF, Dr. S. J. Smith, of Reeds Corner, N. Y., inquires whether there are any known cases of impregnation of the lower animals by man or vice versa. You say such things do not occur.

I wish to call your attention to the birth, at the Pennsylvania University, in 1878 or '79, of an animal, the progeny of man and a chimpanzee, from the Zoological Garden at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The experiment was made to prove the Darwinian theory that the chimpanzee belongs to the *genus homo*, and the hybrid lived about three months.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* had a column on the subject at the time it occurred.

J. B. T. MORSE, M. D.

Providence, R. I.

[It is of course possible for conception to occur between animals in which the period of gestation is about the same, but we were unaware that any authentic cases were on record. We are much obliged to Dr. Morse for the information. —ED.]

Hernia.

After reading articles in the BRIEF as regards reducing hernia by operative treatment, etc., I would suggest an old, tried and almost never-failing method of mine, which consists in filling a clay pipe with fine-cut tobacco, lighting the pipe and placing a thin cloth over the bowl, then introduce the stem into the rectum a sufficient distance, apply your mouth to the bowl and blow the bowel full of smoke. In most cases the hernia will reduce itself; and the worst strangulated cases will require but gentle manipulation. A SUPERANNUATE.

Digitized by Google

Sumbul Root

(The root of Ferula Sumbul.)

Nat. Ord. Umbelliferæ.

Common names—Sumbul, Musk Root, Jatamansi.

DESCRIPTION—The plant that produces the sumbul root is an herbaceous perennial, with an erect milk-bearing stem, and is a native of Central Asia. The leaves are mostly radical, large, and alternately decompound, with the ultimate segments narrow and toothed. The upper stem leaves are reduced merely to the sheathing bases of the petioles. The flowers are small yellow and disposed in compound umbels.

For thirty years after Sumbul (musk-root) had become an article of medicine, nothing was known concerning its botanical source.

In 1869, Kauffman, from plants collected in Russian Turkestan and grown in the Moscow Botanic Garden, established in it a new Euryangium, closely related to Ferula and differing chiefly in the broader vertæ. The plant has since, however, been ascribed to Ferula by Petournikoff after an examination of the ripe fruit sent from Russia.

Euryangium Sumbul, or musk-root of commerce, reaches our market through Russia. It occurs in pieces or sections, often branched and from half an inch to three inches. It is brown externally.

PROPERTIES AND USES—Sumbul is a stimulant and tonic to the nervous system; it has been recommended in gastric spasms, hysteria, delirium, diarrhea, dysentery, leucorrhea, chlorosis, asthma, chronic bronchitis, and other maladies, accompanied with an asthenic condition. In nervous diseases of a low depressing character, it has been found very useful, especially in the following combination which we prepare in pill form. These pills are prescribed by leading physicians. Don't fail to specify Warner & Co. to avoid substitutes and disappointment.

Pil. Sumbul Comp. (DR. GOODELL)

As especially prepared by WM. R. WARNER & CO.

R. Ext. Sumbul, 1 grain. Ferri Sulph. Exs. 1 grain.
Asafœtida, 2 grains. Ac. Arsenious, 1-40 grain.

"I use this pill for nervous and hysterical women who need building up." One or two pills three times a day. This pill is used with advantage in neurasthenic conditions in conjunction with occasional doses of Warner & Co.'s Bromo-Soda, in cases of fatigue, loss of sleep, headache or indigestion.

Pil. Sumbul Aperient (DR. SHOEMAKER)

R. Ext. Sumbul, 1 grain. Ext. Cascara Sag., ½ grain. Ext. Nuc. Vom., ⅛ grain.
Asafœtida, 1 grain. Aloin, ¼ grain. Gingerine, ¼ grain.

This pill is a gentle stimulant, tonic, and aperient, in doses of one or two pills three times a day, occasional doses of Bromo-Soda will greatly facilitate and bring quick relief.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., Chemists,

1228 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Pil. Sumbul and Sumbul Comp. sent by mail on receipt of $1.50.

Digitized by Google

Inquiry Department.

Information Wanted.

1. Can a woman become pregnant while she has gonorrhea?
2. Can a man impregnate a woman while he has gonorrhea?
3. Can a man transmit gonorrhea and impregnate a woman at the same time?
4. Can a man contract gonorrhea and syphilis at the same time?

W. S. ROBERTSON, JR., M. D.
Mount Cross, Va.

[These questions are matters of dispute among the most eminent gynecologists, genito-urinary specialists and syphilographers of the day. Regarding questions two and three, cases have been cited, but in regard to queries one and four some authors deny, other affirm, the possibility.—ED.]

Information Wanted.

A professional brother told me the other day that he had recently delivered a lady of a still-born child, and that the child's death was due to strangulation, the cord being twined around its neck. He also said the child had been dead about ten days.

Now, can a child be strangled by the cord getting around its neck before birth? If so, how long before it is born? Will the brethren please throw some light on this matter?

Best wishes to the BRIEF.

Lorado, Ark. A. L. L., M. D.

[Death in this case was probably due to the cord becoming twisted or knotted, thus shutting off the circulation from the fetus.—ED.]

Worms.

Below I give a description of a class of intestinal worms which I never have seen described in any medical literature.

I was called to a case (a child) who presented the usual symptoms of worms; prescribed the usual remedies with the following results, viz:

The appearance of worms in the stools varying in size and length from one-half

"H. V. C."

HAYDEN'S VIBURNUM COMPOUND

THE AOKNOWLEDGED STANDARD IN THE

AILMENTS OF WOMEN

—AND IN—

OBSTETRIC PRACTICE.

SUPERIOR TO ERGOT IN ALL CASES.

Perfectly **Safe, Prompt** and **Reliable.** Agreeable to the patient and satisfactory to prescriber.

Contains no **Narcotic, Coal Oil Products, Depressants,** or other **Poisons.**

Send for our large Hand-Book **free.**

Write only for ℞—"H. V. C." and accept no **substitutes.** All Druggists. Address,

THE NEW YORK PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, BEDFORD SPRINGS, MASS.

Digitized by Google

VERDICT.

Your tablets and prices are phenomenal.
F. J. WELCH, M. D.
77 W. Forty-fifth St., New York.

I have treated lumbago, dysmenorrhea, etc., very successfully with your Acetanilid and Caffeine Comp. W. P. ARD, M. D.
Coburn, Pa.

Your preparations are just what I have been looking for; other combinations being kept at an enormous price. Please send me four ounces more Acetanilid and Caffeine Comp. P. H. THORNTON, M. D.
Lakeport, Cal.

Please send me four ounces Acetanilid and Caffeine Comp. I am well pleased with sample sent me.
La Mourne, N. D. H. M BOYD, M. D.

I wish to say I am very much pleased with the action of your Acetanilid and Caffeine Comp in all cases of atonic dyspepsia or any of the numerous stomachic troubles accompanied by insomnia and nervousness. I prescribe it with the greatest confidence and satisfaction
North East, Pa. D. D. LOOP, M. D.

Your sample of Acetanilid and Caffeine Comp. has proven very satisfactory indeed and is all you claim for it, as non-depressing antipyretics are something we have never been able to reach before at a reasonable price. Please send me four ounces by return mail. W. S. R. RUSSELL, M. D.
Lorado, Ark.

Please send me one pound tablets Acetanilid and Caffeine Comp.
Albion, N. Y. DEFOREST COLE, M. D.

I have used Acetanilid and Caffeine Comp. and Pepsin Comp. ever since introduced, with best results. I believe them the finest preparation of the kind in the market O. A. TOMPKINS, M. D.
Randolph, N. Y.

I am more than pleased with your Acetanilid and Caffeine Comp., and to further show my appreciation please find postal note for three dollars for which forward to my address one pound more. The sample of Pepsin Comp. was received and will be given a fair test. If as satisfactory as the other you may expect my order for that as well. W. L. MCLANE, M. D.,
U. S. Exam. Surgeon.
West Union, W. Va.

Please send me four ounces tablets Acetanilid and Caffeine Comp. I have tried them and like them very much.
Brentsville, Va. P. B. BOWEN, M. D.

Find enclosed three dollars. Please send me one pound Acetanilid and Caffeine Comp. It suits me exactly. It is better than the more costly antipyretics.
JULIUS C. FOX, M. D.
Hillsburgh, Fayette Co , Ill.

Please send me by mail four ounces Pepsin Comp. I received a sample a few days ago, and was so well pleased with it I wish to give it further trial.
W. A. STANTON, M. D.
Peytona, W. Va.

Please send me four ounces of your Pepsin Comp. Dr. Thornton wishes me to get it. He has taken quite a fancy to your preparations.
O. E. MEDDAUGH, Druggist.
Lakeport, Cal.

TWO GREAT PREPARATIONS SOLD TO PHYSICIANS DIRECT.

Acetanilid and Caffeine Compound and Pepsin Compound

Four ounces either preparation in powder or five-grain tablets mailed for $1.00 (one-fourth price of other widely advertised preparations). Samples of powder free.

Send for Catalogue of Tablets, Elixirs, Fluid Extracts, Specialties, etc.

THE MALTBIE CHEMICAL CO.

Pharmaceutical Chemists, **BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Digitized by Google

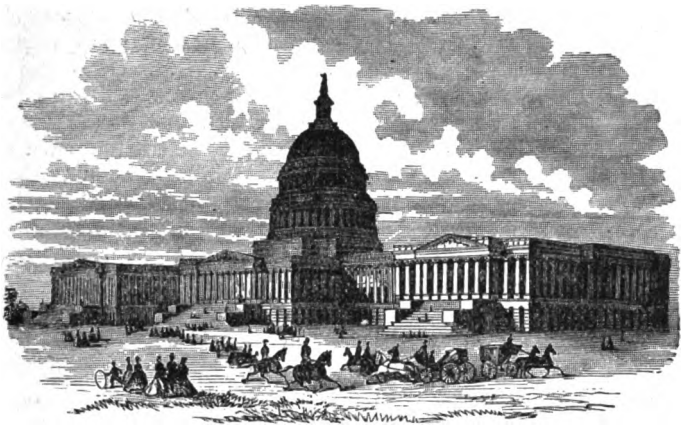
OUTLINES OF PRACTICAL HYGIENE. Adapted to American Conditions. By C. Gilman Currier, M. D., Visiting Physician to the New York City Hospitals; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; Member of the New York Pathological Society; Member of the American Medical Association, Etc. New York: E. B. Treat, Publisher. Price $2.75.

The intelligent and scientific utilization of all known means for prolonging life and preventing diseases has become a specialty in itself. "Preventive Medicine" is not only to be the "Medicine of the future," but it is fast becoming the "Medicine of to-day." Recognizing this fact, and in response to a large and growing demand, we call especial attention to the above indicated volume, which upon investigation will be found to embody the results of the most profound research. It is by far the most recent, scientific, agreeably written and practically instructive, of all the existing books on the subject. Although a practical sanitarian, and expert specialist, the author before permitting the book to be issued, submitted his manuscript to the careful criticism of experts in the various departments of the great field which the book covers. We accordingly commend it emphatically as a volume fully abreast of the times, in which accepted truths only are admitted and opinions advanced in accord with leading thinkers and workers. The book embodies much matter based on the most recent American and European literature that no one can afford to dispense with, who cares to keep in touch with the scientific progress of the day.

THE PASSING SHOW. By Richard Henry Savage, Auther of "My Official Wife," "The Little Lady of Lagunitas," "Prince Schamyl's Wooing," "The Masked Venus," "Delilah of Harlam," etc. New York and Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely, Publisher. Price 50 cents.

An additional interest attaches to the volume of seven long stories by Colonel Richard Henry Savage, in the fact that these portrayals of romantic incidents are literally true—with one exception, they are devoid of external embellishment. A career as soldier, diplomat, and traveller has rounded out a boyhood spent in the changing scenes of early Californian life. It would be curious to map out the life-path of a man to whom court and camp has been equally familiar and who has voyaged in the four quarters of the globe. Serving, beside the romantic apprenticeship at West Point, on the frontier as well, at Pauful army headquarters, and who was a member of the American military mission to Egypt with the rank of Major. Two of the scenes here painted are Californian, two others European—one a remarkable Siberian experience, another a story of actual suffering in the wilds of Honduras; and the extremely touching Revolutionary story of a gallant Hessian officer, being a family chronicle of Long Island. These vivid and well-painted stories partly illustrate the American character in its roving, self-assertive, and far-reaching influence on strange circles far from the point of departure. There are wondrous hidden mysteries of travel, intrigue, and the search for wealth. In the varied accidents of life, the simple word "Missing" is the final entry in hundreds of life histories replete with strange happenings by flood and field. The story "Against Odds" throws light upon the almost barbaric backwardness of the yet unconquered forests of Atlantic Honduras (a land of weird, silent jungles, and strewed with the graves of generations of hapless adventurers). Next in order, a wittily told story of a region closed to the ordinary traveller, Pauful Siberia, bears upon a wild hunted-mariner's attempts to outwit the Czar's Siberian coast guards. The character of the dashing Yankee pirate is familiar to Western navigators. The third sketch paints an actual scene of early Californian life, with no lurid glow of entire improbability lighting its pages. It is a story of the times when sectional aversion began to foment private quarrel in the Golden West. An American lady's sometime amusing, and one time serious adventure in the frozen capital of the North shows us the inner life of the gay imitative Paris, where the long winter shields miscreant and police-hunted fugitives under the very nose of the Russian police. The touching story of the "Little American Countess Conrad" opens the heart of a gallant foreign soldier to our sympathy. The Hessian contingent sleep calmly to-day, an example of misdirected military bravery

Digitized by Google



AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL,

Which is another way of saying, "in our own Country," where prophets usually have no honor,

ALL PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

As the most invaluable agent in the treatment of
Coughs, Catarrh, Phthisis, Pulmonalis, Tuberculosis, General Debilit etc.

TERRALINE

A purified and tasteless preparation of Petroleum for INTERNAL USE—a substitute for Cod Liver Oil and Emulsions. A distinct point in its favor is that it will not cause nausea or eructations, and the most delicate stomach can tolerate it and grow strong in its use. It is not a patent medicine in any sense of the word, but is sold on the prescription of the practitioner, and it does not end in PROMISING TO CURE, but does its whole duty to the entire satisfaction of the attending physician and ailing patient. It is worth a trial

FOR COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, ETC.

and for such we will send a dollar bottle free
to any physician who will pay express charges.

Any "Terraline," or preparation of similar name, is an imitation if manufactured at any place but Washington, D. C.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE TERRALINE CO.

1316 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

Digitized by Google

under a vicious and foolish ruler selling them for jingling gold. The finger of fate appears here in all its mystic power. A genuine touch of pathos enlivens the story of Billy Hitchens, a Cornish miner, dying far away from the white cliffs of Albion, and is delicately and gracefully told. A sketch of France in the dark days, after the terrible war of defeat, reveals the life-mystery of an American sailor lad, born to a better fate, struck down afar by a wily and practiced schemer. A marked depth of tone and adherence to the curious life-scenes portrayed, gives to the volume an interest never reached by the merely fanciful sweep of an imagination conjuring up the impossible. There is vigor, life, truth, and romance in these lines.

THE THROAT AND NOSE, and Their Diseases, with one hundred and twenty Illustrations in Color, and two hundred and thirty-five Engravings, designed and executed by the author, Lennox Browne, F. R. C. S. E., Senior Surgeon to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Surgeon and Aural Surgeon to the Royal Society of Musicians, Late President British Laryngological Association, etc. Fourth Edition. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. Price $6.50.

This work has been out of print for the past two years, and it has been missed, judging from the numerous inquiries regarding it. The main feature of this new edition has been the expansion of that portion of the work which deals with diseases of the nose. The growing importance of rhinology has been promptly recognized by laryngologists, and for the most part by aurists. It is, moreover, securing the attention it deserves from our younger surgeons. The re-issue of this work will give us pleasure in recommending it as a leader in this line.

GRAY'S ANATOMY, NEW (THIRTEENTH) EDITION.

Another edition, the thirteenth, of this standard work is announced for early publication by Messrs. Lea Brothers & Co. It is hardly too much to say that this work has been the most popular of all medical text-books whatever since its first appearance in 1851. Its text has been revised successively by the foremost anatomists of a generation, and the present edition embodies whatever changes were necessary to make it represent its advancing science. The illustrations have always been noted for their clearness. Their large size has rendered it possible to print the names of the parts directly upon them, thereby indicating not only their names, but also their extent—a most important matter. A liberal use of colors has been made to secure additional prominence for certain parts. Notwithstanding these improvements, the constantly increasing demand has justified a reduction in the price of the colored edition. An early review will appear in these columns.

A NEW MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A completely new Medical Dictionary is announced for early publication by Lea Brothers & Co. The author, Dr. Alexander Duane, of New York, is already widely known as the medical expert for Webster's International Dictionary. His new work has been drafted to supply medical students with all desired information concerning the words they will meet in their course of reading, and as the vocabulary has been selected most liberally, the work will be of value to practitioners also. The pronunciation of each word is given by a simple and obvious phonetic spelling; then follows the derivation, an unexcelled aid to memory, and finally a full definition. Descriptive matter has been appended to such words as can not be adequately explained by simple definition. Thus diseases are described, and their symptoms and treatment are given; drugs are followed by their properties, effects, doses, etc. Extensive tables of bacteria, doses, etc., are placed in the alphabet most conveniently for reference. A work of real value is promised, and we shall take an early opportunity of reviewing it in these columns.

FOOD STUFFS. The Physiological Importance of the Proximate Principles, and their Practical Utility in the Food Stuffs and in the Nutritive Processes of the System. By Wm. Henry Porter, M. D. Reprint.

THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE AS SKETCHED FROM THE OUTSIDE AND FROM THE INSIDE. By S. W. Kelley, M. D., Cleveland, O. Reprint.

THE DISORDERS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM ASSOCIATED WITH THE CHANGE OF LIFE. By Gustavus Eliot, A. M., M. D. Reprint.

Digitized by Google

PRODUCTS
OF THE
FARBENFABRIKEN
VORM
Friedr Bayer & Co

1893

Aristol
Salophen
Europhen
Phenacetine-Bayer
Piperazine-Bayer
Sulfonal-Bayer
Losophan
Trional

For Pamphlets Address

W H Schieffelin & Co
New York
Sole Agents and Sole Licensees for the United States

ARISTOL.—This Topical Remedy is widely employed as a convenient, agreeable and effective dressing in major and minor surgery, dentistry, inflammatory conditions of the eye, ear, nose and genitalia, ulcerations, burns and bed-sores. Aristol adheres to wounds and membranes.

ARISTOL may be used dry, or in 10 per cent. ointments, oils, collodions, or ethereal solutions. *Supplied by us in ounces only.*

SALOPHEN.—In Acute Rheumatism, Salophen has been strongly recommended as the most energetic and eligible remedy now employed. Salophen is a salicylic-phenol derivative, so bonded, chemically, as to render it innocuous.

SALOPHEN is supplied in *ounces, tablets and pills.* It may be given with equal parts of Phenacetine. (*See Pill List "W. H. S. & Co."*)

EUROPHEN.—As a Complete Substitute for Iodoform no remedy is comparable to Europhen. It is the best known cicatrisant for open wounds, and catarrhal or ulcerative states, whether or not specific; and it has a special value in cavital lesions.

EUROPHEN has five times more covering power than iodoform and adheres to denuded surfaces. It is supplied in *ounces.*

PHENACETINE-BAYER.—This Remedy has fully justified the opinions of medical men touching its high value in therapeutics. It is indicated in all acute, inflammatory, febrile conditions, and all forms of pain. It is the safest and most active of the antipyretics and analgesics.

PHENACETINE is supplied in *ounces, tablets* and *pills;* also in various combinations with Salophen, Sulfonal, etc.

SULFONAL-BAYER.—For Insomnia and the Neuroses the safest and most decided remedy is Sulfonal, since it induces physiological sleep, free from narcosis and sequelæ. It is the most reliable of hypnotics, and is endorsed alike by neurologists and general practitioners.

SULFONAL is best exhibited in boiling water, allowed to cool to the drinking point. *Supplied in ounces, tablets and pills.*

LOSOPHAN.—Triiodocresol or Losophan is indicated in Mycotic, Fungoid or Parasitical diseases. It has given excellent results in mycosis, pityriasis, eczema, prurigo, sycosis vulgaris, the epizoa, acne and pediculosis.

LOSOPHAN is employed in 1 to 10 per cent. solutions or ointments. Eligible formulæ are given in our circular. *Supplied in ounces.*

PIPERAZINE-BAYER.—For Lithiasis, acute and chronic gout, and uric acid dyscrasia, no remedy has acted so well as Piperazine. In renal colic and urinary hemorrhage, it is especially efficacious. Piperazine-Bayer is made by a process whereby its cost is greatly reduced.

PIPERAZINE-BAYER is supplied in *half ounces, ounces* and *tablets.* In painful conditions it is combined with Phenacetine.

TRIONAL is a nerve sedative and hypnotic which has given very satisfactory results in cases not amenable to treatment by other drugs. It is peculiarly valuable in slight psychical excitement accompanied by obstinate insomnia. It acts promptly, and is very useful in delirium.

TRIONAL is given in doses of 15 to 30 grains. Where pain is present it may be given conjointly with Phenacetine. *Supplied in ounces.*

Digitized by Google

SYSTEM OF DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. Edited by Charles H. Burnett, A. M., M. D., Emeritus Professor of Otology in the Philadelphia Polyclinic; Clinical Professor of Otology in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; Aural Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, Etc., Philadelphia, Pa. Vol. II. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., Publishers. Price, Complete in two volumes, $12.00.

A complete system, covering all the stages and phases of the subjects under consideration. Only the best-known authors and professors have contributed to this work, and the editor is one of the most successful professors on this subject in the country to-day. In choosing a work don't fail to give this one due consideration, owing to its distinctiveness.

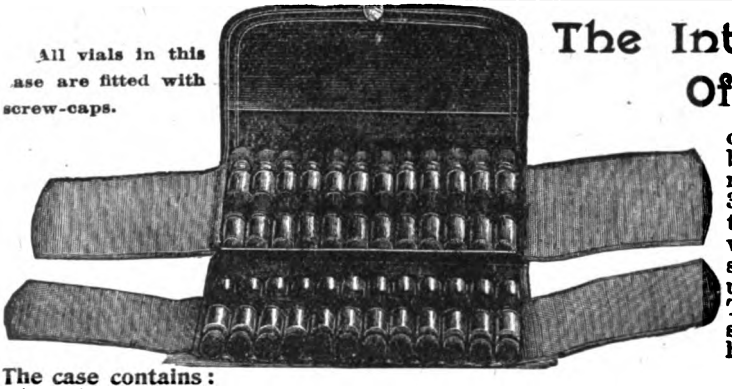
THE TREATMENT AND CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.

With the pure hypophosphites of lime and soda you can score success time and again. The results are gradual, steady and certain if the remedy is persevered with faithfully, until the cure is complete. None but chemicals of known genuineness and absolute purity should be used. McArthur's Syrup is prepared on the principle laid down by Dr. Churchill. It contains the chemically pure hypophosphites of lime and soda, uncomplicated with other drugs, in a pure and wholesome syrup. If you would like to study this subject more closely the McArthur Hypophosphite Co., Boston, Mass., will send you, free, a pamphlet on this subject, if you mention the MEDICAL BRIEF.

CHOLERA: ITS PREVENTION AND TREATMENT. By Elmer Lee, A. M., M. D. Chicago, Ill. Also Hydrogen Peroxide in Contagious Diseases; Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhus, and Typhoid Fever. By Cyrus Edson, M. D., New York. Reprint.

WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD. Opinions of Physicians. This pamphlet will interest all doctors, and they should send for a copy to Wm. C. Wagner, Chemist, 635 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mention the BRIEF.

THE TREATMENT OF HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS BY ELECTROLYSIS. By W. Scheppegrell, A. M., M. D., New Orleans. Reprint.



All vials in this case are fitted with screw-caps.

The case contains:
Acetanalide Comp. (Migraine).
Anti-Constipation (Mulford Co.).
Chlorodyne (Mulford Co.).
Viburnum Comp. (valuable uterine tonic).
Ammonii Chloridum Comp.
Bismuth et Cereii Oxalat.
Bronchitis.
Cathartic, "Active."
Diarrhœa.
Ergotine (Bonjean's), 1 grain.
Ferri et Acid. Arsen. et Strych., No. 1.
Fever (Dr. T. G. Davis).
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite et Ipecac et Sodii Bicarb., No. 1.
Hydrarg. Iod. Viride, 1-4 grain.
Morphinæ Sulphas, 1-6 grain.
Neuralgic (Dr. H. J. Kenyon).
Nitro-Glycerin Comp. (Mulford Co.).
Pulv. Ipecac et Opii (U. S. P.), representing 2½ grains.
Tinct. Aconiti, 1 minim.
Tonsillitis (Mulford Co.).
Corros. Sublim., 1 grain (colored blue, antiseptic).
Quininæ Sulphat., 1 grain.
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite, 1-10 grain.
Kermes Mineral Comp. (Dr. E. Wilson).

The Interesting Offer

of a handsome double morocco pocket medicine-case—7⅛x 3¾x⅞ inches—containing 24 vials filled with a complete assortment of our popular Tablets and Triturates, at the special price of $3, has been

Accepted by over 15,000 Physicians.

These cases are a permanent advertisement for us, as they are constantly being refilled with our standard preparations, which physicians use because they are so reliable, valuable, convenient and elegant—all compressed. We continue this attractive $3 offer for a limited period. Send check, money-order or postal note. We deliver it free of postage.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY, 2132 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Digitized by Google

Habitual——
. . Miscarriage.

John Sease, M. D., Little Mountain, S. C., says Mrs. E. had been married one year, pregnant and came to term, was delivered with forceps, this was early in '87. In September, '87, she sent for me, I hastened and found she had miscarried at third month, she made a speedy recovery. Early in '88 she became pregnant again. I then put her on Aletris Cordial. She took it, and after it was gone, asked me to get her another bottle, which I did. She reported that a teaspoonful upon rising in the morning always relieved the morning sickness. She went to term, and I delivered her of a fine girl. In one and a half years she became pregnant, and not taking Aletris Cordial, at the third month miscarried. She became pregnant again in a few months, when I at once ordered for her several bottles of Aletris Cordial. She took the medicine regularly, came to term, and I again delivered her of a well developed boy. The striking feature in this case was, that when she did not take Aletris Cordial, she had a miscarriage at about the third month.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full size bottle of ALETRIS CORDIAL will be sent FREE to any Physician who wishes to test it, if he will pay the express charges. *See Page 1277.*

Digitized by Google

pounds. I commenced to feel good from the beginning of my treatment, and still have a continuance of the same feeling.

Before commencing the treatment which has proved so successful in my case, and that of others, I used a number of anti-fat remedies, which I would notice recommended by the profession in various journals, such as bathing, massage, dieting, etc., etc., but could not accomplish much except by the last named method, when the amount of food was reduced below the actual demands of the system, which I consider both irrational and injurious. Phytoline was not known to me at that time, or I certainly would have tried it.

Again, Practitioner asks "what the profession thinks of the 'cures' advertised for the tobacco habit."

Allow me to again relate my experience with the "filthy weed." I have used tobacco freely, both chewing and smoking, for twenty-one years, having been advised by friends to use it, when quite young, for obesity; was a perfect slave to the habit for the time above mentioned, but finally made up my mind to quit it; so when I got my resolution worked up to the sticking point, I quit. On the morning of June 26th, 1891, I threw my pipe away, abandoned the chew, and have not used tobacco in any form since. I think the only sure cure for the habit is to quit and stay quit.

Success to the BRIEF.

J. S. WHITLEY, M. D.

Bramble, Ind.

Surgery—Report of Two Cases.

On August 18th, 1893, I was called to see Mrs. V., a married lady about thirty-five years of age, of dark complexion, weighing about one hundred and twenty pounds, and possessed of such vitality as I have never seen before or since.

Mrs. V. was the mother of three children, the youngest being then only three days old. She was delivered on Sunday and I first saw her on Tuesday, in company with Dr. V., her attending physician.

Feet and limbs had been swollen, which is common in such cases, but on Monday following the birth of her child, she complained of severe pain in middle third

ACECAFFIENE.

For Headaches, Neuralgias, Migrain, Hemicranium. A wonderful effective remedy to relieve nerve pains. Free samples sent by mail to all physicians sending their address to

G. W. POWELL, M. D.,
MORIAH, N. Y.

Mouth-Breathing During Sleep Entirely Prevented by the Use of

THE SPIRODOM
(TRADE MARK.)

Causes absolutely no discomfort to the wearer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free by mail on receipt of $2.00 by THE SPIRODOM CO.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., AND SAN DIEGO, CAL.
Orders from Physicians, accompanied by professional card, will be filled for $1.00 each.

OVER 50,000 PHYSICIANS

READ

THE MEDICAL BRIEF

EACH ISSUE.

Representing more than one-half the entire Medical Profession of America.

Digitized by Google

FOR FEMALE DISEASES.

MICAJAH'S

MEDICATED UTERINE WAFERS.

A REMEDY FOR THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN, AS

Chronic Inflammation and Engorgement of the Womb,
ULCERATION, ··· LEUCORRHŒA ··· PROLAPSUS,
IRREGULAR, SUPPRESSED AND PAINFUL MENSTRUATION,

AND THE IRREGULARITIES INCIDENTAL TO CHANGE OF LIFE.

Leucorrhœa.

FAIRVIEW, W. VA.,
Oct. 3, 1892.

I have given Micajah's Wafers a fair trial in a typical case of twelve months' standing of Leucorrhœa. Result very satisfactory

W. G. STONE, M. D.

The Best Treatment.

BELLECENTRE, OHIO,
Oct. 6, 1892.

There is no treatment I know of equals the Micajah Wafers in all obscure troubles incident to the uterus. They satisfy a long felt want and give perfect satisfaction. The wafers make the treatment of the uterus comparatively easy.

S. J. POLLOCK, M. D.

BOX OF 25 WAFERS, SUFFICIENT FOR 3 MONTHS' TREATMENT, $1.00.

TO PHYSICIANS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE MERITS OF THE WAFERS SAMPLES WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS, MICAJAH & CO. WARREN, PA.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

Digitized by Google

Business Chances.

PROPERTY, PRACTICES, ETC., FOR SALE.

Notices will be placed under this head on receipt of 5 cents a word each insertion. *Money must accompany the notice.*

A Rare Chance.—For sale an $1800 cash practice in a country town in central Illinois. A new modern dwelling, fine barn and out-buildings, cost $1500, with drug stock invoicing about $300. Will sell for $1200 and drugs at invoice. Reason for selling: wish to take up a specialty. Address P. care MEDICAL BRIEF.

For Sale.—House, barn, drug store and drugs, and four lots in a live town of 400 inhabitants. Excellent location for a physician and druggist. Address, DR. J. W. EVERHART, Guilford, Mo.

$500 will buy property and a $1,500 unopposed practice, in a small R. R. town. Address "Arkansas," care of MEDICAL BRIEF.

A Splendid Chance.—A regular of ability and experience, wishing a good location, with property, in a healthy railroad town in Florida. Price, $2,000, half cash, balance in one or two years. This is a splendid chance for a good doctor. Address "Editor" MEDICAL BRIEF.

A Rare Chance.—For sale, one of the best paying Medical Institutions in the West. Ten years in existence, but newly furnished. The proprietor wishes to retire. Price reasonable. Address for particulars, MEDICAL INSTITUTE, this office.

$600.—Small drug store and practice. Income $2,500. Town of 500. No opposition. Near Tacoma. Or $2,000 buys store, furniture and all complete. Enquire of TACOMA PHARMACY, Tacoma, Wash.

Next to Mother's Milk for babies—Howell's Evaporated Milk. Purified, unsweetened, sterilized. Samples free to physicians. MERGOUS & WILCOX, selling agents, 221 N. Main street, St. Louis.

(Continued on page 1230.)

ITCHING PILES
A SPECIFIC,
WILL ALWAYS CURE.

Formula to Physicians for **Two Dollars.** Worth fifty to any practitioner. Been in use twenty years and never failed.

Address, **DR. J. Q. MOXLEY,**
LEWISTON, IDAHO.

LILIENMILCH, or SAPONATED GLYCERINE

A combination of Bland Oils and 66 per cent c. p. Glycerine, yet neither sticky nor greasy. Easily medicated to suit various forms of skin disease, milder than soap. Physicians endorse it as very beneficial in cutaneous ailments and most excellent for the daily toilet, especially of ladies and babies. 50 cents a pound. A trial pound bottle sent to Physicians only on receipt of 30 cents.

NEW JERSEY MFG. CO., Jersey City, N.J.

KEEP YOUR EYE
—ON—
BOOK - - NOTICES
—FOR ALL—
NEW BOOKS
Sold by MEDICAL BRIEF.

DR. McMUNN'S
ELIXIR OF OPIUM
An Invaluable Discovery in the Preparation of Opium.

It contains all the valuable medicinal properties of Opium in natural combination, to the exclusion of all its noxious, deleterious, useless principles upon which its bad effects depend. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne and antispasmodic powers of Opium: To produce sleep and composure; to relieve pain and irritation; nervous excitement and morbid irritability of body and mind; to allay convulsive and spasmodic actions, etc.; and being purified from all the noxious and deleterious elements, its operation is attended by no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache, nor any derangement of the constitution or general health. Hence its high superiority over Laudanum, Paregoric, Black Drop, Denarcotized Laudanum, and every other Opiate preparation.

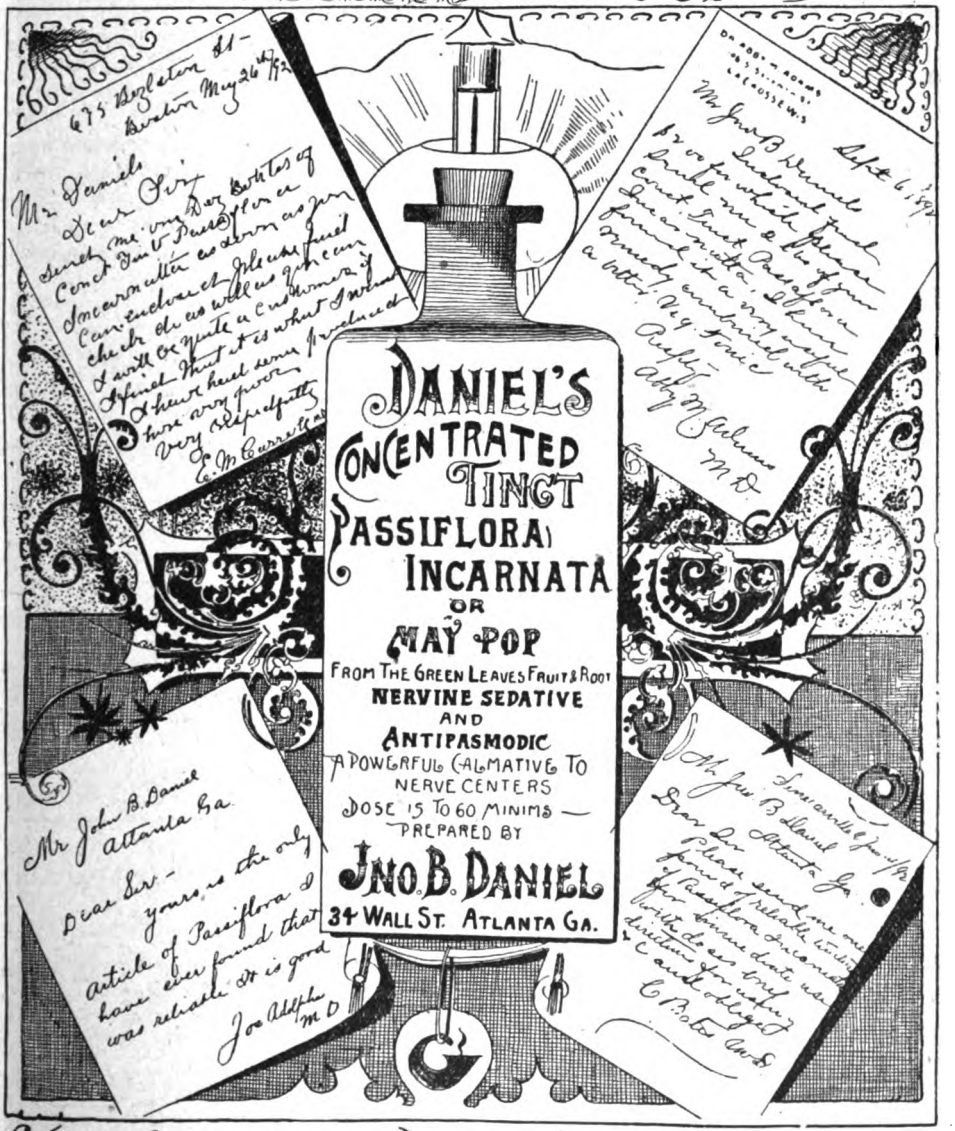
CAUTION.

On account of its large sale, spurious articles are offered in bulk. The genuine is sold only in vials of about seven drachms with yellow wrappers and signature of Jno. B. McMunn.

E. FERRETT, Agent, 372 Pearl St., New York.

Digitized by Google

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS



THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

Digitized by Google

and limbs, except the right leg, became covered with pustules from the size of a pin's head to that of the thumb nail, and one not knowing, to look at her face, would declare she had small-pox.

The treatment above given was kept up first, last and all the time during her entire sickness; and, strange to say, I called at the house in six weeks from time of amputation and found her sitting in an arm chair; skin and complexion cleared up and the stump entirely healed.

Now some questions: Is erysipelas so contagious in cases of confinement as it is said to be? If so, why did not this lady contract puerperal septicemia? She surely had all favorable chances to contract it, as delivery had taken place only three days previous to the first appearance of the erysipelatous attack and amputation. Never, at any time, was there any indications of any puerperal trouble. Can any one call to memory such a case?

Taking all things into consideration, —delivery, erysipelas and general surroundings—I will say, there is not one case in ten thousand like this one. How many have amputated a leg above the knee, the third day after the mother had given birth to her child?

Case 2.—September 18th, 1893, I received a telegram from a neighboring town to come at once and bring another surgeon with me.

I at once called my friend Dr. V. to my assistance and went by first train. We arrived at the home of my little patient, Murray H., a little boy about seven years old, who had had the misfortune to fall beneath the wheel of a tram car, similar to those used on the narrow gauge track. The little fellow was hurt about three P. M., and when Dr. V. and myself saw him it was about eight P. M. Found him very restless. Middle third of left leg was completely crushed. Both bones of leg were broken at junction of middle and upper third and at middle and lower third. Both bones broken at ankle joint, dislocation of joint and os calcis crushed; parts lacerated and contused, only a small piece of integument on posterior part of leg, and a tendon or two held the dismembered parts together. Foot purple and cold. Amputation was decided upon and performed just below the knee.

Flaps cut, bones sawed off, flaps trimmed and all in readiness to ligate arteries, when I told Dr. V. to loosen the Esmarch, which he did. *No hemorrhage.* "Loosen it more, doctor," said I, and still no hemorrhage. Again, I ordered it to be loosened, when the bandage was entirely taken off. Still no hemorrhage. We waited to see if there would be any oozing. There was none, so I put in drainage, closed the flaps, and never ligated an artery. None could be found. There was no hemorrhage, hence we closed up the wound just the same as if all arteries were ligated; dressed the stump in a boracic acid dressing, placed our little patient in as comfortable a position as possible and retired to our hotel just across the street, leaving the Esmarch with orders to wrap it around leg just above the knee, should hemorrhage take place.

Upon our return next morning there was still no hemorrhage and not even enough oozing to wet through the first dressing, which was not removed until the fifth day after the amputation.

I told Dr. V. I was afraid a clot had formed so high that we would not have blood supply sufficient for repair to go on; but our wound healed by first intention. He never had any fever, and to-day, October 27th, the stump is entirely healed, and the little fellow is able to be up and can go almost where he pleases.

We used the powdered boracic dressing first, last, and all the time in this case, in connection with quinine before and the muriated tincture of iron after meals, and I think he is now in better health than he has been for some months.

Now a question. Where was the clot formed, and how was it that the blood supply was still sufficient for repair to take place and be complete in so short a time? This is the remarkable feature of this case.

Judge for yourself the antiseptic qualities of the two dressings.

I shall be glad to have answers from my professional brethren regarding either of the above questions.

CYRENIUS W. SILLIN, M. D.

Stuttgart, Ark.

[The lack of hemorrhage was probably due to prompt clotting in the mangled vessels. It is well known that torn and

Digitized by Google

A Vitalizing Tonic to the Reproductive System.

SANMETTO

FOR

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

☞ A Scientific Blending of True Santal and Saw Palmetto in a Pleasant Aromatic Vehicle.

SPECIALLY VALUABLE IN

Prostatic Troubles of Old Men--Pre-Senility,
Difficult Micturition--Urethral Inflammation,
Ovarian Pains--Irritable Bladder.

POSITIVE MERIT AS A REBUILDER.

DOSE:—One teaspoonful four times a day.

OD CHEM. CO., NEW YORK.

PRE-SENILITY.

PRE-SENILITY or premature old age is a too early decline of the virile and physical powers, manifested by a commencing decadence of the reproductive glands—such as, a wasting or atrophy of either the Prostate, Testes, Mammæ or Ovaries—caused by masturbation, sexual excesses or sedentary habits.

SANMETTO is the indicated remedy, as it is unexcelled as a vitalizing tonic to the withered glands of the reproductive system, promoting their normal secretory activity. Its continued and regular use for some weeks produces results which are satisfactory to both physician and patient.

SANMETTO is a true TONIC, not a stimulant, to the reproductive organs and mucous surfaces, hence, its use for a sufficient period restores their normal function.

OD CHEM. CO., NEW YORK.

Digitized by Google

increasing, radiating to the right iliac region. Tongue now had a brown coat, red at margin and at center.

August 1st, eight A. M., pulse one hundred and four, fever 102°. Had a very good night's rest. No abatement of pain in head and stomach; some slight tympanites in bowels, with tenderness in right iliac region.

Four P. M., pulse one hundred and twenty, fever 108°. No perceptible change otherwise.

August 2d, eight P. M., pulse one hundred and twenty-four, fever 104°. Bowels slightly constipated; moved by enema. Four P. M., pulse one hundred and twenty-six, fever 103°. Slightly nauseated, with no appetite.

August 3d, A. M., condition unchanged. Four P. M., pulse one hundred and thirty, fever 104½°. Otherwise condition unchanged.

August 4th, eight A. M., pulse one hundred and twenty-six, fever 104°. At four P. M., pulse one hundred and twenty-five, fever 103°.

August 5th, eight A. M., condition unchanged. Four P. M., pulse one hundred and thirty, fever 105°.

August 6th, A. M., condition unchanged.

August 7th, eight A. M., bowels greatly tympanitic, with excruciating pain over bladder and right iliac region, with a dusky hue of chest and upper extremities. Pulse one hundred and twenty-six, fever 104°. At ten A. M. there appeared a slight yellowish tinge on the conjunctiva of both eyes and extending over the entire body. At seven P. M. the jaundice was diffused over the entire body. Pulse one hundred and forty, fever 104½°. Patient became very restless, wanting to get out of bed. At eleven P. M. no change perceptible. At one A. M., August 8th, had become delirious, with slight convulsive movements of body. Gave chloroform to control him, and was kept up for three hours, when he went into a comatose condition from which he never rallied, and died at half past six P. M.

Will some of the very many readers of the BRIEF give me a diagnosis and treatment for same through the BRIEF? Let me hear from the editor.

A. D. JONES, M. D.

Granite Falls, N. C.

[An atypical fever (the old "continued fever" of the South) presenting certain features characteristic of both malarial and typhoid fevers. The treatment is usually symptomatic, with an attempt to combat the malarial element by quinine. In all diseases where there are extensive and destructive blood changes, blood tonics should be given.

In the case above reported, would have given half grain doses of calomel, combined with one grain bicarb. soda, every hour until bowels acted, then stop.

R. Potassii Chlorat.....½ drachm.
Tinct. Ferri Chlor.....½ drachm.
Glycerini ..... 1 ounce.
Syr. Simp..... q. s..... 2 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful every three hours.

R. Liq. Potassii Arsenitis.....1 drachm.
Tinct. Gentianæ Comp ..... q. s.....4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful every four hours.

Febrina Tablets (Sultan), one every hour, as indicated, to relieve pain and produce diaphoresis.

Liquid and nutritious diet. Hydrochloric acid and pepsin after eating.—ED.]

Diabetes Mellitus.

On September 23d, 1898, Mr. C., aged sixty-one, came to my office for me to examine him. He said that he had been sick for two years with something, the doctors called it diabetes, and for the last five months his right foot and leg had been greatly swollen.

I examined him, and found that his right foot and leg all the way up to his body were swollen to a great size, and the left foot and leg were a trifle wasted.

I analyzed his urine and found plenty of sugar and a trace of albumen. The specific gravity was 1036; reaction alkaline.

Now, the strange part about this case is the swollen condition of the right foot and leg and the wasted condition of the left limb.

I have never seen or heard of a similar case, and am at a loss to account for the difference in the two legs. If both were swollen, it would not be strange.

As it was a hopeless case, I did not think it necessary to do anything for him, but told him how to diet himself; as he was anxious for me to give him something, I put him on tincture nux vomica and Sanmetto, three times a day.

Now, if any of the other physicians who read the BRIEF, or the editor, ever saw such a case please let me hear from

Digitized by Google

Pyelo-Nephritis.

I am using Sanmetto at present in a case of pyelo-nephritis, and the frequent micturition is kept down successfully. This is the first time I ever gave an endorsement for any kind of medicine, but Sanmetto deserves recommendation.

PHILIPP J. SCHREIBER, M. D.
Toledo, O. Editor Medicinal Ztg.

Chronic Prostatitis—Enlarged Prostate.

I tried Sanmetto on a gentleman forty years of age, who had a chronic prostatitis with very frequent, though not constant, pain. I had him take it four days, and he reports to me that at expiration of time he suffered no pain. I have prescribed more Sanmetto for him. I am also trying Sanmetto on a man about sixty years of age for enlarged prostate. So far I am well pleased with the effects of the drug.

WALTON PRESTON, M. D.
San Francisco, Cal.

Enlarged Prostate.

I used Sanmetto in a case of enlarged prostate and it acted like a specific.

JOHN COOPER, M. D.
Des Moines, Ia.

It Is the Remedy Par Excellence for the Genito-Urinary Specialist.

Sanmetto is the remedy *par excellence* for the genito-urinary specialist. I have had some quite remarkable results with it, and am going to use it quite extensively in my practice.

FRED. F. MOORE, M. D.
Atlanta, Ga.

As a Uterine Tonic and Restorative.

I have tested Sanmetto in a case which had resisted the most thorough and energetic treatment. I was much pleased. I highly recommend it as a uterine tonic and restorative. It is a valuable preparation.

L. DANIEL DYER, M. D.
Baltimore, Md.

Much Pleased.

I am much pleased with the action of Sanmetto in cases of prostatitis, and all catarrhal inflammations of the urethra.

H. L. HUPFELD, M. D.
New York City.

Sanmetto—Its Action.

I have been using Sanmetto in my own case. It acts directly upon the urinary apparatus, controlling frequent micturition and irritation of the prostate gland. I consider it safe and effectual in this disease.

C. B. HOWE, M. D.
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Its Potency Greater Than Expected.

I used Sanmetto and noted results carefully. I observed effects which convinced me that its potency was greater than expected, and consequently I diminished the quantity and increased the frequency, with better results. I continue to use it in my practice.

Blum, Tex. S. S. LOWRANCE, M. D.

Great Satisfaction.

Sanmetto has given me great satisfaction in irritable ureters; also in chronic gleet, and several cases of varicocele; also in a severe case of morbus Brightis it seemed to relieve the heavy pain in loins.

N. V. HUTCHINSON, M. D.
North Abington, Mass.

Incontinence of Urine.

I have tried Sanmetto on an old man seventy-five years of age for incontinence of urine, with results better than I expected. There is virtue in the drug.

Holyoke, Mass. C. BLODGETT, M. D.

Gleet.

I tried Sanmetto on a case of gleet of ten months standing. One bottle made a perfect cure. I shall in future prescribe Sanmetto in gonorrhea and gleet.

J. G. LUMPKIN, M. D.
Richmond, Va.

An Excellent Preparation.

In regard to the therapeutical effect of Sanmetto, I find it an excellent preparation for genito-urinary diseases. One case in view particularly: male patient, had gonorrhea twenty years ago, and since that time has been afflicted with inflammation of neck of bladder and prostate gland. The trouble was entirely relieved by the use of one bottle of Sanmetto. I have used it in several other cases with the same marked effect.

Pekin, Ill. D. M. BARCUS, M. D.

Digitized by Google

them through the BRIEF, or by private letter, and what they think caused such a difference in the feet and legs, and their best treatment for such a case.

I am a great admirer of the good old BRIEF. A. J. ROQUEMORE, M. D.

Provencal, La.

[The editor does not remember to have seen a case of unilateral swelling in diabetes although some edema is common enough. There is probably some obstruction to the venous or lymphatic circulation on the right side.

A cure in cases of melituria is rare. The diet must be regulated, and tonics and digestive stimulants are indicated. Some claim that opium retards the development of this disease. Papine is about the best preparation to give. It is free from the injurious principles which crude opium contains, and is less liable to produce the opium habit. Others claim great efficacy for the alkaline treatment. The principal indication is to delay the progress of the disease, and the variations in the amount of sugar in the urine affords a certain guide.—ED.]

The Parturient Woman's Bed.

The following advice is given in the *Amer. Gyn. Jour.:* Commence with a good, firm mattress; eschew feathers. Cover the mattress, if you please, with a rubber sheet and over it spread the cloth sheet. Have the patient wear, in lieu of a night-gown, a short sack scarcely reaching the hips. After she takes her bed, place under her hips a pad of absorbent cotton, covered with cheese cloth, about thirty inches square and one inch thick. Place a similar pad, folded, under the small of the back and resting upon the upper margin of the first pad. The pad under the hips will absorb all the fluids incident to labor, while the one under the back will prevent fluid creeping up to the patient's shoulders. After labor, withdraw the pads. With them will come all the fluids, and the patient, with no annoyance or trouble, finds herself in a clean and dry bed. Now place a pad eighteen inches square under the hips and one two inches in diameter and seven or eight inches long against the vulva, to absorb subsequent discharges. Burn the soiled pads; they are cheap. Pads or accouchement sheets can be purchased ready made, as can the vulvar pads. The vulvar pads should be changed as soon as they become soiled. The large pad placed under the hips after delivery can remain for from twelve to twenty-four hours, after which time the vulvar pads will be sufficient to absorb all discharge.

Meat an Anti-music Diet.

An amusing theory is now discussed that meat is an anti-music diet, and those who persist in feeding largely on meat can never be very musical singers. The true diet for them is vegetables and grains Nations that eat exclusively or largely of meat and fish are not musical nations. To carry out this theory, different nations are mentioned where meat and fish are the chief diet, and who are not musical. The others that are musical are mentioned as grain and vegetable eating nations. The theory is first founded upon the diet of birds. By a queer coincidence nearly all of the carnivorous birds croak, scream, and cry, but do not sing, while nearly all the class of grain-eating birds are sweet singers. It may be that their diet has something to do with their musical talent and voices, and in the same way people and nations may be affected similarly. An interesting collection of notes now would consist of a comparison of the diet of all great singers.

Mucous Diseases.

Dr. T. H. Weathersby, of Knoxville, Miss., says: I take pleasure in giving my experience with S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis (Dark). It is the best remedy I have ever used in diarrhea of pregnancy. Have used it with perfect success in dysentery, gonorrhea, leucorrhea, uterine hemorrhage and chronic gleet. It is the most desirable mucous astringent now in reach of the medical profession.

Tonsillitis.

Dr. Charles Cobbs, of New Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio, writes that he has found one-half drop of croton oil, applied daily to the affected tonsil, with a probe, will permanently cure suppurative tonsillitis. He has proven it in his own case, among others.—*The Prescription.*

Digitized by Google

Unexcelled.

I have never seen any remedy, or had the pleasure of using any, to excell Sanmetto. D. E. PENY, M. D.
Baltimore, Md.

Satisfied of its Merits.

I have satisfied myself of the merits of Sanmetto, having prescribed it several times lately. F. W. E. HENKEL, M.D.
Chicago, Ill.

Pre-Senility.

Having a male patient, who was suffering from weakness of his generative organs, with atrophy of his left testicle, due to metastases from angina parotedia, I prescribed Sanmetto at once. Was very agreeably surprised to learn how quickly the testicle began to enlarge, penis to become partially erect, and patient to improve in general health.

P. C. DINSMORE, M. D.
Littleton, W. Va.

Chronic Gonorrhea.

I tried Sanmetto on an old standing case of gonorrhea, which had been in the hands of a number of physicians before applying to me. The improvement was so marked in a few days that I at once ordered one-half dozen bottles, and am now trying it on a number of cases. I hope soon to have complete recoveries, as they are all doing nicely now.
Sycamore, S. C. T. C. LEWIS, M. D.

Chronic Cystitis and Enlarged Prostate.

Sanmetto is the best remedy for chronic cystitis and enlarged prostate I have ever used. T. W. LONG, M. D.
Catawba, N. C.

Gonorrhea.

I had a case of the fashionable plague—gonorrhea—on which I used Sanmetto experimentally, and to my entire satisfaction. It is especially indicated when the prostatic portion of the urethra is involved. In treating gonorrhea I always use gelsemium during the acute stage. It seems to overcome the irritation better than anything else I have tried. I am of the opinion that gelsemium should be used with Sanmetto for the first few days.
Du Quoin, Ill. D. W. DUNN, M. D.

Irritable Bladder.

I have found Sanmetto an excellent remedy for irritable bladder.

MRS. R. A. ROWELL, M. D.
Whitefield, N. H.

The Renal Functions Restored to Their Normal State.

I had a case of renal trouble, where the patient had lost all control of the bladder, and was in great pain all the time with odema of both legs. I prescribed Sanmetto, and I am happy to state that the patient has only used two bottles of the medicine, which has restored the whole renal functions to their normal state. I have ordered a supply of Sanmetto from Detroit, with the utmost confidence that it is a grand remedy. I. B. MALCOLM, M. D.
Lowell, Mich.

Enlarged Prostate—Cystitis.

Sanmetto has proven to be a specific in inflamed or enlarged prostate, but I like its action best in cystitis. As long as it is as effective as now I will continue to prescribe it. M. A. DEPUTY, M. D.
Helena, Ark.

Frequent Micturition.

I was troubled three or four times a night, having to get up to void urine. I took Sanmetto, and when about three fourths of the bottle was gone I was entirely relieved. I will assuredly recommend it. H. F. HUDSON, M. D.
Greenfield, Tenn.

Prostatic Enlargement with Frequent and Painful Urination.

I am pleased with Sanmetto. My patient is my husband, who had suffered much with prostatic enlargement with frequent and very painful urination. He is forty-seven years of age, and has complained of this trouble for seven years. I gave him Sanmetto; he had but little faith, but took it. Very marked improvement soon followed. The prostatic enlargement soon grew smaller—urination without pain, and his faith in the remedy increased. I am prescribing Sanmetto daily for improvement to sexual organs with the *best results*.

AUGUSTA M. STEVENS, M. D.
Fort Smith, Ark.

Digitized by Google

Book Notices.

A DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. Containing a Full Explanation of the Various Subjects and Terms of Anatomy, Physiology, Medical Chemistry, Pharmacy, Pharmacology, Therapeutics, Medicine, Hygiene, Dietetics, Pathology, Surgery, Bacteriology, Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology, Dermatology, Gynecology, Obstetrics, Pediatrics, Medical Jurisprudence and Dentistry, etc., etc. By Robley Dunglison, M. D., LL. D., late Professor of Institutes of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Edited by Richard J. Dunglison, A. M., M. D. New (21st) Edition, Thoroughly Revised, Greatly Enlarged and Improved, with the Pronunciation, Accentuation and Derivation of the Terms. In one magnificent imperial octavo volume of 1181 pages. Cloth, $7.00; leather, $8.00. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

For sixty years Dunglison's Medical Dictionary has been the standard authority in medical terminology, and twenty-one editions have been required to meet the ever-increasing demand. In no previous issue have the changes and additions been so great. Forty-four thousand new words and phrases have been added to place the work in conformity with the most advanced terminology of the time. Everything obsolete has been excised, yet the work contains about one hundred pages more matter than its predecessor. The page has been enlarged, so that this great work is still comprised in a convenient volume. For the first time pronunciation has been introduced, being indicated by a simple and clear phonetic spelling. Derivation, an unexcelled aid to remembrance of meanings, is also thoroughly given. The full and explanatory definitions for which Dunglison has always been noted, have been expanded to include much valuable and practical information not always easily found elsewhere. Thus, under Diseases are given their symptoms and treatment; under Drugs, their properties and doses; under Poisoning, the symptoms, antidotes and treatment. Numerous tables enrich the alphabet and place an immense amount of information clearly and conveniently at hand. Examples may be found in the tables of Doses and Bacteria. It is safe to call Dunglison's Medical Dictionary an indispensable book for students, practitioners, pharmacists, dentists, and all concerned with any of the medical sciences. In giving this edition a thorough examination we find it all that is claimed by the publishers, and it meets our heartiest commendation. Send for a copy early and reap the benefits to be derived from its pages.

AMERICA'S WONDERLAND. The Most Complete, Remarkable and Beautiful Historic and Picturesque America ever Published. A Photographic Panorama of our Country's Scenic Marvels, a Diorama of the Natural Curiosities, the Grand, Awe-inspiring, Astounding and Beautiful Examples of God's Handiwork that Diversify the Vast Landscape of our Country. By J. W. Buel, the Distinguished Traveler, Author and Historian, of St. Louis. St. Louis: Historical Publishing Co., Publishers. Price, $5.00.

Mr. Buel is America's most eloquent descriptive writer, and we do not hesitate to pronounce this his crowning effort. It contains five hundred grand photographs of American scenery, and eight cameographs in natural colors. In producing these scenes in their natural colors all the sublimity and grandeur of the scene is made intensely realistic. Imagine such views in their natural colors: "Winter in Florida," "Natural Bridge of Virginia," "Winter at Niagara," "A Cactus Garden of Southern California," "Hell Gate," "Ausable Chasm," "Bay of Sitka, Alaska," "Cliffs of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado," "Shoshone Tunnel," and "Cañon of the Grand River." This diversified list of the grand and beautiful in the aggregation of our country's scenic wonders will show the opportunity for artistic coloring, which the camera has so faithfully and so splendidly transferred to the printed sheet. This is the first time the scenes of our own country have been represented in photographs, and the only time that objects have been presented by photography in their natural colors. The extent, variety and precision of the information furnished in the text matter is not limited to short and unsatisfactory foot notes under the illustrations, but it pervades the whole work, and expands into an amount of reading matter surpassing the contents of the largest volumes, and is laudably written

Digitized by Google

Pre-Senility—Uterine Troubles.

I used Sanmetto with the best of results. Its action was so perfect that I have since used it with success on some fifteen different patients, as all are recovering from old chronic troubles. In fact I can not say one half that is due Sanmetto. I shall, in the future, in all cases of lost manhood, and in all uterine troubles think first of Sanmetto as *the* drug. H. W. HENDRICKS, M. D.

Louisville, Ky.

A Good Word for Sanmetto.

I have a good word for Sanmetto. Am using it in the third case. I have under my charge a gentleman, sixty years of age, who has had cystitis for some ten years, and has been gradually growing worse, until I prescribed Sanmetto for him. He is now on his third bottle—sleeps all night, has no extra calls through the night to urinate, feels good, says he is well and has a good word for Sanmetto. I have a case of a young lady who has had chronic cystitis for three years from the effects of la grippe. A short time ago she came to me for advice, and I prescribed Sanmetto for her, with happiest results. She says she is now quite as well as ever, and passes her time in helping perform household labor, and says that being on her feet gives her no uneasiness. I am prescribing Sanmetto in a third case for a gentleman suffering from chronic catarrh of the bladder. He is now on the fourth bottle, and claims that he can perform manual labor all right, sleeps all night, suffers no pain or soreness about the region of the bladder, and speaks in the highest terms of Sanmetto.

C. M. LINDLEY, M. D.

Brooklyn, Ind.

Inflammation of Bladder and Prostate.

I gave Sanmetto a fair test in my own case. I had been confined to my bed for four weeks with inflammation of the bladder and prostate gland, causing my testicle to swell to an enormous size. I began on Sanmetto, and can heartily say that it did for me all that is claimed for it. I expect to use it in my practice so long as it proves as efficient as it has.

Cameron, I. T. M. F. GRAY, M. D.

No Failures.

I put Sanmetto to a severe test in three different cases, that had defied all the treatment I could think of, and it has given me the most remarkably good effects of any medicine I have ever tested —*no failures*. I have been active in the practice for thirty years, and have used a great many if not the most of the special preparations, but Sanmetto has given me uniform good results in every one of the several cases in which I have tried it, after having tried many other medicines without success.

Creston, Ia. S. S. WHITE, M. D.

Now They All Keep Stocked with Sanmetto.

In this "supply city," with sixteen physicians and eight splendid drug stores, Sanmetto was to all a stranger a month ago. Now they all keep stocked up with it from wholesale firms. I am greatly pleased with its curative properties upon diseased kidneys and inflammation and weakness of the sexual organs. I have used the best kinds of fluid extracts these twenty years, and Sanmetto I will use in all the future.

GEORGE CLARK, M. D.

Rockland, Me.

Frequent Micturition—Nervous Debility.

I have used two bottles of Sanmetto. One for too frequent micturition, in which case Sanmetto filled the bill. The second was used on an old lady about sixty years of age for nervous debility and pain after voiding urine, and it had the desired effect, as the patient recovered.

D. A. HUNGERFORD, M. D.

Julesburg, Col.

Cystitis with Enlarged Prostate—Vesical and Urethral Irritation—Gleet.

I have used Sanmetto in cases of cystitis and enlarged prostate, in vesical and urethral irritation, and in gleet, and am thoroughly satisfied with the excellent results in all. I consider Sanmetto a therapeutical agent well worth the trial of the medical profession.

H. E. LOMAX, M. D.

New Baltimore, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

in a catchy, terse and rich style that is interesting in legend, story and daring adventure. We have to congratulate our fellow townsman upon the truly valuable addition which he has made to American literature, and we believe the reception that will be accorded the present scenic volume will be such as to encourage him to renewed efforts. The careful estimate of the value of the volume which we have made justifies us in declaring that this is the best illustrated work of art in the English language, and we might add, if there is its equal in any other tongue we can not name it. No scenery in the world is grander or more picturesque than can be found in America, and the artistic eye and fine conceptions of Mr. Buel has fully attested this in his volume. His researches and observations will henceforth hold an important place among contributions toward America's greatness and grandeur. The cost of this work has reached the sum of nearly $100,000, and to purchase the views separately would cost hundreds of dollars, while in this work they can be secured for the small outlay of only $5.00.

THE FRENCH DOCTORS' BOOK, Containing Twelve Hundred Favorite Prescriptions by the Most Eminent Foreign Physicians. English Translation. Boston: Wm. Von Bergen, Publisher. Price, $2.00.

This work contains twelve hundred prescriptions from four hundred and two celebrated physicians. They have been translated into English, avoiding technical terms as far as possible. They cover a great variety of diseases, and will be found a very valuable work of reference. It contains a more varied assortment of prescriptions than any similar work that has come to our table. We congratulate the publisher, and wish him much success.

HYSTERECTOMY BY A NEW METHOD, Which is Simple, Safe, Bloodless, and Entirely Obviates the Necessity of Either Clamp, Cautery, or Ligature; a Major Operation Converted into a Minor One by a Simple Process of Easy Dissection. By E. H. Pratt, M. D., LL. D., Chicago. Reprint.

CONTINUATION OF REPORT ON HYSTERECTOMIES. Nine More Cases of Hysterectomy Performed by the New Method. By E. H. Pratt, M. D., LL. D., Chicago. Reprint.

Profuse Menstruation with Alarming Symptoms—Habitual Miscarriage—Severe Flowing—Treatment by Caulocorea—Recovery.

On general principles I am opposed to the many proprietary compounds with which the drug market of the present time is flooded. But I have found one which has given results so eminently satisfactory that, if it were removed from the market I should be at a great loss to know how to fill its place in treating the diseases of women. I refer to Caulocorea, manufactured by Caulocorea Mfg. Co., Portland, Me. I have made a specialty of the treatment of diseases of females for the last ten years, and for a year or more I was importuned by some of my brother physicians to give this medicine a trial, and, since testing its virtues, I am prescribing it almost daily, with a confidence that I feel in few other remedies. I could relate scores of cases where its virtues have been manifest.

Selon, Me. W. E. TARBELL, M. D.

[Dr. Tarbell reports the successful treatment with Caulocorea of a case of irregular and profuse menstruation where the symptoms were alarming, and the patient had been confined to bed for six months; of another case of habitual miscarriage where—as the patient expressed it—she had lost more than twenty babies in four years; of cases of miscarriage followed by severe attacks of flowing, of chronic inflammation, ovarian irritation, dysmenorrhea and leucorrhea.]

Don't Fail
to read
The Ads.
in this issue.

A PAYING SPECIALTY.

Physicians contemplating a retirement from the general practice and taking up an easy and paying specialty, can learn something greatly to their interest by writing me for particulars.

G. W. POWELL, M. D.,
Moriah, N. Y.

OPIUM, MORPHINE or WHISKY Habit
Cured. Home or Sanitarium
Treatment. Trial FREE. For full particulars address the COMPOUND OXYGEN ASSOCIATION, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OFFENSIVE DIARRHŒA.

DOCTOR—Do you want a preparation which will cure the above, prevent Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Dysentery Diarrhœa of the Aged and Invalids?

BISMUTH COMPOUND—HARTSHORNE,
WILL DO IT! TRY IT!

Price, ounce bottles, 50 cents by mail. Prepared only by the DR. G. W. HARTSHORNE CO., Columbus, New Jersey.
Formula and samples to physicians mentioning the WEEKLY.

Digitized by Google

RENAL DISEASES.

Many chronic urinary disorders I treat and relieve, to the astonishment of physicians who are unacquainted with the virtues of LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA. T. J. FINDLAY, M. D.
Leakey, Texas.

I am repeatedly prescribing LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA in my practice in about all diseases of the urinary apparatus, and I can truthfully say I have never been disappointed in my high opinion of its value. T. F. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Boston, Mass.

Especially in the train of evil effects arising from a uric diathesis do I find LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA an invaluable remedy.
Ellenville, N. Y. S. M. WARD, M. D.

I have used LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA for rheumatism, and consider it equal to any remedy I have ever prescribed. I have also obtained satisfactory results from its employment in a rather moderate case of stricture. THOMAS HILLING, M. D.
Boston, Mass.

I find that LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA acts like a charm in dissolving small calculi. G. ROBINSON, M. R. C. S.
Bedford, Eng.

I was suffering severely with renal colic when I obtained LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA. The third teaspoonful afforded great relief, and after taking it one day the pain disappeared, and I felt no more up to date of this writing—fourth day after commencing the medicine. I am surprised by the rapidity of its action.
Sempronius, Texas. J. W. TOTTENHAM, M. D.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Littell's Living Age is appropriately named. It is a true representation of "the living age"—the vast complexity of thoughts, interests, aims, speculations, imaginations, knowledges and retrospections of the contemporary world. Its weekly issues for September, among other excellent papers, contain the following: "A Visit to Prince Bismarck," by Geo. W. Smalley; "A Group of Naturalists," by Mrs. Andrew Crosse; "Amelia Opie;" "A French Study of Burns;" "The Religion of Letters, 1750-1850;" "Reminiscences of William Makepeace Thackeray," by Francis St. John Thackeray; "Chapters from some Unwritten Memoirs—Mrs. Kemble," by Anne Ritchie; "The Fetish-Mountain of Krobo," by Hesketh J. Bell; "The Lives and Loves of North American Birds," by John Worth; "The Wanderings of the North Pole," by Sir Robert S. Ball; "The Abbe Gregoire and the French Revolution;" "Ethics and the Struggle for Existence," by Leslie Stephen; "Whitlocke's Swedish Embassy," by Charles Edwardes; "Old-Fashioned Children," by Frederic Adye, etc., besides several delightful short stories by such noted writers as Augustus Jessopp, Lucy Clifford, Edward Laws, etc., etc., and some excellent poetry. A new volume, the one hundred and ninety-ninth of this brilliant weekly, begins with the issue of October 7th, No. 2570, affording a very favorable opportunity to subscribe. The subscription price, $8.00, for the amount of reading furnished, is low, while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both prepaid. Send 15 cents for a specimen copy and club rates with other magazines. Published by Littell & Co., Boston.

HEPATIC ABSCESS, With the Report of a Clinical Case. By W. Blair Stewart, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Practice, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. Reprint.

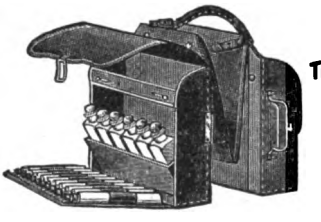
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO, CAN. Announcement for the Academic Year 1893-94.

Sole Manufacturer of Convertible Case-Bags.

BUGGY-CASE-SADDLE-BAGS

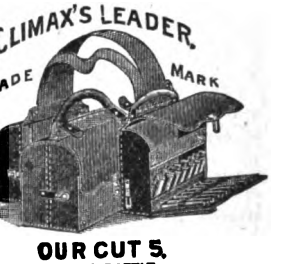
FIG. 3.
No. 36 or 37 (either) have both Square and Round Bottles.

Russet.....$16 00
Black..... 15 50



OUR CUT 4.

Black, 37 Bottles.....$15 50
" 32 " 11 50



OUR CUT 5.
No 32 BOTTLE.

Black.....$10 00

Can be changed instantly from perfect buggy case to saddle bags or vice versa. Two Sundries spaces in each bag. No tin to rattle nor rust. Saves Man, Time, Money. Your need. Full circulars of various styles and sizes mailed if asked for. Warranted first-class in every particular. Sent express pre-paid on receipt of respective price (which here see.) Order now direct of

W. SCOTT MARSHALL, Centralia, Ill., Branch Office, 5625 Jackson Av., Chicago

DIOVIBURNIA.

UTERINE TONIC, ANTISPASMODIC AND ANODYNE.

A reliable and trustworthy remedy for the relief of Dysmenorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhœa, Subinvolution, *Threatened Abortion*, Vomiting in Pregnancy, Chlorosis and After Pains; directing its action to the entire uterine system as a general tonic and antispasmodic.

DIOVIBURNIA is prepared for prescribing exclusively, and the formula as given will commend itself to every intelligent physician.

FORMULA:—Every ounce contains ¼ drachm each of the fluid extracts: Viburnum Prunifolium, Viburnum Opulus, Dioscorea Villosa, Aletris Farinosa, Helonias Diocia, Mitchella Repens, Caulophyllum Thalictroides, Scutellaria, Lateriflora.

DOSE.—For adults, a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day, after meals. *Always in hot water.*

To any physician unacquainted with the medicinal effects of DIOVIBURNIA, desiring to try our preparation, and who will pay express charges, we will send on application a trial bottle free.

DIOS CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Digitized by Google

FIRWEIN

THE IDEAL EXPECTORANT

WHY?

I. Because it contains all the essential ingredients to relieve coughs.

II. Because it is composed of the Balsams associated with Phosphorus, Iodine and Bromine.

III. Because experience has verified the effectiveness of the combination.

IV. Because it can be given in all cases where Cod-Liver Oil is prescribed.

DISEASES

Wherein it has been prescribed and found unsurpassed.

Acute and Chronic Bronchitis,
Laryngitis, Pneumonia,
Asthma and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

DOSE.—One or two teaspoonfuls, before meals, or oftener, though regulated by age or disease.

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm contains Phosphorus, one one-hundredth of a grain; Iodine, one-sixth of a grain; Bromine, one-sixth of a grain.

Send for our book of testimonials from eminent physicians who have used this preparation for years.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THE TILDEN COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1848. INCORPORATED 1893.
NEW LEBANON, N. Y.

AND ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY. By John Ashhurst, jr., M. D., Barton Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. New (6th) edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised. In one octavo volume of 1161 pages, with 656 engravings and a colored plate. Cloth, $6.00; leather, $7.00. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1893.

The demand for six editions of the work of so distinguished a surgeon, though it was to be expected, is none the less gratifying. His well-known literary skill is shown in the presentation, within the limits of a single convenient volume, of a comprehensive description of modern surgical practice with a plain statement of the principles upon which it is based. Like its predecessors the present edition has been placed thoroughly in accord with the foremost state of its subject at the date of issue. The author has made a new departure in confiding certain subjects to gentlemen who have made them a special study. Thus Professor C. B. Nancrede has contributed an entirely new chapter on Surgical Bacteriology, and the subjects of Gynecology, Ophthalmology and Otology have been revised respectively by Professors B. C. Hirst, G. E. De Schweinitz and B. A. Randall. Much space has been saved by eliminating material having only indirect importance for the practical surgeon, but the volume has nevertheless increased in size as well as in illustrations. For the past twenty years this work has enjoyed the distinction of being the best of its class, and the demand has been so universal that the author has used his best endeavors to make each succeeding edition the peer of all others, and the profession are the judges as to how well he has succeeded.

ESSENTIALS OF MINOR SURGERY, BANDAGING AND VENEREAL DISEASES. By Edward Martin, A. M., M. D. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, Publisher. Price $1.00.

This work, like all Saunders' Question Compends, is arranged in the form of questions and answers, and prepared especially for Students of Medicine. This is the second edition, revised and enlarged, and contains seventy-eight illustrations.

GOLD CURES . . FOR THE . . LIQUOR HABIT

ARE PLENTIFUL,

But I have the only Tobacco Antidote, that quickly, safely and permanently cures

SLAVES TO THE WEED.

From one to three weeks' treatment will cure the most obstinate case, at a cost of medicine not exceeding $1.00.

F. H. AMLAR, Jackson, Mich., *Dear Sir:*—Your tablets for tobacco cure received and test made of them, and am well pleased with them. I used them on a man who had been using tobacco for 23 years and they have cured him of the habit. I enclose 50 cents, for which please send 100 tablets by return mail, and oblige,

Yours, etc., GEO. C. ASHLEY, M. D.

Barnsley, Hopkins Co., Ky., Oct. 9, 1893.

F. H. AMLAR, *Dear Sir:*—Your remedy cured me of the tobacco habit in two weeks. I had chewed and smoked steadily for twenty years, but have no desire for it in any form now My experience warrants me in recommending your cure as a certain and safe one.

C. D. PADDOCK,

Sept. 23, 1893. Jackson, Mich.

DOCTOR:—Embrace this opportunity to benefit yourself financially and your patients physically.

Price for formula, full directions and sample tablets, $1.00.

Lock Box 301. **F. H. AMLAR, Jackson, Mich.**

Digitized by Google

CHIONIA

HEPATIC STIMULANT.

Prepared from "Chionanthus" for Physicians' Prescriptions.

USES:

Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and all Diseases Caused by Hepatic Torpor.

In a case of obstinate inactive liver of long standing, and at the time a more acute attack with clay colored feces, yellow urine, yellow dry skin, etc., I prescribed Peacock's Chionia, and after the use of two bottles was very much pleased with the effects. It produced a gentle laxative effect upon the bowels, stimulated the liver, and had a good effect upon the digestive organs generally.

In a case of obstruction of the common duct by inspissated gall or probably gall stones (though none were found), Peacock's Chionia, with seven doses of Carlsbad Water, seemed to break up the difficulty, as there have been no attacks for over three months. I am satisfied that the Old Man's Beard (as prepared by the Peacock Chemical Co. in their Chionia) is a valuable addition to our Materia Medica, a mild, safe and efficient help in the treatment of the so common and troublesome cause of torpor and obstruction of the biliary machinery.

Wilmington, Del. HORACE BURR, M. D.,
Graduate Medical Department Yale University.

Put up in Eight Ounce Bottles only, by the

PEACOCK CHEMICAL CO.

St. Louis and London.

Digitized by Google

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL. By Henry Gray, F. R. S., Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital, London. New American from the thirteenth enlarged and improved English edition. Edited by T. Pickering Pick, F. R. C. S., Examiner in Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons of England. In one imperial octavo volume of 1100 pages, with 635 large engravings. Price with illustrations in colors: Cloth, $7; leather, $8. Price with illustrations in black: Cloth, $6; leather, $7. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. 1893.

Since 1857 Gray's Anatomy has unquestionably been the standard text-book on its subject among all English-speaking peoples. The demand for thirteen editions has been utilized by subjecting the work to the searching revision of the foremost anatomists of a generation. In no other way is accuracy and completeness to be attained in treating of so complex and detailed a science. The series of illustrations is quite as famous as the text. Their large size not only enables the various parts to be brought into view, but also allows their names to be engraved directly upon them. Thus not only the name, but the extent of a part is indicated at a glance, a matter of obvious importance and convenience. Many new illustrations appear in this edition, and the whole series has been re-engraved wherever clearness could be promoted. The liberal use of colors lends added prominence to the attachments of muscles, to veins, arteries and nerves. The work is also published with illustrations in black alone. As heretofore, the revision has been most thoroughly performed, so that the work is kept always abreast with the advances of its science. Especial attention has been paid to the applications of anatomy to surgery, and the work is therefore indispensable to all who find in the exigencies of practice the need of recalling the details of the dissecting room. It is a pleasing announcement, especially to our young friends, to hear of the issuing of this new edition of a standard work that has stood the test of time, and we hope they will secure a copy at an early day.

BOLIVIA. Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, U. S. A. Bulletin No. 55. Washington: Government Print.

GOLD CURES . . FOR THE . . LIQUOR HABIT

ARE PLENTIFUL,

But I have the only Tobacco Antidote, that quickly, safely and permanently cures

SLAVES TO THE WEED.

From one to three weeks' treatment will cure the most obstinate case, at a cost of medicine not exceeding $1.00.

F. H. AMLAR, Jackson, Mich., *Dear Sir:*—Your tablets for tobacco cure received and test made of them, and am well pleased with them. I used them on a man who had been using tobacco for 23 years and they have cured him of the habit. I enclose 50 cents, for which please send 100 tablets by return mail, and oblige,

Yours, etc., GEO. C. ASHLEY, M. D.

Barnsley, Hopkins Co., Ky., Oct. 9, 1893.

F. H. AMLAR, *Dear Sir:*—Your remedy cured me of the tobacco habit in two weeks. I had chewed and smoked steadily for twenty years, but have no desire for it in any form now My experience warrants me in recommending your cure as a certain and safe one.

C. D. PADDOCK,

Sept. 23, 1893. Jackson, Mich.

DOCTOR:—Embrace this opportunity to benefit yourself financially and your patients physically.

Price for formula, full directions and sample tablets, $1.00.

Lock Box 301. F. H. AMLAR, Jackson, Mich.

Digitized by Google

THE CHEMICAL TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTION,

Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Tubercular Laryngitis and Catarrh

INSTITUTED BY W. B. AMICK, A. M., M. D. of CINCINNATI,

is supplied, to Physicians Only, by the exclusive Compounders,

THE AMICK CHEMICAL CO., 166 W. SEVENTH STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A. It has been Tested, Endorsed and

ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF ALL SCHOOLS

as the only Successful treatment for Pulmonary Diseases.

TEST PACKAGES OF THE AMICK MEDICINES SENT FREE

of cost to Physicians Everywhere for each new Patient.

DR. AMICK'S THEORY ON WHICH THE TREATMENT IS BASED,

Cost of the Medicines and other Necessary Information on Request.

THE AMICK CHEMICAL CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.

Digitized by Google

Turpentine in Typhoid.

Dr. J. J. Waller, of Oliver Springs, Tenn., revives this very old treatment (*Denver Med. Times*) so much lauded by Stokes and Graves in Ireland, and Dr. B. Wood in the United States. Dr. Waller states that under its use the mouth becomes moist and tympanites relieved.

The proper amount of turpentine in any case has to be determined by the effect it has in that particular case, for the state of the secretions is the guide to the amount used. It is well enough to bear in mind that turpentine sometimes deals harshly with the kidneys and brain, and in some instances it seems to be poisonous to the whole system, and can not be borne at all. When such is the case, its bad effects may be overcome by combining it with other suitable remedies. The following is a good combination:

R. Spts. Turpentine	1½	drachms.
Pulv. Acaciæ	2	drachms.
Sacch. Albæ	2	drachms.
Tinct. Opii Camph	1	ounce.
Listerine	1	ounce.
Aq. Camphoræ	1	ounce.
Aq. Cinnamomi	1	ounce.

M. ft. emulsion.

Opium, benzoic acid, ol. anise and camphor protect the kidneys, and at the same time the opium and camphor support and quiet the brain and nervous system. Listerine keeps the stomach in good condition, while the eucalyptus is a febrifuge tonic.

Pediculi Pubis.

R. Acid Salicylic ..... 1 drachm.
Listerine ..... 4 ounces.

M. Sig.: Rub the parts well with a flannel cloth wet with the mixture.

In most cases a single application will destroy the pediculi.

Heart Failure.

A pulse which day by day increases in frequency, without a corresponding increase in the temperature, is a positive evidence of progressive heart-failure.

To Mend Glassware.

Apply sodium silicate (liquid glass) to edges, press firmly together—in twelve hours you can't separate the pieces; it is perfectly transparent and very cheap.

A NEW

Glycerine Suppository

—FOR—

CONSTIPATION.

A SHELL OF PURE COCOA BUTTER

FILLED WITH

Pure Liquid Glycerine.

AN ELEGANT PRESCRIPTION.

WRITE FOR

FREE SAMPLE,

AND CONVINCE YOURSELF OF ITS SUPERIORITY.

(Patent Applied for.)

Boxes of 12 . . . . . 50 cents.

HALL & RUCKEL,

Wholesale Druggists,

218 Greenwich Street, NEW YORK.

Mention the MEDICAL BRIEF when you send for sample.

2000 SOLD TO M. D. 'S.

THE GENESEO

ROAD CART.

BEST

TOP AND OPEN CART

ON EARTH.

RIDES AS EASY AS A BUGGY OR NO SALE. Free circulars for All.

D. F. SARGENT & SON,

GENESEO,

Henry Co., Ill.

Photography for Physicians,

Books of Instruction and everything pertaining to

SCIENTIFIC PHOTOGRAPHY

INCLUDING

Flash Light and Photo-Micrographic Work.

Amateur Outfits in great Variety.

ANTHONY'S COLLODION.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

Manufacturers and Importers of Photographic Apparatus, Chemicals and Supplies,

591 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Fifty years established in this line of business.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Dark room at our exhibit at World's Fair for the use of visiting friends.

Digitized by Google

Salo-Sedatus for Fever and Pain.

As a fever and pain remedy SALO-SEDATUS is unexcelled. There is no sedative that approaches it in value as a remedy to control the temperature. It is *the* fever and pain remedy. While it certainly lowers the temperature when above normal, relieves pain promptly, and secures to the patient refreshing sleep when needed, it never complicates conditions nor hinders convalescence. The quiet sleep resulting from SALO-SEDATUS is *induced sleep;* not *forced sleep*, like that coming from morphine or chloral. The patient sleeps because of relief, and when the required sleep has been enjoyed the patient wakes up feeling refreshed.

Salo-Sedatus for Aches and Pains.

I am well pleased with SALO-SEDATUS. It beats anything I have tried in the *aches* and *pains* so common in fevers generally; and it rapidly reduces temperature. DR. FRANK JOHN.
Gladish, Tex.

Salo-Sedatus the Best.

I am sure it is not extravagant to say that SALO-SEDATUS is the finest remedy of the kind ever brought to the notice of the profession. When I say this I speak from experience, as I have used it with the most satisfactory effect; and I have also used all of the most popular and extolled fever and pain remedies in the market besides. It is not a depressant to the heart and circulation, and its antiseptic properties, with its power to influence the secretions, puts it beyond any of them in therapeutic efficiency.
Westfield, Mass. DR. B. F. THORPE.

Salo-Sedatus for Women.

For severe pain and backache during menstruation, there is nothing equal to SALO-SEDATUS, and no disagreeable after-effects. Ten grains is the ordinary dose for these cases. In cases of threatened miscarriage, false labor pains, and for "after pains," SALO-SEDATUS is the safest and most successful remedy in use. For hysterical convulsions it is a specific!

A Woman's Experience.

I have found SALO-SEDATUS far superior to any other remedy I have used; am much pleased with it. I make this statement to convince others, and to induce them to try a good remedy which never fails.
Fort Smith, Ark. AUGUSTA M. STEVENS, M. D.

Salo-Sedatus in Painful Diseases.

I have thoroughly tested SALO-SEDATUS, and *it cures.* It does not simply obscure pathology by covering up symptoms, but *it cures with a speed and certainty heretofore unequalled by any remedy in my hands.* I am fully convinced that it will cover a wider range of diseases than any remedy yet discovered. In acute cystitis, ovaritis, intercostal neuralgia, pleuro-pneumonia, and severe headache from uræmic poison, its good effects are prompt and positive. DR. E. L. VENABLE.
Pearl, Ind. Ter.

Salo-Sedatus in Bowel Troubles.

SALO-SEDATUS is especially valuable in all diseases complicated by intestinal irritation. This accounts for its great value in typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera morbus and cholera infantum. It not only relieves the irritation and pain in these cases, but it acts as an effective disinfectant. *Specific for infantile convulsions.*

It is also exceedingly useful in urinary troubles. It gives relief in cystitis, retention of urine—dysuria and strangury.

SALO-SEDATUS

(OPPOSED TO FEVER AND PAIN.)

Try It for Yourself. We do not ask anybody to take for granted what we and others say and write about Salo-Sedatus; but we do earnestly request all Physicians to try it for themselves. Free Samples, in Powder and Tablets, sent to all Physicians who write and ask for them. A Pamphlet, fully describing its use, sent with each sample.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET AND FREE SAMPLE.

Address **SALO-SEDATUS CHEMICAL CO.,**
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

CLINICAL GYNECOLOGY. Being a Hand-Book of Diseases Peculiar to Women. By Thomas More Madden, M. D., F. R. C. S. Ed., Obstetric Physician and Gynecologist, Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, Dublin, etc., etc. With 259 Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Price, $4.00.

The author of this work gives his personal experience of over a quarter of a century in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. He has been frequently importuned to place this matter in book form for the benefit of his former pupils and present confreres. It is now offered as a hand-book of gynecology, giving his descriptions of woman's special ailments and the remedial methods he has relied on, chiefly at the bedside. He says, there is probably as much to be learned from the history of our failures as from the record of our successes. This is a work that must, of necessity, find its way among other works on gynecology, because of its vast fund of information and many features not contained in other works.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE ATTITUDE OF OUR MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN RELATION TO MATRICULATE AND GRADUATE STUDIES. By R. Lowry Sibbet, A. M., M. D. Read before the American Academy of Medicine, Milwaukee, Wis., June 3, 1893

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF MODERN SURGICAL ANESTHESIA, With Some New Data Relative to the Work of Dr. Crawford W. Long. By Luther B. Grandy, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Reprint.

MEDICAL DIRECTORY OF CONNECTICUT. A Complete Directory of Physicians, Societies (Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical), Nurses, Training Schools, Hospitals, etc. Danbury, Conn.: Danbury Medical Printing Co. Price, $1.00.

INTUBATION OF THE LARYNX. Report of Four Hundred and Sixty-six Cases. By F. E. Waxham, M. D., Denver, Col., Emeritus Professor Laryngology and Rhinology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago; Professor Laryngology and Clinical Medicine, Gross Medical College, Denver, Col. Reprint from the "Transactions of the Colorado State Medical Society, 1893."

BULLETIN OF THE HARVARD MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, No. 5. Report of the Third Annual Meeting, held in Boston, June 27th, 1893. Boston: Published by the Association. Secretary: Augustus Thorndike, 101 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

THE DANGERS AND AVOIDANCE OF ERGOT IN OBSTETRICS. By Jefferson C. Crossland, A. M., M. D. Reprint.

Dysentery.

Dr. J. A. Chapman, of Lakeland, Fla., says: I had an opportunity to thoroughly test the efficacy of Listerine during an epidemic of dysentery which invaded this section. Where there is much prostration or very offensive stools, I have found nothing to take the place of Listerine, administered in a half to teaspoonful doses internally, at intervals of one to two hours. Excellent results were also derived from a drachm or more added to an injection of water or mucilage. Although we found more or less nausea in all cases, Listerine was never rejected by the stomach.

Iodide of Potassium.

Dr. Leisch claims that the administration of five grains of iodide of potassium three times a day will assist very materially in the healing of deep and severe wounds.

TEETH EXTRACTED!
ABSOLUTELY
WITHOUT PAIN!

By the time tried "DENTAL WONDER," a harmless local anæsthetic. No other investment is more profitable. Will wonderfully increase your office practice.

SEND $1.25 FOR TRIAL ORDER.

MANUFACTURED BY

DENTAL WONDER CO.,
OSAGE MISSION, KANSAS.

DIABETES FLOUR.
Also Gluten Dyspepsia Flour & Barley Crystals.
UNRIVALED IN AMERICA OR EUROPE.
Circulars and Baking Samples Free.
Write Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, CINCINNATI, . . OHIO. . .

The next annual session will open Tuesday, October 3, with excellent lecture rooms and clinical facilities. The Woman's Medical College opens her regular course with every assurance of giving the medical student all the opportunities essential to a first-class medical education, with an unsurpassed corps of professors and instructors and a complete curriculum. For information and catalogue, address, Professor T. V. FITZPATRICK, Secretary, 136 West Eighth Street.

Digitized by Google

FEBRILINE

Tasteless Syrup of Amorphous Quinine (Lyons).

NEVER PRODUCES Sick Stomach nor unpleasant Head Symptoms.

ALWAYS PRODUCES the same therapeutic effect as Sulphate of Quinine.

It is the active principle of Amorphous Quinine, teaspoonful equals two grains of the Sulphate.

Specially adapted for Children and also for Ladies who dislike to take capsules and who complain of the Sulphate hurting their head.

PHYSICIANS often wish to make palatable tonics for their female and youthful patients and will here find some excellent Combinations.

MALARIAL TONIC.

Febriline (Tasteless Syrup Quinine Lyons)	℥ iv.
Fresh Simple Syrup	℥ iv.
Iron by Hydrogen	Grs. Lxiv.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

TONIC and ALTERATIVE.

Febriline (Tasteless Syrup Quinine Lyons)	℥ iv.
Fresh Simple Syrup	℥ iv.
Iron by Hydrogen	Grs. Lxiv.
Iodide of Potash	Grs. cxxviii.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

TONIC, ALTERATIVE AND LAXATIVE.

Febriline (Tasteless Syrup Quinine Lyons)	℥ iv.
Fresh Simple Syrup	℥ iv.
Iodide Potash	Grs. cxxvii.
Fl. Ext. Cascara Sagrada	℥ i.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

FOR LA GRIPPE.

Febriline (Tasteless Syrup Quinine Lyons)	℥ iv.
Syr. Dover's Powders	℥ iv.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

FEBRILINE will combine with Antifebrin, Antikamnia or any powder, syrup, or fluid extract which does not contain acid or alcohol. Acids and alcohol, in any form or quantity, will develop the bitter taste.

Samples sent free by mail.

PARIS MEDICINE CO.,

Sold by all Druggists. **212 N. Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Digitized by Google

INDEX—NOVEMBER, 1893

	PAGE
Acne Rosacea 1337,	1406
A Convenient Possession	1390
A Difficult Case	1340
Alcoholism	1380
Alcoholism, Chronic, The Blood in	1331
Amenorrhea	1296
An Ambiguous Announcement	1402
An Eye for an Eye	1298
An Imperative Necessity	1386
An Important Omission	1330
An Interesting Case	1333
An Isolated Instance	1398
Anemic Patients, Weak	1298
Anesthetic, Local	1402
Anesthetic Mixture	1300
Antiseptic Cement	1406
A Pathological Law	1308
A Remarkable Case	1343
Arsenic	1296
Ascites	1350
Atresia, Rectal	1350
Auscultation, Intrathoracic	1286
Authority	1396
Bandages	1398
Bandage Roller, A Fin-de-Siecle	1400
Bed Pan, A Comfortable	1386
Bed-Sores, To Prevent	1400
Biblical Answer, A	1406
Bogus Formulæ	1330
Book Notices	1364
Breathing, Mouth	1402
Brief Clinical Memoranda	1388
Business Chances	1378
Carbuncles, Hypodermic Incision of	1322
Cardiac Stenosis	1404
Cardiac Stimulation	1288
Cataract Cured Without the Knife	1344
Catarrh, Nasal	1290
Chloroform Accidents, The Epiglottis in	1310
Cholera Morbus	1406
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1394
Cocaine	1296
Colorado as a Health Resort,	1325
Constipation, Infantile	1384
Consumption, The Different Stages and Phases of	1315
Convulsions, Infantile, Points in	1282
Cough	1402
Cough Mixture	1392
Cupric Sulphate	1294
Curettement	1382
Cut, How to Treat a	1300
Death, Signs of	1292
Dental Notes	1321
Dermoid Cysts	1288
Diabetes Insipidus	1346
Diabetes Mellitus	1360
Diet	1308
Diphtheria.....1294, 1337,	1380, 1400
Dr. Albright, Reply to	1341
Dr. E. L. Goss, Reply to	1344
Dr. S. J. Smith, Reply to	1344
Dropsy, Causes of	1396
Drugs, Pure	1331
Dysentery.....1323, 1335,	1374
Dysmenorrhea	1398
Earache	1292
Ear, To Remove Wax from the	1406
Eczema, Was It?	1319
Emphysema	1404
Endometritis 1304,	1384
Enlarged Prostate	1380
Epilepsy	1343
Eye Symptoms	1292
Eyes, Bad for the	1396
Eyes, The Color of the	1394
Fatty Heart	1386
Fever, Hay	1406
Fever, Typhoid	1348
Fever, Typhoid, Dietetic Treatment of	1306
Fibroids	1288
Fistula in the Abdominal Wall After Laparotomy	1313
Forceps, Flexible	1332
Glaucoma	1392
Headache, Frontal.....1282,	1406
Heart Failure	1308
Heart, Fatty	1406
Heart Trouble	1402
Heart Troubles, Sympathetic	1302
Heart, Weak	1396
Hemorrhage, Uterine Post-Partum	1394
Hernia 1328,	1344
Hypertrophic Rhinitis and Amenorrhea	1301
Hypnotic, An Invaluable	1388
Idiosyncrasies	1331
Impetigo	1335
Impotence	1348
Indigestion	1310
Inquiry Department	1346
Insanity	1286
Iodide of Potassium	1374
Labor	1308
Laparotomy	1306
Lethargy	1346
Leucorrhea	1302
Liver and Nervous Diseases, The Relation of Diseases of the	1322
Liver Stimulant	1392
Locomotor Ataxia	1288
Lumbago	1400
Malaria, Chronic	1402
Malarial Hematuria	1334
Malarial Poisoning	1384
Meat an Anti-Music Diet	1362
Medical Legislation—Some Professional Opinions	1338
Medical Science	1332
Menstruation, Irregular	1398
Methods and Results	1330
Milk, Boiled	1298
Mucous Diseases	1362
Muriated Tincture of Iron	1296
Nephritis, Interstitial	1284
Nerve Tonic	1394
Nervous and Congestive Disturbances	1292
Neuralgia	1398
Nurse, The	1296
Othematoma, Case of—Operation	1328
Otitis Media	1282
Oxaluria	1402
Parturient Woman's Bed	1362
Peritoneum	1300
Phthisis	1330
Phymosis	1341
Plaster of Paris Dressing	1390
Pneumonia 1404,	1396
Pneumonia, Diet in	1402
Posology	1290
Prolapsus Ani	1343
Proven	1294
Puerperal Eclampsia	1332
Pulse at Midnight	1406
Quinine	1392
Red Nose	1346
Rheumatism, Gonorrheal	1284
Rupture of the Membranes, Premature	1342
Salt as a Sweetener of Sugar	1304
Sedative, A Reliable	1390
Sexual Debility	1352
Smoking	1404
Sore Throat	1406
So Strange	1402
Stammering Minister	1406
Stomatitis, Follicular	1350
Suggestions	1342
Swamp Fever	1334
Syphilis	1306
Tachycardia, Paroxysmal	1348
Tape Worm	1354
Tetanus	1336
"The Profession, the Public and the Code"	1329
Tobacco Habit	1343
Tobacco Ointment, A	1310
Tonsillitis	1362
Truth	1294
Tumors, Brain	1406
Ulcer of the Stomach, Diet in	1290
Uric Acid Diathesis	1406
Uterine Fibromata	1390
Uterus, Congestion of the	1406
Vehicle, Pleasant	1406
Vomiting, Violent	1406
Wanted, Diagnosis	1358
Wanted, Help	1348
Wanted, Information	1356
Water	1332
Watkins' Notes	1321

Digitized by Google

Raw Beef, *Predigested*, is the basis of

Armour's Nutrient Wine

Of Beef Peptone

It supplies *nourishment* in an immediately assimilable form. The stimulating properties are so subordinated to the nutritious that its administration, even to children, is not open to objection. It is especially indicated in all *Wasting Diseases*.

Prepared at The Armour Laboratory, Chicago.

Armour's Granular Pepsin
1-3000-1-4000-1-5000-1-6000.
Soluble, Non-hygroscopic, Odorless and Aseptic.

Armour's Peptonizing Tablets
For Predigesting Food and Peptonizing Milk.

Armour's Pure Pancreatin
Soluble, Non-hygroscopic, Odorless and Aseptic.

Calculi Dissolved

BY THE

Buffalo Lithia Water

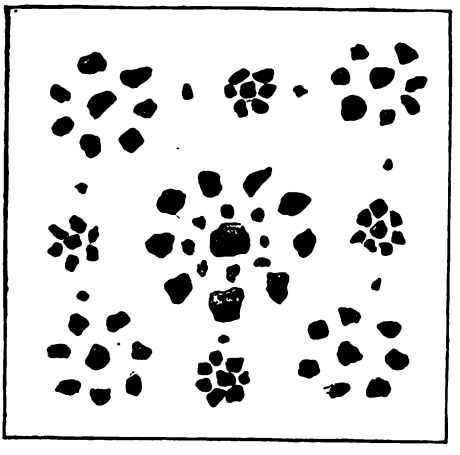


Illustration of the Calculi referred to by Dr. Claiborne. The engraving was made from a photograph and represents the exact shape of the Calculi; they are four times size of above.

Dr. John Herbert Claiborne, of Petersburg, Va., *ex-President and Honorary Fellow Medical Society of Virginia, in a letter, dated September 3, 1892, to Dr. E. C. Laird, Resident Physician at the Buffalo Lithia Springs*, says:—"I send by this mail a box of Calculi, passed at various times within the last year by Hon. T. J. Jarratt, our former Mayor, whilst drinking the Buffalo Lithia Water. They give him but little pain now when passing. I have never critically examined the broken Calculi, passed in such quantities from Mr. Jarratt's bladder, but am under the impression that the most of them are magnesian phosphates. There were specimens, however, which presented the appearance of oxylates, and some, I remember, impressed me specially as being uric acid. I do not pretend to account for the mode of their solution by the Buffalo Lithia Water. There is nothing in its analysis which would warrant such results; but the results are there, and seeing is believing. I can only suppose that **in Nature's alembic there has been some subtle solvent evolved, too subtle to be caught by our coarse re-agents, which make this wonderful disintegration.** 'There are many things in heaven and earth not dreamt of in our philosophy,' and his is a short creed who only believes what he can prove or explain."

Water in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles $5.00 f. o. b. here. Sold by all first-class druggists.

THOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

Digitized by Google

The Diaphanous Test of Death.

This test, which is well known, no doubt, to most of our readers, consists of taking the hand of a supposed dead person, placing it before a strong artificial light, with the fingers extended and just touching each other, and then looking through the narrow spaces between the fingers to see if there be a scarlet line of light. The theory is, if there be such a line of scarlet color, there is some circulation still in progress, and, therefore, evidence of vital action; whilst if there be no illumination, then the circulation has ceased and death has occurred. The following case indicates the utmost caution with which this test must be received.

Dr. Haward was called to attend an aged lady suffering from a chronic bronchitis, which improved under treatment so that she was discharged in a few days. Nothing more was heard from her for three weeks, when he was sent for to see her immediately. The messenger reported that she had retired to bed as usual, and had apparently died in the night, but that she looked so lifelike that there was doubt in their minds as to whether death had taken place.

When seen, there was no sign of breathing, of pulse, or of heart-beat, but the countenance looked like that of a living person, the eyes being open and lifelike; the hand was slightly flexed and rather rigid, indicating commencement of rigor mortis. A near relative stated that once before she had passed into a deathlike state, with similar symptoms, even to the rigidity of the arms and hands. Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, who has made the proofs of death a special study, was now summoned. He submitted the body to the following tests in the order given:

1. Heart-sounds and motion entirely absent, together with all pulse movement.

2. Respiratory sounds and movements entirely absent.

3. Temperature of the body, taken from the mouth, the same as that of the room, 62° F.

4. A bright needle plunged into the body of the biceps muscle and left there, showed no signs of oxidation on withdrawal. (Cloquet's test).

5. Intermittent shocks of electricity at different tension, passed by needles into various groups of muscles, gave no reaction.

6. The fillet test, applied to the veins of the arm (Richardson's test) caused no filling of the veins on the distal side of the fillet.

7. The opening of a vein to ascertain whether the blood had undergone coagulation, showed that it was still fluid.

8. The injection of ammonia subcutaneously (Monte Verdi's test) caused the dirty-brown stain indicative of dissolution.

9. On making movements of the joints of the extremities, of the lower jaw, of the occipito frontalis, rigor mortis was found in these several parts. Thus out of nine tests, eight indicated death; the fluidity of the blood being a phenomenon quite compatible with blood preternaturally fluid, and at a low temperature.

10. There now remained only the diaphanous test, which yielded the scarlet line of light between the fingers as good as in our own hands.

The temperature of the room was raised, and the body watched for signs of decomposition, which occurred on the following day. This case only serves to illustrate the utter inadequacy of the diaphanous test, which ought never to be relied upon alone.—*The Lancet.*

Urethral Stricture.

Dr. Guelliot has had recourse to electrolysis in the treatment of fifteen cases of urethral stricture. In none of these was the application followed by any febrile reaction. In respect of the liability to relapse with this method, he is not yet in a position to formulate a definite opinion. In any event he considers that the treatment is only applicable in cases of stricture of moderate length and tightness and associated with but a moderate amount of induration.—*N. A. Practitioner.*

Pudendal Pruritus.

Balfour reports that he has almost never failed to obtain prompt relief in cases of pruritus of the anus and vulva from an ointment containing eighty grains of calomel to the ounce of vaseline or other unguent.

Digitized by Google

ARE YOU TIRED

Of Prescribing—because of uncertain results through substitution and the promiscuous refilling of your prescriptions?

Of Dispensing—because you must burden yourself with bulky powders and dauby liquids, that are unhandy for yourself and disagreeable to your patients?

Why not use Dosimetric Granules—They are the active principles of tried and true remedies—definite and certain in their action—and you can carry a whole pharmacy in your vest pocket if you will.

Send One Dollar for a Sample Case—This handsome morocco case contains 900 granules, viz.: 100 Aconitine, 100 Digitalin, 100 Hvosciamine, 100 Codeine, 100 Podophyllin, 100 Strych. Ars., 100 Copper Ars., 100 Quinine Ars., 100 Glonoin.

If this little one dollar case does not please you, you can return it and have your money refunded, or you can select other Granules from a complete line This method of medication is receiving the most enthusiastic endorsement of the Profession, and practicing physicians are adopting it all over the United States. It will be valuable for you to receive full literature concerning it. Send to

DR. W. C. ABBOTT

Ravenswood P. O., CHICAGO, ILL.

Be sure to mention this Journal

Results Tell

and to enable you to get these results we will send you—free—a generous sample of our "Rex" Brand of Beef Extract. It has no smoky or cooked taste—it's fresh and appetizing.

"Rex" Brand Beef Extract

is gently stimulating and richly nutritious. It is made in the cattle country—no travel-tired beeves—the material is in the laboratory within an hour after killing. The result

The Best

Our "Rex" brand of Pepsin is made and sold in all strengths from 1-1,000 to 1-10,000. Tested by the 1890 U. S. P. test of 0.2% acid, which we have used in our laboratory over a year.

Samples are free
Prices are right
WRITE

The Cudahy Pharmaceutical Co.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

Digitized by Google

Varicocele.

Mention of a new plan for the treatment of varicocele, prompts M. M. Latta to say: For the last three years, I have in three cases adopted the plan of passing an elastic ligature in front of the vas-deferens, but including veins and everything else, much as is done in the treatment of an anal-fistula. It is not intended to have the ligature cut its way out, and it is only left in until it is certain that the veins are occluded. Stout threads are fastened to each end of the elastic cord, and then by the aid of a large Hagedorn needle it is carried in and the ends drawn as tight as is thought desirable, and tied across with a strong thread. The patient must stand up until the ligature is passed. After that it makes no difference what position he assumes. The operation is practically bloodless and requires almost no time for its performance. There is generally some pain for an hour or two, and very little after that. The patient should lie in bed or on a lounge until the operation is completed, which will depend on how tight the ligature is drawn—in my own case it required from eight to ten days. No great length of time is lost, the operation is safe and the cure is permanent.—*Ind. Med. Jour.*

Chronic Indigestion.

Dr. W. I. Moore, of Clay, Ky., says: I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and I don't think I ever got just as decided effects from any remedy as I did from Chionia in a case of indigestion with constipation of the bowels.

Liquid Measurements.

A teaspoonful holds about a drachm, liquid measure, more if very full. A tablespoon is equal to four teaspoonfuls, four drachms, or half an ounce. One ounce equals two tablespoonfuls, or eight teaspoonfuls. All these amounts are approximately correct, and will do for measurement of drugs, not of a poisonous nature, and given in small doses. A teaspoon holds about sixty drops, depending upon the consistency of the liquid and fullness of spoon.

Exercises a specific alterative action on the uterine tissues, a general tonic influence on the Pelvic Organs; has a tendency to absorb plastic deposits, to regulate the vascular supply, to relieve congestion, to tone up the nerve forces, to encourage peristalsis of the bowels, and to remove spasmodic conditions.

FOR LITERATURE & SAMPLES

MELLIER DRUG COMPANY. ST. LOUIS.

Digitized by Google

CACTINA PILLETS.

SAFE AND EFFICIENT

CARDIAC AND GENERAL TONIC.

Indicated in **ABNORMAL HEART ACTION**, such as tachycardia, palpitation, irregularity, feebleness, slowness and every form of debility. For the cardiac weakness and nervousness **CAUSED BY** the use of tobacco, tea, coffee or alcohol, Cactina is **SPECIALLY** valuable and should be used **UNTIL** the heart and nerves regain their normal vigor. **TO PREVENT CARDIAC DEPRESSION** it should be given **WITH** all antipyretics, anodynes and hypnotics, and **AFTER** all hypodermic administrations of morphia. It has no cumulative action, and is agreeable to the stomach in all conditions.

☞ Each Pillet represents one one-hundredth of a grain of Cactina—the active proximate principle of Cactus Mexicana.

DOSE. One Pillet every hour, or less often, as indicated.

PRICE, PER BOTTLE (100 PILLETS), 25 CENTS.

Samples Mailed Free to Any Physician Sending His Address.

SULTAN DRUG COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS AND LONDON.

Digitized by Google

Bright's Disease.

Dr. Porter, in *International Clinics*, says: "The coal-tar products are contra-indicated in Bright's disease. They interfere with the function of the liver." One-half to one grain of calomel three times a day, just enough to keep the bowels slightly relaxed, is good treatment in addition to the milk diet in this disease. He thinks the elevated temperature accompany Bright's disease is the result of loading up the system with the specific poison and with the increased effete material, thus preventing the normal excretion of heat. Salicylates decrease the tendency to fermentation in the bowels. Three to five grains of sodium salicylate should be given every two hours. The salicylates have also a tendency to dilate the arterial system and flush the surface of the body, and increase the heat radiation, thereby reducing the temperature and diminishing the processes of oxidation, so that they act as very valuable and natural antipyretics. Ox bile he considers a valuable remedy, superior to salicylic acid in its antipyretic action. Two or three grains of purified inspissated bile should be given three or four times a day to get the best results. In typhoid fever the ox-bile treatment is used with the best of results.

Tonic Laxative.

Dr. Clinton Cushing (*Occ. Med. Times*), in his gynecological clinic, makes frequent use of the following prescription:

R. Ext. Casc Sag..... 1 ounce.
Ext. Nucis Vom..... 1 drachm.
Ext. Hyoscyam..... 1 drachm.
Ol. Anisi..... 15 drops.

M. Sig.: A small teaspoonful at bedtime.

Congestion of the Uterus.

John Mather, L. F. P. S., of Haddington, Scotland, says: I find Peacock's Bromides of great service in uterine congestion.

Typhoid Fever in Children.

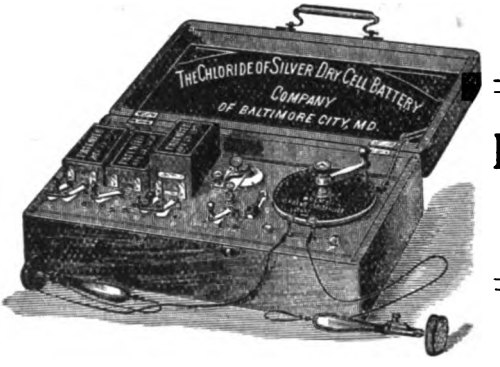
Dr. Earl (*Arch. of Pediat.*) gives the following as nutritious, aiding digestion, and a mild intestinal antiseptic:

R. Pepsin Cordial..... 1 ounce.
Syr. Hypophos. Comp..... 4 drachms.
Acid. Sulphur. Arom..... 1 drachm.
Aquæ Menth. Pip.....q. s. ad..... 2 ounces.

M. Sig.: One teaspoonful, well diluted, four times daily.

PHYSICIAN'S COMPLETE FARADIC BATTERY.

Combining Willms' Dry Current Controller, a Slow and Rapid Vibrator, Cell Setector, Pole Changer, a Primary and Four Secondary Currents, and Chloride of Silver Dry Cells, a perfect battery for physician's Use.



Constant in Power.

Permanently Charged.

These Instruments are recognized everywhere as the ideal batteries, and indispensable to every physician interested in electro-therapy. Write for illustrated catalogue of Chloride of Silver Dry Cell Galvanic and Faradic Batteries.

The CHLORIDE OF SILVER DRY CELL BATTERY COMPANY

OF BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

Digitized by Google

Vinolia (SOOTHING) (EMOLLIENT) Cream

FOR ITCHING, BURNING, &c.

The *British Medical Journal* reports:—

"An emollient cold cream of much convenience in many minor skin ailments where a soothing protective is required."

The *Lancet* (London) reports:—

"An emollient cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, etc."

The *Baby* (London) reports:—

"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."

May be obtained from all leading druggists.

50 Cents, $1.00, and $1.75 per Box.

"VINOLIA" POWDER (for Redness, Roughness, etc.), 50 cts., $1.00 and $1.75, in white, pink, and cream tints.

"VINOLIA" SOAP, Floral, 15 cts.; Balsamic, 25 cts.; Toilet (Otto), 35 cts., and Vestal, 85 cts. per tablet.

Samples and Pamphlets, with Medical Reports, free on application

BLONDEAU et CIE., 73, 75 & 77 Watts St., New York.

Digitized by Google

Toothache.

Dr. Gatchkovsky has discovered that the "electric breeze" is an admirable calmative agent in odontalgia. The brush is placed over the aching tooth and the patient placed upon an insulated chair, as in the administration of static electricity. Curiously enough, he has found this current to exercise a sedative effect not only upon nervous toothache, but also those of inflammatory origin and due to a pulpitis or periostitis. The pain begins to diminish in two or three, to disappear completely within five or six, minutes. The pain may return, but it will be less intense and yield to a few sittings of at least ten minutes duration. Under the influence of this current the gums become manifestly pale at the time that the toothache disappears. He has employed it in seventy-five cases, with but three failures.—*La Semaine Med.*

Measles.

In measles, when the temperature is high after the eruption has faded, there are complications.

The Physician as He Is.

Search the world over and nowhere is to be found a class of men so self-denying, so self-sacrificing of personal convenience and comfort, as are those of the medical profession. They minister to suffering and diseased fellow beings without stopping a moment to count the cost—the indigent pauper receiving the most careful and skillful attention as the most wealthy in the community. Neither hoping nor expecting compensation, he renders the service as gently and conscientiously as the priest ministers final consolation to the soul. The fact is not at all fully appreciated by the laity, some of whom complain of physician's exorbitant charges.

Mucous Patches in the Mouth.

A certain amount of relief may be afforded by the frequent use of a gargle and mouth wash, as follows:

R. Acidi Borici.....2 drachms.
Glycerini.....2 ounces.
Tinct. Myrrh.....1 ounce.
Aq. Rosæ.....q. s. ad.....8 ounces.
Mix.

—*Western Med. and Surg. Rep.*

$200.00 a Month can be made by Energetic Salesmen who devote their attention to selling our Safes.

Our new 80-page, finely illustrated catalogue will be mailed **FREE** to any address on application. Don't fail to write us at once and get into the field early.

We make a complete line of all sizes from $15 to $300.

ALL WORK STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Doctors especially are well situated to sell our safes, as they can usually display them to a good advantage. If you have no safe of your own, write us at once for special proposition.

The Victor has now stood the test in over three hundred severe fires, and has always preserved its contents.

THE VICTOR SAFE AND LOCK CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mention the MEDICAL BRIEF.

The Victor Safe and Lock Co., Cincinnati, O.:

COFFEYVILLE, KAN., April 20, 1892.

GENTLEMEN:—My office and fixtures, with all my surgical instruments, burned yesterday morning. It was a dreadfully hot fire, caused by the burning of five two-story and basement buildings, and the basement of this particular building was filled with liquors, which as I say, made a hot fire. But my No. 4 safe which I purchased from you, fell from the second story into the basement, and with all that heat, my books, papers, notes, etc., came out all right, contrary to the opinion expressed by many of my friends that the safe would surely be red hot clear through. But I told them that I had faith in the Victor. I am certainly well pleased with the result, and this test will be the means of your selling a great many safes in our vicinity. We certainly can not recommend your company too highly. I shall need another safe, and wish you would send your new catalogue at once.

Yours truly,

W. C. HALL, M. D.

Digitized by Google

Phytoline

A POWERFUL ANTI-FAT.

A REMEDY PREPARED FROM THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF THE BERRIES OF PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA.

PHYTOLINE is the only Remdy that will absorb fatty tissue in a great degree without any evil after effects whatsoever. By its powerful though harmless action it replaces morbid tissue with solid flesh.

THIS STYLE ONLY.

FOR OBESITY AND FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE HEART, PRESCRIBE:

℞ Phytoline (Walker) ℥ II
Sig. Take ten drops before and after the three daily meals.

ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

DISPENSED BY DRUGGISTS.

For Literature and Clinical Reports, address:

WALKER PHARMACAL COMPANY. ST. LOUIS, MO. U.S.A.

WE CANNOT AFFORD TO DISTRIBUTE SAMPLES OF THE REMEDY PHYTOLINE, AS THE COST TO US IS GREAT, BUT WE WILL MAIL ANY PHYSICIAN ONE FULL SIZE BOTTLE UPON RECEIPT OF THE WHOLESALE PRICE OF $1.00 AND 10 CTS. FOR POSTAGE. WE WOULD SUGGEST HOWEVER THAT YOUR DRUGGIST ORDER A SUPPLY FOR YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS. A. S. Ambrecht, del.

Digitized by Google

A New Treatment of Hernia.

Dr. Alex. Dallas, says that there are three and one-half millions of herniæ in this country, eighty per cent of which are inguinal. This shows the importance of the lesion, especially to general practitioners, who should understand its treatment better than they do. Skillful palliative treatment is almost always successful in childhood.

He has devised a new truss which meets the indications necessary better than any existing truss. It is a light steel spring, arching over and supported by the crest of the ileum, and held in place by a single transverse strap. The posterior pad rests upon the sacrum, the anterior one is hollowed and presses downward over the internal ring. The truss is not worn in bed, but a homemade bandage is applied in the few cases where any appliance is necessary. Massage and electricity are also used to promote the strength of the muscles forming the rings. The success by this method has been pronounced. He condemns the turning over the palliative treatment to instrument makers.

He showed, also, a new instrument for the operation of radical cure, when it becomes necessary. The instrument is inserted into the canal, and on being withdrawn scarifies the walls of the canal, insuring a more firm union. The patients are kept in bed only four or five days, and wear the truss for three or four months longer.

He further suggested that strangulated hernia would often yield to extremely gentle taxis after the subcutaneous injection of morphine and atropine, and the exhibition of warm drinks, including strychnia and digitalis. The proper position of the patient is necessary. Failing in extremely gentle taxis, one should then immediately resort to the knife, an anesthetic being unneedful, and indeed harmful, owing to increased shock and subsequent vomiting.—*Med. Rec.*

Habitual Constipation of Neurotic Origin.

Prof. Dubois, of Berne, read a very instructive and suggestive paper on "Nervous Disturbances of Appetite and Digestion," where he discusses *inter alia* the treatment of habitual constipation, which symptom is complained of by a vast majority of patients suffering from migraine, neuralgias, neurasthenia, hypochondriasis, hysteria, and such like neurotic conditions. Pretty frequently the constipation represents merely a product of such patient's fertile imagination. Thus, a short time ago Dr. Dubois came across a hypochondriacal elderly gentlemen who had been daily clysterizing himself for the last score of years or thereabouts, being very firmly convinced that he was altogether impotent to get rid of his intestinal contents in a certain less artificial but more convenient manner. The author simply advised him to leave alone the enema apparatus, without prescribing any substitutes whatever. The result was most gratifying, the obstinate and inveterate "costiveness" disappearing as if by magic. Passing to the management of real nervous constipation, Dr. Dubois most emphatically recommends an exceedingly simple method, which has been as systematically as successfully practiced by him during the last decennium. No medicaments whatever are to be prescribed, but the following instructions should be given to the patient.

1. A regular rising from bed in the morning at a fixed hour (*e. g.*, seven o'clock) in order to secure that stimulation of peristalsis, induced by awakening, should occur always precisely at the same time.

2. Taking a tumblerful of cold water (or a quassia infusion, if the patient, after all, insists to "have some medicine") immediately after getting up ("a second stimulation of peristalsis").

3. Taking breakfast(including graham bread and butter) always at the same fixed hour, *e. g.*, half past seven A. M., ("a third stimulation of peristalsis").

4. Daily making an attempt at defecation at the same hour, *e. g.*, eight A. M., ("a fourth stimulation of peristalsis").

5. Taking abundant amounts of food (especially of vegetables and fruits) at each meal.

Such anti-constipation code should be given to the patient not only *viva voce*, but on paper as well, and be accompanied by the practitioner's "absolute promise of success," *i. e.*, by an intense suggestion.—*Prov. Med. Journal.*

Digitized by Google

ERGOTOLE, S. & D.

IS PREFERRED BY PHYSICIANS BECAUSE IT IS

2½ TIMES THE STRENGTH OF FLD. EXTR. ERGOT,

HENCE THE DOSE IS SMALLER—5 to 30 MINIMS.

IT KEEPS WELL, IS PALATABLE, RELIABLE, AND

NEVER NAUSEATES

THE PATIENT. NO IRRITATION OR ABSCESS FOLLOWS ITS HYPODERMIC USE.

DOSE HYPODERMICALLY, 5 to 20 MINIMS.

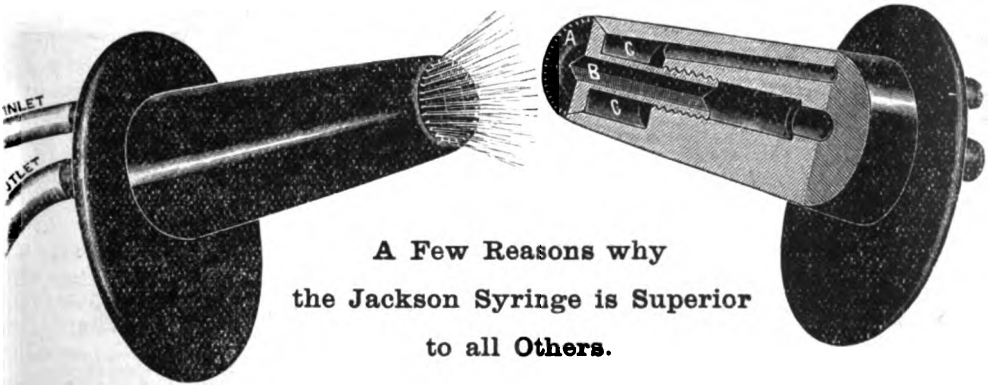
SAMPLES AND LITERATURE UPON APPLICATION.

Sole Manufacturers of
WEBBER-PEPSIN, S. & D.,
GUARANTEED STANDARD
1 TO 6000.
No Mucus, No Peptone, No Odor.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
SHARP & DOHME,
(Established 1860.)
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

BRANCH HOUSES: NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

THE JACKSON SYRINGE



A Few Reasons why
the Jackson Syringe is Superior
to all Others.

Because it is the only perfect antiseptic syringe on the market.
Because medicated solutions of any nature (acid or astringent) can be used without corroding the syringe.
Because it can be used in any position, lying, sitting or standing, thus enabling the lady to be her own nurse.
Because it enables a lady to use any amount of water, from one to ten gallons, without soiling a particle of clothing.

Send for Illustrated Descriptive Circular of Syringe, *also* 125 page *revised* list of Pharmacals, as **Compressed Tablets, Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Syrups,** and **many Specialties** especially adapted to Physician's Supplies.

WEEKS DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

Manufacturers Pharmaceutical Specialties, **JACKSON, MICH.**

Digitized by Google

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN. For the use of Students and Practitioners. By J. Nevins Hyde, A. M., M. D., Professor of Dermatology and Venereal Diseases in Rush Medical College, Chicago. New (3d) edition. In one octavo volume of 802 pages, with 9 plates of which 3 are colored, and 108 engravings. Cloth, $5.00; leather, $6.00. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1893.

The steadily increasing esteem in which Prof. Hyde's book is held, is shown by the early demand for a third edition. It is widely used as a text-book, and not less widely as a work of practical use to the physician and specialist, its wealth of therapeutical matter being sufficient to account for this evidence of favor. The author has revised every page to make it accord with the latest approved views, and the enlargement of one hundred pages is paralleled by an increase in the illustrations and colored plates. The volume is clearly one which has been pronounced satisfactory by the profession. Practical works on diseases of the skin are worth their weight in gold, and as this is thoroughly practical, it is well to have it at hand.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS Before the Fellows of the Connecticut Medical Society. Our Climate and its Relation to Tuberculosis. By the President, Cyrus B. Newton, M. D., Stafford Springs, Conn.

A NEW COMBINATION STERILIZER, for Ascepticizing Simultaneously Water, Instruments, and Dressings. By Frank J. Thornbury, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. Reprint.

STRICTURE, GRANULATED URETHRITIS AND IMPOTENCY. Treatment of, by Electricity. By G. W. Overall, M. D., Memphis, Tenn.

RESECTION OF THE INTESTINE IN GANGRENOUS HERNIA. By Carl Beck, M. D., New York City. Reprint.

THE TECHNIQUE AND MANAGEMENT OF PELVIC SURGICAL CASES. By A. V. L. Brokaw, M. D., St. Louis. Reprint.

PERITONITIS, from a Surgical Standpoint. By A. V. L. Brokaw, M. D., St. Louis. Reprint.

AURAL VERTIGO (Meniere's Disease). By L. Harrison Mettler, A. M., M. D., Chicago. Reprint.

Dr. J. FEHR'S
"COMPOUND TALCUM"
"BABY POWDER,"

—THE—

"Hygienic Dermal Powder"

—FOR—

INFANTS AND ADULTS.

Originally investigated and its therapeutic properties discovered in the year 1868 by Dr Fehr, and introduced to the Medical and the Pharmaceutical Professions in the year 1878.

COMPOSITION:—Silicate of Magnesia with Carbolic and Salicylic Acids.

PROPERTIES:—Antiseptic, Antizymotic and Disinfectant.

Useful as a **GENERAL SPRINKLING POWDER**, with positive Hygienic, Prophylactic and Therapeutic properties.

Good in all Affections of the Skin.

SOLD BY THE DRUG TRADE GENERALLY.

Per Box, plain. 25c.; Per Box, perfumed, 50c.
Per Dozen, plain, $1.75; Per Dozen, perfumed, $3.50.

The Manufacturer

JULIUS FEHR, M. D.

Ancient Pharmacist,

Established 1859.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Only advertised in Medical and Pharmaceutical prints.

Digitized by Google

The Demand For

a pleasant and effective liquid laxative has long existed—a laxative that would be entirely safe for physicians to prescribe for patients of all ages—even the very young, the very old, the pregnant woman, and the invalid—such a laxative as the physician could sanction for family use because its constituents were known to the profession and the remedy itself had been proven to be prompt and reliable in its action, as well as pleasant to administer and never followed by the slightest debilitation. After a careful study of the means to be employed to produce such

A Perfect Laxative

the California Fig Syrup Company manufactured, from the juice of True Alexandria Senna and an excellent combination of carminative aromatics with pure white sugar, the laxative which is now so well and favorably known under the trade name of "Syrup of Figs." With the exceptional facilities, resulting from long experience and entire devotion to the one purpose of making our product unequalled, this demand for the perfect laxative

is met by Our Method

of extracting the laxative properties of Senna without retaining the griping principle found in all other preparations or combinations of this drug. This method is known only to us, and all efforts to produce cheap imitations or substitutes may result in injury to a physician's reputation, and will give dissatisfaction to the patient; hence, we trust that when physicians recommend or prescribe "Syrup of Figs" (Syr. Fici Cal.) they will not permit any substitution. The name "Syrup of Figs" was given to this laxative, not because in the process

# of Manufacturing

a few figs are used, but to distinguish it from all other laxatives, and the United States Courts have decided that we have the exclusive right to apply this name to a laxative medicine. The dose of

"SYRUP OF FIGS"

as a laxative is one or two teaspoonfuls given preferably before breakfast or at bed time. From one-half to one tablespoonful acts as a purgative, and may be repeated in six hours if necessary.

"Syrup of Figs" is never sold in bulk. It is put up in two sizes to retail at fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle, and the name "Syrup of Figs" as well as the name of the California Fig Syrup Company is printed on the wrappers and labels of every bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

Uterine Fibromata.

The pathology of uterine fibroma consists in an increase in the size of the uterus, in the formation of mucous polypi and in inflammation of the mucous membrane. The uterus is disturbed in its axis and position and encroaches upon adjacent organs.

The symptoms are a disturbance of the menstruation, either too frequent or too profuse, leucorrheas, constipation, dysuria, enlargement, debility. The physical signs are displacement and hardening of the os while there is an irregular enlargement of the uterus, with the lengthening of its cavity.

A Convenient Possession.

Teacher—What are marsupials?

Boy—Animals which have pouches in their stomachs.

Teacher—And what do they have pouches for?

Boy—To crawl into and conceal themselves in when they are pursued.

Plaster of Paris Dressings.

It will be found that the plaster of paris will harden very slowly, requiring twenty to thirty minutes or more, if plain water, either hot or cold, be used. Experience has taught that the use of a large handful of ordinary table salt, in a basin of water, assists in the hardening process, lessens the time required in setting, and prevents to a great measure, the subsequent crumbling which is such an annoyance to the patient.

A Reliable Sedative.

Dr. F. Baum, of Kansas City, Kansas, says: I have used Peacock's Bromides for nearly one year in my practice whenever a sedative is indicated, and I must say that I have never been disappointed. I find many chances every day to prescribe this elegant preparation, and I know nothing equal for epilepsy, nervous excitement, or any trouble depending on reflex irritations. I shall certainly continue to use it when indicated.

Dr. J. FEHR'S
"COMPOUND TALCUM"
"BABY POWDER,"

THE

"Hygienic Dermal Powder"

FOR

INFANTS AND ADULTS.

Originally investigated and its therapeutic properties discovered in the year 1868 by Dr Fehr, and introduced to the Medical and the Pharmaceutical Professions in the year 1873.

COMPOSITION:—Silicate of Magnesia with Carbolic and Salicylic Acids.

PROPERTIES:—Antiseptic, Antizymotic and Disinfectant.

Useful as a **GENERAL SPRINKLING POWDER**, with positive Hygienic, Prophylactic and Therapeutic properties.

Good in all Affections of the Skin.

SOLD BY THE DRUG TRADE GENERALLY.

Per Box, plain. 25c.; Per Box, perfumed, 50c.
Per Dozen, plain, $1.75; Per Dozen, perfumed, $3.00.

The Manufacturer

JULIUS FEHR, M. D.

Ancient Pharmacist,
Established 1859.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Only advertised in Medical and Pharmaceutical prints.

Digitized by Google

THE ANODYNE.

I use Papine in cases where opium and morphine can not be tolerated. It produces a good effect without the bad results usually attending the use of other preparations of opium.

Viola, Iowa. S. G. MATSON, M. D.

I have been using Papine for a long time in nearly all cases where morphia is indicated and find it superior to any of the other preparations of opium, because it does not constipate or lock up the secretions generally.

Caledonia, Mo. J. L. EATON, M. D.

I am using Papine, and am free to say it meets my expectations in producing sleep and allaying pain, and not subjecting patients to the evil after-effects of constipation, as opium and morphine do.

J. G. PASWATER, M. D.

Lexington, Ind.

We have used Papine only in cases where other preparations of opium could not be tolerated. The result in case—five—is perfectly satisfactory. We have requested the druggists to carry it in stock. NORRIS & SPAULDING.

Metropolis, Ill.

I gave Papine to an old man 87 years of age, who had been thrown out of a buggy, and it acted like a charm, giving him no nervous symptoms or constipation. I had attended him before, and morphine set him crazy. I like Papine very much. DR. CHAFFEE.

Tolono, Ill.

I not unfrequently meet with patients whose peculiar idiosyncrasies forbid the use of opium, producing wakefulness, nausea, etc., but recently have used Papine in such cases with most satisfactory results. I have no hesitancy in commending it to the profession.

H. W. PETERS, M. D.

Louisville, Ky.

I have pleasure in saying that I have found Papine prompt, efficacious, and, better still, unobjectionable as to after-effects. A patient, more than usually intolerant of other preparations of opium, has borne it well, and derived manifest benefit from its use.

JOHN MUIR, M. D.

Mem. College Phys. and Surg., Ontario, Canada; ex-Vice Pres. Ontario Medical Council; and Examiner in Toxicology and Sanitary Science.

Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.

I wish to say that I am highly pleased with Papine. There is no doubt but that Papine will take the place of morphine and opium for the relief of pain, and indeed in all cases where morphine is indicated Papine will do the work without the disagreeable effects of morphine or opium on the stomach and bowels. I shall continue to use it in my practice. J. M. MASENA, M. D.

Salmon City, Idaho.

Since the introduction of Papine to the medical profession I have constantly employed it in my practice, and in every case have found its action uniform, fully supplying the place of laudanum, paregoric or morphine. I regard it as one of the best opiates in use. It does not produce the disagreeable effects which often arise from the use of opium and its preparations.

N. B. ANDERSON, M. D.

Louisville, Ky.

I have used Papine with much satisfaction to myself and patients, especially with those who could not tolerate other preparations of opium. It does not leave that sickening, depressing condition that follows opium, with many of my patients. I have obtained what I have long wished for in Papine, something better than the old preparations. I heartily recommend it to my professional brethren.

D. M. DAVIS, M. D.

Crystal Springs, Miss.

SPECIFY "BATTLE" WHEN PRESCRIBING.

Digitized by Google

Business Chances.

PROPERTY, PRACTICES, ETC., FOR SALE.

Notices will be placed under this head on receipt of 5 cents a word each insertion. *Money must accompany the notice.*

For Sale.—A nice six-room cottage, on a well-improved lot, in the central and most desirable part of a southern residence town of 3,000 inhabitants, and possessing superior moral and educational advantages. Two good colleges—male and female—and splendid churches. This location is within thirty minutes' run by dummy, which leaves every half hour, of a city of 60,000 inhabitants. Also a practice limited to the town, and amounting to from $150.00 to $300.00 per month. Price of residence and practice $4,000.00. Address "B." care of MEDICAL BRIEF.

National Surgical Chair Exchange, Elkhart, Ind. List free.

Failing Health compels me to offer my property for sale. Ohio county-seat, population 4,000, electric lights, waterworks, free turn-pikes. Price, $4,200.00; less than value. $1,000.00 or $1,200.00 cash, balance to suit. Thorough introduction to $2,850.00 cash practice free. No better opening anywhere. If you mean business, address at once, OHIO, care MEDICAL BRIEF.

Medical Exchange.—Doctor, do you want a location? Do you want to sell your present practice? Do you want to buy an established practice? Do you want to buy or sell a Drug Store? Then write to HUTCHINSON & JONES, Lock Box 901, Weyauwega, Wis. Send 10 cents for sample copy of *Bulletin*.

$13.00 Cash Each Day, received for four hour's office practice. Will sell. Failing health and age. Has paid $25 00 per day, and a specialist able to do the work can make it again. EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, Kansas City, Mo.

(Continued on page 1518.)

ALTERATIVE TONIC.

ELIXIR OF
THREE CHLORIDES

(FERRI, HYDRARG ET ARSENICUM.)

FORMULA—Each fluid drachm contains: PROTO-CHLORIDE IRON, 1-8 GRAIN; BICHLORIDE MERCURY, 1-128 GRAIN; CHLORIDE ARSENIC, 1-280 GRAIN; ELIXIR CALISAYA ALKALOIDS.

RENZ & HENRY, CHEMISTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

INDICATIONS—Strama, Latent Syphilis, General Debility, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Cystitis, Chlorosis, Gleet, Chorea, Zymotic, Catarrhal and Dermatological Diseases, Anemia from any cause, etc.

KINDLY SPECIFY R. & H.'s

HENRY'S TRI-IODIDES

IS A SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. SEND FOR EVIDENCES OF ITS VALUE.

The Empire Elastic Bandage.

Specially adapted for varicose veins, and superior to elastic stockings. The most elastic and absorbent bandage made.

Price, 3 in. x 5 yd., $1.00.

Is the best, cleanest, coolest, most comfortable and efficient supporter in the world. Try it.

Price, 8 in. wide, $2.50
" 11 " " 3.00

We send all our goods free by mail upon receipt of price, and refund money if not satisfactory.

EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
LOCKPORT, N. Y., U. S. A.

The Empire Umbilical Truss is an 11 in. supporter with button inserted at the navel. Price, Hard Pad, $4, Soft Pad, $5.

Digitized by Google

Wayne's Diuretic Elixir.

COMPOSED OF THE PRINCIPAL DIURETICS, { BUCHU, JUNIPER, ACETATE OF POTASH, ETC.

Don't let your cases of genito-urinary troubles become dissatisfied at the tardiness of their progress towards recovery, but show your skill and give your patients what they need. To

Hesitate at this stage bodes no good to your clients. You have in Wayne's Diuretic Elixir the great desideratum.

Because you know that the value of the combination, Buchu, Juniper and Acetate of Potash, (the best diuretic known), was established by Prof. Edward S. Wayne, (for many years Professor of Chemistry, Ohio Medical College,) in his Elixir. This *Grand Tonic* to the reproductive organs and mucous surfaces can *only* be obtained by using

Wayne's Elixir the remedy indicated in Pre-Senility, Prostatic troubles, Irritable Bladder and Urethral Inflammations, and it

Is a Specific in acute and chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Brick Dust and chalky deposits in the Urine, Gravel, etc., acute and chronic Bright's Disease, Lumbago, and the various forms of acute and chronic Rheumatism.

W. F. Glenn, M. D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, writes:—

"When I desire a mild diuretic effect continued for some time, I employ Wayne's Diuretic Elixir. I employ it in all irritation of the kidneys, bladder, urethra and prostate gland, and have found that it meets every indication. It is a combination of Juniper, Buchu, Acetate of Potash, etc., embracing the virtues of these drugs, and is more pleasant to the patient than the same remedies mixed in the drug store. I employ it not only for the virtues of its ingredients, for they are well known to physicians, but because of its careful preparation and pleasant taste. From the very highly satisfactory results obtained by me from the use of this preparation during the last few years, I am quite sure its use will be attended by no disappointment or regrets."

FREE TO PHYSICIANS.—*In order to introduce Wayne's Elixir to Physicians who are not employing it, we will, on application, send one bottle, regular size, price $1.00, free for trial to any Physician who will pay expressage. Address*

WAYNE ELIXIR CO.,
No. 175 Sycamore Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Digitized by Google

Ligation of Veins for Impotence.

Dr. King (*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*) attributes some cases of loss of sexual power to enlargement of the penile veins, especially those that do not pass under the pubic arch, and are not compressed by the erectors. Repeated engorgement enlarges these veins, and the blood escapes more rapidly; rendering sustained erection impossible. In an illustrative case, he ligated two of the veins, under cocaine, and severed them between the ligatures. In five minutes he had an erection; and that night had one so energetic that he had to apply cold water. Two months later he reported a complete cure.

Cerebral Congestion.

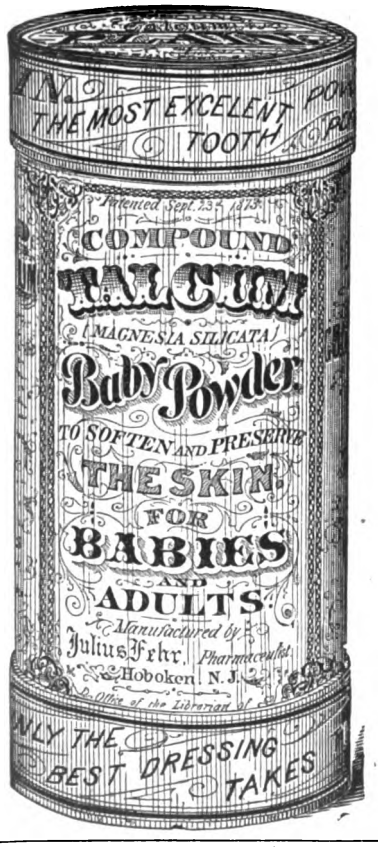
Dr. J. G. Frierson, of Florence, Ala., says: It gives me great pleasure to say that I find Peacock's Bromides especially serviceable in cerebral congestions and restlessness, so common in malarial fevers. I heartily endorse and recommend it to my fellow-practitioners.

Time.

No wonder time is represented as haggard and worn out; a watch keeps time, the chorister beats time, the clock strikes time, trains run on time—not all, but some of 'em—the foreman lays out time, horses run against time, people threaten to do things if they get time, at a prize fight they call time, soldiers mark time, criminals serve time, few can spare time, everybody now and then tries to kill time and perhaps your subscription is behind time.

Clinical Knowledge.

Dr. Wm. Waugh, in *Med. World*, says: Talk as you will, there is nothing like the knowledge a man gets by sitting down by his patient's bedside and watching him. I would rather put my faith in a man who studies his cases, than in one who injects drugs into rats and then jumps at the conclusion that the results he obtains are identical with those produced by the same drug in man.



Dr. J. FEHR'S
"COMPOUND TALCUM"
"BABY POWDER,"

THE

"Hygienic Dermal Powder"

FOR

INFANTS AND ADULTS.

Originally investigated and its therapeutic properties discovered in the year 1868 by Dr. Fehr, and introduced to the Medical and the Pharmaceutical Professions in the year 1873.

COMPOSITION:—Silicate of Magnesia with Carbolic and Salicylic Acids.

PROPERTIES:—Antiseptic, Antizymotic and Disinfectant.

Useful as a **GENERAL SPRINKLING POWDER**, with positive Hygienic, Prophylactic and Therapeutic properties.

Good in all Affections of the Skin.

SOLD BY THE DRUG TRADE GENERALLY.

Per Box, plain. 25c.; Per Box, perfumed, 50c.
Per Dozen, plain, $1.75; Per Dozen, perfumed, $3.50.

The Manufacturer

JULIUS FEHR, M. D.

Ancient Pharmacist,
Established 1859.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Only advertised in Medical and Pharmaceutical prints.

Digitized by Google

METCALF'S COCA WINE

Always Uniform,
Therefore
Always Reliable.

. . . FOR FATIGUE OF MIND OR BODY . . .

Made from Fresh Coca Leaves and the Purest Wine.

RECOMMENDED FOR NEURALGIA,
SLEEPLESSNESS, DESPONDENCY, ETC.

As a Tonic and Invigorator it is always Safe, Agreeable and Certain, being prepared with the utmost skill and precision from the Freshest Coca Leaves and the Purest Wine obtainable.

RINGER recommends COCA LEAVES as of great value in Febrile Disorders, by restraining tissue metamorphosis, and for the same reason in Phthisis. For their decided anodyne and anti-spasmodic qualities, they have been successfully employed in Typhus, Scorbutus, Gastralgia, Anaema, Enteralgia, and to assist digestion.

COCA WINE is probably the most valuable Tonic in the Materia Medica *when properly prepared*. With stimulating and anodyne properties combined, **Metcalf's Coca Wine** acts without debilitating, being *always uniform and therefore absolutely reliable*. For Athletes it is invaluable in imparting energy and resisting fatigue; Public Speakers and Singers find it indispensable as a "Voice Tonic," because, being a "tensor" of the vocal chords, it greatly strengthens and increases the volume of the voice; and to the elderly it is a dependable aphrodisiac, superior to any other drug.

Physician's Sample Bottles, by express, carriage prepaid, upon the receipt of **One Dollar**.

■ ■ ■

DR. ARCHIBALD SMITH—"PERU AS IT IS"—states that "Coca" increases energy, removes drowsiness, enlivens the spirits, and enables the consumer to bear cold, wet, great bodily exertion, and even want of food to a surprising degree with ease and impunity.

Theodore Metcalf Co.

39 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Established 1837

Digitized by Google

Incubation.

Diphtheria, two to seven days; oftenest two.

Typhoid fever, eight to fourteen days; sometimes twenty-three.

Influenza, one to four days; oftenest three to four.

Measles, seven to eighteen days; oftenest fourteen.

Mumps, two to three weeks; oftenest three weeks.

Rubeola, two to three weeks.

Scarlet fever, one to seven days; oftenest two to four.

Small pox, nine to fifteen days; oftenest twelve.

Further investigations were made with regard to the time and duration of the infective period.

Diphtheria was found to be infective during the period of incubation, attack and convalescence.

Mumps and rubeola are also infective for three or four days before the onset of the parotiditis and appearance of the rash.

The contagiousness of measles speedily disappears, and does not continue in disinfected persons for over three weeks.

Typhoid fever is infectious from the time of onset until two weeks after the fever has gone and convalescence set in.

As is well known, the contagiousness of scarlet fever varies greatly, but is generally continued a very long time—certainly until desquamation ceases, and sometimes as long as eight weeks.

Granular Degeneration of Cervix.

Dr. Sam'l Hales, of Elmo, Kan., says: I used S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis in a case of granular degeneration of the cervix with unexpected success, a few applications curing the case, and I shall use it in such cases hereafter, as well as in other cases pathologically allied to that form of disease. It has proven very valuable in leucorrhea, and in forms of sore mouth and throat. I can not doubt its efficacy in gonorrhea and gleet.

Trying to Cure It.

The medical men say that kleptomania is a disease. We have observed that its victims are always taking something for it.—*Binghamton Leader.*

Transitory Dulness at the Apices of the Lungs.

Dr. Kœnig has noticed frequently a marked dulness at the apices of the lung unaccompanied by auscultatory signs, in cases which later at autopsy presented nothing abnormal in the lung. This occurs nearly always in persons suffering from some exhausting disease, and is often so marked as to be very misleading. As it often happens that in incipient phthisis, dulness on percussion is the only suspicious physical sign, it must be borne in mind that a diagnosis should not be made from this alone without careful study. The explanation, the author believes, is to be found in the incomplete filling of the apices of the lungs with air, and occurs especially in persons who have lain in bed for a long time. Such patients are, however, not the only ones in which he has noticed this condition, but except in such patients he has seen it only in women and among hospital patients. Cases are given, in which it occurred in connection with typhoid fever and influenza.—*Boston Med. and Surg Jour.*

Rectal Alimentation.

Rectal feeding may be carried on by means of a mixture of two eggs, twenty grains of pepsin, ten grains of chloride of sodium, and six ounces of water. This mixture should be slightly warmed, thoroughly agitated, and then gently introduced into the bowels by means of a syringe. To facilitate the entrance of the fluid into the intestines it is well to put the patient in a position with the hips much elevated above the head, either the knee-chest position, or with two or three pillows resting beneath the hips.

Success.

Lawson Tait says: The road to success in the practice of our art lies not only in the knowledge how to deal with disease, but how to deal with men and women who suffer from it.

Tetter.

Dr. W. H. Lamar, of Auburn, Ala., has been using Iodia and finds it a splendid preparation. He gave it to a patient who had a very bad hand, something like tetter, and two bottles cured him.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MEDICAL CENTER LIBRARY

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE STAMPED BELOW

Books not returned on time are subject to a fine of 50c per volume after the third day overdue, increasing to $1.00 per volume after the sixth day. Books not in demand may be renewed if application is made before expiration of loan period.

3m-1,'41(767s)

Digitized by Google